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THIRTEENTH REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS

APPOINTED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT 5 & 6 WILL. IV. c. 38,

TO VISIT THE DIFFERENT

PRISONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

I.

HOME DISTRICT.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty,

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1848.

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THIRTEENTH REPORT OF INSPECTORS OF PRISONS.

I.

Home District.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR GEORGE GREY, Bart.,

Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

London, 18th August, 1848.

Sir,

I have the honour to lay before you the Thirteenth Annual Report, which comprises a Statistical Report upon each Prison, exhibiting the total number of Prisoners committed in the course of the year; the proportion acquitted, or not prosecuted; the numbers convicted and their sentences; the number of criminal lunatics; the number of escapes; the number of recommittals; the ages of Prisoners; their state of instruction; their terms of imprisonment, or of transportation; the number of cases of sickness and death; the mode in which Prisoners have been employed; the amount of their earnings; the number sentenced by Court to solitary confinement, or to be whipped; the number and nature of punishments for breaches of prison discipline; the dietary of the several Prisons, the amount of treadwheel labour in each Prison, the number of officers employed in each Prison, with their salaries and emoluments; the total cost of the various articles in use in Prisons under their respective heads; the receipts of Prisons, and their total expenditure in the course of the year.

The Tables are so arranged as to exhibit these several particulars in relation to Juvenile Offenders, distinct from Adults, and Males from Females, with reference to each County respectively, and to the Counties of England and Wales collectively.

In addition to these Digests of Returns from all the Prisons of England and Wales, I have added an analysis, showing by comparison with the estimated total population and the total number of prisoners of each class, the amount of detected crime in Great Britain, in each of the eight years ending Michaelmas, 1840–47, arranged as follows:—

The Tables numbered 1 to 4, exhibit the Total number of Prisoners committed to the Prisons of England and Wales in the course of each of the eight years, 1840–47, showing also the proportions per cent. to the total number of prisoners; the proportions to the total population, the number of population to one prisoner, and the increase or decrease per cent. of detected crime.

The Tables numbered 5 to 10 exhibit the result of proceedings respecting the Prisoners Tried at Assizes and Sessions in England and Wales in the course of each of the eight years 1840–47, showing also the proportions per cent. in each class to the total number of prisoners tried; the proportions to the population; the number of population to a single conviction; the number of accused to a single conviction; the number of accused to a single acquittal; the number of convicted to a single acquittal; the proportion per cent. in each class of acquittals to the total acquitted; and the increase or decrease per cent. of detected crime, &c.

The Tables numbered 11 to 15 exhibit the Total Number of Prisoners summarily Convicted in England and Wales in each of the eight years 1840–47, showing also the proportions per cent. in each class, compared with the Total number of convictions; the porportions to the population; the number of population to a single conviction; and the increase or decrease per cent. of detected crime.

The Tables numbered 16 to 20 exhibit the periods for which the total number of Transports were sentenced to Transportation in England and Wales in each of the eight years 1840–47, showing also the proportions per cent. which the several classes bear to the total number of transports; the proportions per cent. to the number convicted at Assizes and Sessions; the proportions to the population; the number of convicted to a single transport; the number of population to a single transport; the increase or decrease per cent. after comparison with convicted at assizes and sessions, and with the total estimated population.

The Tables numbered 21 to 24 exhibit the total number of Prisoners recommitted in England and Wales in each of the eight years 1840–47, showing also the proportions per cent. in each class, compared with the total number of re-committals; the number of the prison population to a single re-committal; and the increase or decrease per cent. respectively.

The Tables numbered 25 and 26 exhibit the total number of cases of Lunacy and Death in the Prisons of England and Wales in each of the eight years 1840–47, showing also the proportions per cent. to the daily average number of prisoners; the proportion per cent. to prison population; the number of prison population to a single lunatic, and a single death; and the increase or decrease per cent. respectively.

The Tables numbered 27 and 28 exhibit the mode in which the total number of criminal prisoners have been employed in the Prisons of England and Wales in each of the eight years 1840–47, showing also the proportions per cent. which each class bears to the total in each year.

The Tables numbered 29 to 31 exhibit the mortality that has occurred in the Prisons of England and Wales in the course of the year 1847, the different classes of diseases or other cause of death, and the proportion per cent. which they bear to the daily average number of prisoners, the Prison population, and the total number of deaths.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

WILLIAM JOHN WILLIAMS,

Inspector of Prisons.

TABLES.

e following TABLES numbered 1 to 4 exhibit the Total Number of Prisoners Committed to the PRISONS of ENGLAND and WALES, in the course of the Years 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, and 1847; showing also the Proportions per Cent. to the Total Number of Prisoners; the Proportions to the Population, the Number of Population to one Prisoner, and the Increase or Decrease per Cent. of Detected Crime.

—YEARS.	Total Number of Prisoners in each Class.							Estimated Total Population in each Year.	Number of Population to one Prisoner.						
	Number of Prisoners Tried at Assizes and Sessions.*	Summary Convictions.	Deserters awaiting a Route.	Re-examined and Discharged.	Total of Criminals.	Total of Debtors.	Total of Criminals and Debtors.		Assizes and Sessions.	Summary Convictions.	Deserters awaiting a Route.	Re-examined and Discharged.	Total of Criminals.	Total of Debtors.	Total of Criminals and Debtors.
									One in	*One in*	*One in*	*One in*	*One in*	*One in*	*One in*
1840	27,093	63,979	1,691	14,951	107,714	11,808	119,522	15,693,044	579	245	9,283	1,049	146	1,329	131
1841	27,085	63,296	1,508	14,347	106,236	13,001	119,237	15,906,741	581	251	10,548	1,109	149	1,223	133
1842	31,160	70,507	1,521	11,260	114,448	13,951	128,399	16,118,589	511	229	10,597	1,431	141	1,155	126
1843	29,871	73,196	1,119	9,685	113,871	13,586	127,457	16,333,659	547	223	14,596	1,686	144	1,202	128
1844	26,682	71,298	1,074	9,263	108,317	11,792	120,109	16,551,713	620	232	15,411	1,787	153	1,404	138
1845	25,083	66,042	943	7,916	99,984	2,490	102,474	16,772,678	669	254	17,787	2,119	168	6,736	163
1846	25,033	64,899	1,093	9,052	100,077	3,487	103,924	16,996,593	679	262	15,550	1,877	169	4,418	164
1847	28,139	67,481	1,312	9,421	106,353	4,527	110,880	17,223,497	612	255	13,128	1,828	162	3,804	155
Annual Mean	27,518	67,587	1,282	10,737	107,125	9,375	116,500	16,450,189	599	244	13,362	1,610	154	2,659	142

2.—CLASSES OF PRISONERS.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Number of Prisoners in each Class.								Annual Mean.
	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	
1. Tried at Assizes and Sessions	22·7	22·7	24·3	23·4	22·2	24·5	24·1	25·4	23·7
2. Summary Convictions	53·5	53·1	54·9	57·4	59·4	64·5	62·4	60·9	58·2
3. Deserters awaiting a Route	1·4	1·3	1·2	·9	·9	·9	1·1	1·2	1·1
4. Re-examined and Discharged	12·5	12·	8·8	7·6	7·7	7·7	8·7	8·4	9·2
5. Debtors	9·9	10·9	10·8	10·7	9·8	2·4	3·7	4·1	7·8
Total	100·	100·	100·	100·	100·	100·	100·	100·	100·

3.—CLASSES OF PRISONERS.	Proportion per 100,000 of the Total estimated Population in each Class.								Annual Mean.
	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	
1. Assizes and Sessions	172·6	170·3	193·3	182·9	161·2	149·6	147·3	163·4	167·6
2. Summary Convictions	407·6	397·9	437·4	448·1	430·7	393·7	381·8	391·8	411·1
3. Deserters awaiting a Route	10·8	9·5	9·4	6·8	6·5	5·6	6·4	7·6	7·8
4. Re-examined and Discharged	95·2	90·2	69·9	59·3	56·	47·2	53·3	54·6	65·7
5. Total of Criminals	686·2	667·9	710·	697·1	654·4	596·1	588·8	617·4	652·2
6. Total of Debtors	75·2	81·7	86·4	83·2	71·3	14·8	22·6	26·3	57·7
7. Total of Criminals and Debtors	761·4	749·6	796·4	780·3	725·7	610·9	611·4	643·7	709·9

4.—CLASSES OF PRISONERS.	Increase or Decrease per Cent. of detected Crime after comparison with the estimated Total Population in each Class.								
	1840 and 1841	1841 and 1842	1842 and 1843	1843 and 1844	1844 and 1845	1845 and 1846	1846 and 1847	1839 and 1847	1842 and 1847
1. Assizes and Sessions	— 1·3	+13·5	— 5·7	—13·5	— 7·8	— 1·5	+10·9	+ 1·4	— 18·3
2. Summary Convictions	— 2·4	+ 9·9	+ 2·4	— 4·	— 9·4	— 3·1	+ 2·6	+ 5·7	— 11·6
3. Deserters awaiting a Route	—13·6	— ·46	—37·7	— 5·6	— 15·4	+14·4	+ 8·7	+ 8·5	— 23·7
4. Re-examined and Discharged	— 5·6	—29·1	—17·8	— 5·9	— 18·6	+12·8	+ 2·4	— 24·8	— 27·
5. Total of Criminals	— 2·6	+ 6·3	— 1·8	— 6·5	— 9·8	— 1·2	+ 4·8	+ 1·7	— 14·9
6. Total of Debtors	+ 8·6	+ 5·6	— 3·8	—16·7	—380·1	+52·5	+16·3	—136·6	—228·5
7. Total of Criminals and Debtors	— 1·6	+ 6·2	— 2·1	— 7·5	— 18·8	+ ·081	+ 5·3	— 4·	— 23·7

* The Prisoners left untried at the end of the Year are not included in these numbers.

The following Tables, numbered 5 to 10, exhibit the result of Proceedings respecting the Prisoners Tried at Assizes and Sessions in England and Wales, in the course of the Years 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, and 1847;—showing also the Proportions per Cent. in each Class to the Total Number of Prisoners Tried; the Proportions to the Population; the Number of Population to a Single Conviction, &c.; the Proportion per Cent. in each Class to the Total acquitted; and the Increase or Decrease per Cent. of detected Crime.

5.—YEARS

	Total Number of Prisoners Tried at Assizes and Sessions and disposal thereof.										Number of Population to a Single Conviction, &c.			
	Prisoners Convicted.	Acquitted at the Bar.	No Bills Found.	Not Prosecuted	Admitted as Crown Evidence.	Bailed to Appear at a Subsequent Tribunal.	Non-appearance to Recognizances.	Found or Acquitted as Insane.	Died before Trial.	Total.	Number of Population to a Single Conviction	Number of Accused to a Single Conviction.	Number of Accused to a Single Acquittal.	Number Convicted to a Single Acquittal.
											One in	*One in*	*One in*	*One in*
England and Wales. 1840	19,604	4,736	1,654	777	99	185	12	26	..	27,093	801	1·382	3·780	2·735
1841	19,548	4,636	1,745	799	90	203	16	27	21	27,085	804	1·385	3·772	2·722
1842	22,513	5,659	1,894	792	97	110	50	23	22	31,160	716	1·384	3·734	2·698
1843	21,425	5,661	1,748	663	96	212	23	24	19	29,871	762	1·394	3·700	2·654
1844	19,051	5,062	1,746	611	67	77	22	31	12	26,682	869	1·400	3·596	2·568
1845	17,932	4,967	1,513	452	58	76	21	46	18	25,083	935	1·398	3·618	2·586
1846	18,071	4,681	1,516	569	60	84	16	29	7	25,033	941	1·385	3·699	2·671
1847	20,821	4,985	1,618	494	59	80	26	32	24	28,139	827	1·351	3·964	2·934
Annual Mean .	19,871	5,048	1,680	645	78	128	23	30	15	27,518	832	1·385	3·733	2·696

6.—Classes of Prisoners.

	Proportion per Cent. in each Class to Total Accused.								Annual Mean.
	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions . .	72·35	72·17	72·25	71·73	71·41	71·49	72·19	73·99	72·22
Acquitted	26·46	26·51	26·79	27·02	27·81	27·64	27·03	25·22	26·81
Crown Evidence	·37	·33	·31	·32	·25	·23	·24	·21	·28
Bailed for Trial	·69	·75	·35	·71	·29	·31	·34	·29	·46
Non-appearance to Recognizances . .	·04	·06	·16	·08	·08	·08	·06	·09	·08
Found or Acquitted as Insane . . .	·09	·10	·07	·08	·12	·18	·12	·11	·10
Deaths before Trial	..	·08	·07	·06	·04	·07	·02	·09	·05
Total	100·	100.	100·	100·	100·	100·	100·	100·	100·

7.—Classes of Prisoners.

	Proportion per 100,000, of the Estimated Total Population in each Class.								Annual Mean.
	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions . .	125·	123·	139·7	131·2	115·1	106·9	106·3	120·9	121·
Acquitted	45·7	45·1	51·8	49·4	44·8	41·3	39·8	41·2	44·9
Crown Evidence	·63	·5	·6	·6	·4	·4	·4	·34	·5
Bailed for Trial	1·1	1·3	·7	1·3	·5	·5	·5	·5	·8
Non-appearance to Recognizances . .	·07	·1	·3	·1	·13	·1	·09	·15	·1
Found or Acquitted as Insane . . .	·1	·2	·1	·2	·2	·3	·17	·17	·2
Deaths before Trial	..	·1	·1	·1	·07	·1	·04	·14	·1
Total Accused	172·6	170·3	193·3	182·9	161·2	149·6	147·3	163·4	167·6

8.—Classes of Prisoners.

	Proportion per Cent. in each Class to Total Acquitted.								Annual Mean.
	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	
Acquitted at the Bar	65·84	64·32	67·63	69·92	67·94	71·18	68·89	69·95	68·21
No Bills Found	23·	24·22	22·64	21·59	23·44	21·68	22·31	22·69	22·69
Not Prosecuted	10·80	11·09	9·46	8·19	8·20	6·48	8·37	6·91	8·69
Found or Acquitted as Insane . . .	·36	·37	·27	·30	·42	·66	·43	·45	·41
Total	100·	100·	100·	100·	100·	100·	100·	100·	100·

9.—Classes of Prisoners.

	Increase or Decrease per Cent. of detected Crime after comparison with the Total Accused at Assizes and Sessions in each Class.								
	1840 and 1841	1841 and 1842	1842 and 1843	1843 and 1844	1844 and 1845	1845 and 1846	1846 and 1847	1839 and 1847	1842 and 1847
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions . .	− ·2	+ ·1	− ·7	− ·4	+ ·1	+ ·9	+2·5	+4·2	+ 2·4
Acquitted	+ ·2	+ 1·	+ ·9	+ 2·9	− ·6	− 2·2	−7·2	−9·5	− 6·2
Found or Acquitted as Insane . . .	+3·9	−35·	+8·8	+44·6	+57·8	−58·3	−7·	..	+57·

10.—Classes of Prisoners.

	Increase or Decrease per Cent. of detected Crime after comparison with the estimated Total Population in each Class.								
	1840 and 1841	1841 and 1842	1842 and 1843	1843 and 1844	1844 and 1845	1845 and 1846	1846 and 1847	1839 and 1847	1842 and 1847
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions . .	−1·6	+13·6	−6·5	−13·9	− 7·7	− ·5	+14·	+5·7	−15·5
Acquitted	−1·3	+14·8	−4·9	−10·3	− 8·5	− 3·8	+ 3·5	− ·7	− 25·7
Found or Acquitted as Insane . . .	+2·4	−18·9	+3·	+27·5	+46·4	−60·7	..	−1·7	+19·6

The following Tables, numbered 11 to 15, exhibit the Total Number of Prisoners SUMMARILY CONVICTED in ENGLAND and WALES, in the course of the Years 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, and 1847;—showing also the Proportions per Cent. in each Class, compared with the Total Number of Convictions, the Proportions to the Population, the Number of Population to a single Conviction, and the Increase or Decrease per Cent. of detected Crime.

11.—YEARS.		Total Number of Prisoners Summarily Convicted in each Class.*											
		Military Prisoners.	Game Laws.	Revenue Laws.	Bastardy Laws.	Vagrant Act.	Malicious Trespass Act.	Larceny Act.	Police Acts.	Assaults.	Want of Sureties.	Reputed Thieves.	All not before Included.	Total.
ENGLAND AND WALES.	1840	2,042	2,545	505	175	19,483	2,819	2,968	2,228	8,809	2,742	5,506	14,157	63,979
	1841	1,874	2,862	552	113	18,577	2,990	2,543	3,321	9,383	2,946	5,284	12,851	63,296
	1842	2,090	3,631	702	62	20,888	3,791	3,170	2,919	10,196	3,307	4,948	14,803	70,507
	1843	2,157	4,348	766	42	22,125	3,984	1,813	3,707	10,585	3,684	4,360	15,625	73,196
	1844	2,313	3,638	820	42	19,880	4,325	1,927	3,800	10,976	3,272	4,016	16,307	71,298
	1845	1,593	2,796	747	564	18,155	3,818	1,649	3,875	10,396	2,908	2,785	16,756	66,042
	1846	90	2,032	614	608	17,293	3,548	1,254	4,325	11,453	3,474	3,019	17,189	64,899
	1847	224	2,289	643	672	19,621	3,938	2,527	4,338	9,844	2,993	3,366	17,026	67,481
Annual Mean		1,548	3,017	668	284	19,502	3,652	2,232	3,564	10,205	3,166	4,160	15,589	67,587

12.—CLASSES OF PRISONERS.	Proportion per Cent. in each Class to Total Number of Summary Convictions.								Annual Mean.
	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	
1. Military Prisoners	3·2	3·	3·	2·9	3·2	2·4	·1	·3	2·3
2. Game Laws	4·	4·5	5·2	5·9	5·1	4·2	3·1	3·4	4·4
3. Revenue Laws	·8	·9	·9	1·04	1·15	1·1	·9	1·	·9
4. Bastardy Laws	·3	·2	·09	·06	·05	·9	·9	1·	·4
5. Vagrant Act	30·4	29·3	29·6	30·2	27·9	27·4	26·6	29·2	28·9
6. Malicious Trespass Act	4·4	4·7	5·4	5·4	6·1	5·8	5·5	5·8	5·4
7. Larceny Act	4·6	4·1	4·5	2·5	2·7	2·5	1·9	3·7	3·3
8. Metropolitan or Local Police Act	3·5	5·2	4·1	5·1	5·3	5·9	6·7	6·4	5·3
9. Assaults	13·8	14·8	14·5	14·5	15·4	15·8	17·7	14·6	15·1
10. Want of Sureties	4·3	4·7	4·7	5·	4·6	4·4	5·4	4·4	4·7
11. Reputed Thieves	8·6	8·3	7·01	6·	5·6	4·2	4·7	5·	6·2
12. All not before included	22·1	20·3	21·	21·4	22·9	25·4	26·5	25·2	23·1
Total	100·	100·	100·	100·	100·	100·	100·	100·	100·

13.—CLASSES OF PRISONERS.	Number of Population to a single Conviction in each Class, from 1840 to 1847.								Annual Mean.
	One in	*One in*	*One in*	*One in*	*One in*	*One in*	*One in*	*One in*	*One in*
1. Military Prisoners	7,687	8,488	7,712	7,572	7,156	10,529	188,851	72,441	38,804
2. Game Laws	6,168	5,558	4,439	3,756	4,549	5,999	8,364	8,398	5,908
3. Revenue Laws	31,085	28,818	22,961	21,323	20,185	22,453	27,682	26,786	25,161
4. Bastardy Laws	89,700	140,767	259,977	388,896	394,088	29,738	27,955	25,656	169,597
5. Vagrant Act	806	856	771	738	833	924	983	877	848
6. Malicious Trespass Act	5,569	5,320	4,252	4,099	3,827	4,393	4,790	4,373	4,578
7. Larceny Act	7,289	6,255	5,085	9,009	8,394	10,171	13,554	6,815	8,321
8. Metropolitan or Local Police Act	7,046	4,790	5,522	4,406	4,356	4,328	3,930	3,970	4,793
9. Assaults	1,782	1,695	1,581	1,543	1,508	1,613	1,484	1,749	1,619
10. Want of Sureties	5,725	5,399	4,874	4,434	5,059	5,768	4,892	5,754	5,238
11. Reputed Thieves	2,851	3,011	3,258	3,746	4,122	6,022	5,669	5,117	4,224
12. All not before included	1,109	1,238	1,089	1,045	1,015	1,001	988	1,011	1,062
Total	245	251	229	223	232	254	262	254	244

14.—CLASSES OF PRISONERS.	Proportion per 100,000 of the Total estimated Population in each Class from 1840 to 1847.								Annual Mean.
1. Military Prisoners	13·	11·8	13·	13·2	14·	9·5	·5	1·3	9·5
2. Game Laws	16·2	17·9	22·6	26·6	22·	16·7	12·	13·3	18·4
3. Revenue Laws	3·2	3·5	4·3	4·7	4·9	4·4	3·6	3·7	4·1
4. Bastardy Laws	1·1	·7	·4	·2	·2	3·4	3·6	3·9	1·7
5. Vagrant Act	124·2	116·8	129·6	135·5	120·1	108·2	101·7	113·9	118·7
6. Malicious Trespass Act	18·	18·8	23·5	24·4	26·1	22·8	20·9	22·8	22·2
7. Larceny Act	18·9	16·	19·7	11·1	11·6	9·8	7·4	14·7	13·7
8. Metropolitan or Local Police Act	14·2	20·9	18·1	22·7	22·9	23·1	25·4	25·2	21·6
9. Assaults	56·1	59·	63·2	64·8	66·3	62·	67·4	57·2	62·
10. Want of Sureties	17·5	18·5	20·5	22·5	19·8	17·3	20·4	17·4	19·2
11. Reputed Thieves	35·	33·2	30·7	26·7	24·3	16·6	17·8	19·5	25·4
12. All not before included	90·2	80·8	91·8	95·7	98·5	99·9	101·1	98·9	94·6
Total	407·6	397·9	437·4	448·1	430·7	393·7	381·8	391·8	411·1

15.—CLASSES OF PRISONERS.	Increase or Decrease per Cent. of detected Crime after comparison with the estimated Total Population in each Class.								
	1840 and 1841	1841 and 1842	1842 and 1843	1843 and 1844	1844 and 1845	1845 and 1846	1846 and 1847	1839 and 1847	1842 and 1847
1. Military Prisoners	−10·4	+10·	+ 1·8	+ 5·8	−47·1	−79·3	+145·5	− 82·9	− 99·7
2. Game Laws	+10·9	+25·2	+18·1	−21·1	−31·8	−39·4	+ 11·	− 12·1	− 69·9
3. Revenue Laws	+ 7·8	+25·5	+ 7·6	+ 5·6	−11·2	−23·3	+ 3·3	+ 17·8	− 16·6
4. Bastardy Laws	−56·9	−84·7	−49·6	..	+32·5	+ 6·4	+ 9·1	+166·7	+914·3
5. Vagrant Act	− 6·3	+11·	+ 4·5	−12·8	−11·1	− 6·4	+ 12·	+ 2·2	− 13·7
6. Malicious Trespass Act	+ 4·6	+25·1	+ 3·7	+ 7·1	−14·8	− 9·	+ 9·4	+ 32·	− 2·9
7. Larceny Act	−18·1	+23·	−77·1	+ 4·9	−18·4	−33·2	+ 98·8	− 22·3	− 34·
8. Metropolitan or Local Police Act	+47·1	−15·3	+25·3	+ 1·2	+ ·5	+10·2	− 1·	+114·6	+ 39·1
9. Assaults	+ 5·1	+ 7·2	+ 2·4	+ 2·3	− 7·	+ 8·7	− 18·	+ 20·4	− 10·6
10. Want of Sureties	+ 6·	+10·8	+ 9·9	−14·1	−14·1	+17·9	− 17·7	− 25·2	− 18·1
11. Reputed Thieves	− 5·6	− 8·2	−15·	−10·	−46·1	+ 7·	+ 10·	− 46·9	− 57·1
12. All not before included	−11·6	+13·6	+ 4·1	+ 3·	+ 1·4	+ 1·	− 2·3	+ 18·8	+ 7·6
Total	− 2·4	+ 9·9	+ 2·4	− 4·	− 9·4	− 3·1	+ 2·6	+ 5·7	− 11·6

* Deserters awaiting a route are deducted from this Table, not being Convicts.

The following TABLES, numbered 16 to 20, exhibit the Periods for which the Total Number of Transports were Sentenced to Transportation in ENGLAND and WALES, in the course of the Years 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846 and 1847; showing also the Proportions per Cent which the several Classes bear to the Total Number of Transports, the Proportions per Cent. to the Total Number Convicted at Assizes and Sessions, the Proportions to the Population, the Number of Convicted to a single Transport, the Number of Population to a single Transport; the Increase or Decrease per Cent. after comparison with the Convicted at Assizes and Sessions, and with the Total estimated Population.

16.—YEARS.	Sentences of Transportation. 7 Years and under 10 Years.	10 Years and under 14 Years.	14 Years and under 15 Years.	15 Years and under 21 Years.	21 Years and upwards.	For Life.	Total of Transports.	Total of Convicted at Assizes and Sessions.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Number of Transports. 7 Years and under 10 Years.	10 Years and under 14 Years.	14 Years and under 15 Years.	15 Years and under 21 Years.	21 Years and upwards.	For Life.
ENGLAND AND WALES. 1840	1,911	1,158	246	421	17	264	4,017	19,604	47·6	28·8	6·1	10·5	·4	6·6
1841	1,963	1,194	243	438	11	209	3,788	19,548	44·7	31·5	6·4	11·6	·3	5·5
1842	1,841	1,375	204	553	36	220	4,229	22,513	43·5	32·5	4·8	13·1	·9	5·2
1843	1,841	1,386	154	475	31	279	4,166	21,425	44·2	33·3	3·7	11·4	·7	6·7
1844	1,460	1,234	127	386	37	193	3,437	19,054	42·5	35·9	3·7	11·2	1·1	5·6
1845	1,336	1,143	96	351	37	129	3,092	17,932	43·2	37·	3·1	11·3	1·2	4·2
1846	1,377	1,002	88	269	17	141	2,894	18,071	47·6	34·6	3·	9·3	·6	4·9
1847	1,662	737	68	161	20	78	2,726	20,821	60·9	27·1	2·5	5·9	·7	2·9
Annual Mean .	1,638	1,153	158	381	25	189	3,544	19,871	46·9	32·6	4·1	10·5	·7	5·2

17.—Sentences of Transportation in England and Wales.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Convicted at Assizes and Sessions in each Year. 1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	Annual Mean.	Proportion per 100,000 of the estimated Total Population in each Year. 1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	Annual Mean.
7 and under 10 Years .	9·7	8·7	8·2	8·6	7·7	7·4	7·6	8·	8·2	12·2	10·6	11·4	11·3	8·8	8·	8·1	9·6	10·
10 and under 14 Years .	5·9	6·1	6·1	6·5	6·5	6·4	5·5	3·5	5·8	7·4	7·5	8·5	8·5	7·5	6·8	5·9	4·3	7·
14 and under 15 Years .	1·3	1·2	·91	·7	·6	·53	·5	·3	·7	1·5	1·53	1·3	·9	·8	·6	·5	·4	·9
15 and under 21 Years .	2·2	2·2	2·45	2·2	2·	1·95	1·5	·8	1·9	2·7	2·8	3·4	2·9	2·3	2·1	1·6	·9	2·6
21 and upwards . . .	·08	·06	·16	·1	·2	·2	·1	·1	·1	·1	·07	·2	·2	·2	·2	·1	·1	·1
For Life	1·3	1·1	·98	1·3	1·	·72	·8	·4	1·1	1·7	1·3	1·4	1·7	1·2	·7	·8	·5	1·1
Total . . .	20·5	19·4	18·8	19·4	18·	17·2	16·	13·1	17·8	25·6	23·8	26·2	25·5	20·8	18·4	17·	15·8	21·7

18.—YEARS.	Number of Convicted at Assizes and Sessions, to a Single Transport. 7 Years and under 10 Years.	10 Years and under 14 Years.	14 Years and under 15 Years.	15 Years and under 21 Years.	21 Years and upwards.	For Life.	Total.	Number of Population to a Single Transport. 7 Years and under 10 Years.	10 Years and under 14 Years.	14 Years and under 15 Years.	15 Years and under 21 Years.	21 Years and upwards.	For Life.	Total.
	One in	*One in*	*One in*	*One in*	*One in*	*One in*	*One in*	*One in*	*One in*	*One in*	*One in*	*One in*	*One in*	*One in*
ENGLAND AND WALES. 1840	10·3	16·9	79·7	46·6	1,153	74·3	4·9	8,214	13,556	63,813	37,287	923,414	59,462	3,908
1841	11·5	16·4	80·4	44·6	1,777	93·5	5·2	9,395	13,322	65,459	36,316	1,446,067	76,108	4,199
1842	12·2	16·4	110·3	40·7	626	102·4	5·3	8,755	11,723	79,012	29,147	447,738	73,266	3,811
1843	11·6	15·4	139·1	45·1	691	75·1	5·1	8,872	11,770	106,063	34,385	526,892	58,543	3,920
1844	13·1	15·4	150·	49·4	515	98·7	5·5	11,336	13,413	130,318	42,880	447,343	85,755	4,816
1845	13·4	15·7	186·8	51·1	485	139·	5·8	12,554	14,674	174,716	47,785	453,315	130,020	5,424
1846	13·1	18·	205·3	67·2	1,063	128·1	6·2	12,343	16,962	193,143	63,184	999,799	120,513	5,873
1847	12·5	28·2	300·2	129·3	1,041	266·9	7·6	10,363	23,342	253,288	106,978	861,174	220,814	6,318
Annual Mean .	12·2	17·8	157·2	59·2	919	122·2	5·7	8,979	14,845	133,227	49,745	763,218	103,064	4,783

19.—Sentences of Transportation in England and Wales.	Increase or Decrease per Cent. of Transports, after comparison with the Total Convicted at Assizes and Sessions, in each Year. 1840 and 1841	1841 and 1842	1842 and 1843	1843 and 1844	1844 and 1845	1845 and 1846	1846 and 1847	1839 and 1847	1842 and 1847
7 Years and under 10 Years	−12·5	− 7·1	+ 5·1	−12·1	− 2·8	+ 2·3	+ 4·7	− 32·8	− 2·4
10 Years and under 14 Years	+ 3·4	..	+ 5·8	..	− 1·6	− 14·9	− 56·7	− 72·3	− 72·5
14 Years and under 15 Years	− 1·1	− 37·1	−27·8	− 7·8	−24·5	..	− 49·1	..	−177·5
15 Years and under 21 Years	..	+ 9·6	−10·8	− 9·4	− 3·5	− 31·5	91·3	−268·	−217·6
21 Years and upwards	−54·1	+184·1	−10·5	+34·2	..	−114·3	..	..	− 66·5
For Life	−25·9	− 9·4	+33·2	−28·5	−40·8	+ 7·2	−108·3	−272·5	−160·9
Total	+ 5·7	− 3·1	+ 3·5	− 7·8	− 4·6	− 7·6	− 22·4	− 60·8	− 43·6

20.—Sentences of Transportation in England and Wales.	Increase or Decrease per Cent. of Transports, after comparison with the estimated Total Population in each Year. 1840 and 1841	1841 and 1842	1842 and 1843	1843 and 1844	1844 and 1845	1845 and 1846	1846 and 1847	1839 and 1847	1842 and 1847
7 Years and under 10 Years	−14·3	+ 7·3	− 1·3	−27·8	−10·7	+ 1·7	+ 19·1	− 25·6	− 18·3
10 Years and under 14 Years	+ 1·7	+ 13·6	..	−13·8	− 9·4	− 15·6	− 37·7	− 62·9	− 99·3
14 Years and under 15 Years	..	− 20·7	−34·2	−17·3	−33·7	− 10·5	− 31·1	..	−220·4
15 Years and under 21 Years	+ 2·6	+ 24·5	−18·	−24·7	−11·4	− 32·2	− 69·2	−248·1	−266·9
21 Years and upwards	−56·6	+222·9	..	..	..	−120·5	..	..	− 92·3
For Life	−28·	+ 3·8	+25·1	−46·4	−51·6	+ 7·8	−183·1	−251·9	−220·2
Total	− 7·4	+ 10·1	− 2·8	−22·8	−12·6	− 8·2	− 7·5	− 52·1	− 65·7

The following TABLES, numbered 21 to 24, exhibit the Total Number of Prisoners Re-committed in ENGLAND and WALES, in the course of the Years 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, and 1847; showing also the Proportions per Cent. in each Class, compared with the Total Number of Re-committals, the Number of the Prison Population to a single Re-committal, and the Increase or Decrease per Cent.

21.—YEARS.	Once Re-committed.		Twice Re-committed.		Thrice Re-committed.		Four times or more Recommitted.		Total of Re-committals.	Total Criminal Prison Population.
	Number of Prisoners.	Proportions per Cent. to Total Re-committed.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportions per Cent. to Total Re-committed.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportions per Cent. to Total Re-committed.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportions per Cent. to Total Re-committed		
ENGLAND AND WALES. 1840	14,330	47·9	6,090	20·3	3,157	10·5	6,370	21·3	29,947	129,237
1841	15,356	46·8	6,398	19·5	4,508	13·7	6,565	20·	32,827	128,190
1842	16,792	49·6	6,826	20·2	3,491	10·3	6,753	19·9	33,862	139,388
1843	16,367	47·6	7,064	20·5	3,541	10·3	7,411	21·6	34,383	140,218
1844	15,781	45·4	6,849	19·7	3,661	10·6	8,440	24·3	34,731	136,558
1845	14,324	43·3	6,496	19·5	3,729	11·3	8,564	25·9	33,113	126,794
1846	13,585	41·9	6,245	19·2	3,568	11·	9,060	27·9	32,458	124,452
1847	14,417	43·8	6,419	19·4	3,347	10·2	8,742	26·6	32,925	132,191
Annual Mean .	15,119	45·8	6,549	19·8	3,625	11·	7,738	23·4	33,031	132,128

22.—YEARS.	Number of Criminal Prison Population to a single Re-committal.				
	Once Re-committed.	Twice Re-committed.	Thrice Re-committed.	Four times or more Re-committed.	Total of Re-committals.
	One in	*One in*	*One in*	*One in*	*One in*
ENGLAND AND WALES. 1840	9·	21·2	40·9	20·3	4·4
1841	8·4	20·	28·4	19·5	3·9
1842	8·3	20·4	39·9	20·6	4·2
1843	8·4	19·8	39·6	18·9	4·1
1844	8·7	19·9	27·3	16·2	3·9
1845	8·8	19·5	34·	14·8	3·8
1846	9·2	19·9	34·8	13·7	3·8
1847	9·1	20·7	39·5	15·1	4·
Annual Mean .	8·7	20·2	35·5	17·4	4·

23.—CLASSES OF RE-COMMITTALS.	Proportion per Cent. to Criminal Prison Population.								Annual Mean.
	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	
Once Re-committed	11·1	12·	12·1	11·7	11·5	11·3	10·9	10·9	11·4
Twice Re-committed	4·7	5·	4·9	5·	5·	5·1	5·	4·9	5·
Thrice Re-committed.	2·4	3·5	2·5	2·5	2·7	2·9	2·9	2·5	2·7
Four times or more Re-committed . .	4·9	5·1	4·8	5·3	6·2	6·8	7·3	6·6	5·9
Total	23·1	25·6	24·3	24·5	25·4	26·1	26·1	24·9	25·

24.—CLASSES OF RE-COMMITTALS.	Increase or Decrease per Cent. after comparison with the Total Criminal Prison Population in each Year.								
	1840 and 1841	1841 and 1842	1842 and 1843	1843 and 1844	1844 and 1845	1845 and 1846	1846 and 1847	1839 and 1847	1842 and 1847
Once Re-committed	+ 8·	+ ·6	− 3·2	− 1·	−2·3	−3·5	..	− 7·4	−10·4
Twice Re-committed	+ 5·9	− 1·9	+ 2·9	..	+2·3	−2·1	− 3·3	+ 1·6	..
Thrice Re-committed	+43·9	−40·4	..	+12·7	+9·7	..	−13·2	+ 5·7	..
Four times or Re-committed. . . .	+ 3·9	− 5·7	+ 9·1	+16·9	+9·3	+7·8	−10·1	+33·8	+36·5
Total	+10·5	− 5·4	+ ·9	+ 3·7	+2·7	..	− 4·7	+ 4·4	+ 2·5

The following TABLES, numbered 25 and 26, exhibit the TOTAL NUMBER of CASES of LUNACY and DEATH in the PRISONS of ENGLAND and WALES in the course of the Years 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, and 1847; showing also the Proportions per Cent. to the Daily Average Number of Prisoners, the Proportion per Cent. to Prison Population, the Number of Prison Population to a single Lunacy and a single Death, and the Increase and Decrease per Cent. respectively.

25.—YEARS.	Cases of Lunacy and Death in the Prisons of England and Wales in each Year.								Number of Prison Population to a single Lunatic.	Number of Prison Population to a single Death.
	Number of Criminal Lunatics.	Number of Deaths.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners in England and Wales.	Total Prison Population in England and Wales.	Proportion per Cent. of Lunatics to Daily Average Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. of Lunatics to Total Prison Population.	Proportion per Cent. of Deaths to Daily Average Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. of Deaths to Prison Population.		
									One in	*One in*
ENGLAND AND WALES. 1840	70	246	15,833	142,525	·44	·049	1·55	·173	2,036	579
1841	88	246	16,557	142,926	·53	·062	1·48	·472	1,624	581
1842	82	236	17,718	155,206	·46	·053	1·33	·152	1,992	658
1843	68	243	18,538	156,032	·37	·044	1·31	·156	2,294	642
1844	99	160	17,415	150,553	·57	·066	·92	·106	1,520	941
1845	104	166	14,716	130,086	·71	·080	1·13	·127	1,250	783
1846	101	128	14,624	128,998	·69	·078	·88	·099	1,277	1008
1847	103	241	16,167	137,561	·64	·075	1·49	·175	1,335	566
Annual Mean	89	208	16,446	142,983	·55	·063	1·27	·183	1,666	720

26.—CLASSES OF PRISONERS.	Increase or Decrease per Cent. after comparison with the Daily Average Number of Prisoners, and the Total Prison Population.								
	1840 and 1841	1841 and 1842	1842 and 1843	1843 and 1844	1844 and 1845	1845 and 1846	1846 and 1847	1839 and 1847	1842 and 1847
Lunatics to Daily Average Number of Prisoners	+20·2	−14·8	−26·1	+55·	+24·3	− 2·3	− 8·4	+26·1	+37·6
Ditto to Prison Population	+25·3	−16·5	−21·2	+50·8	+21·5	− 2·1	− 4·5	+27·7	+41·7
Deaths to Daily Average Number of Prisoners	− 4·5	−11·5	− 1·6	−42·6	+22·7	−28·8	+70·3	− 4·4	+11·9
Ditto to Prison Population	− ·3	−13·2	+ 2·4	−46·5	+20·1	−28·6	+76·5	− 3·1	+15·2

The following TABLES, numbered 27 and 28, exhibit the Mode in which the TOTAL NUMBER of CRIMINAL PRISONERS have been Employed in the PRISONS of ENGLAND and WALES, in the Years 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, and 1847; showing also the Proportions per Cent. which each Class bears to the Total in each Year.

27.—YEARS.	Mode in which the Total Number of Criminal Prisoners have been employed in each Year.				
	Hard Labour.	Employment not being Hard Labour.	Not Employed.	Mode of Employment not Ascertained.	Total.
ENGLAND AND WALES. 1840	65,020	23,321	39,223	1,673	129,237
1841	63,484	24,596	38,659	1,451	128,190
1842	70,253	28,964	39,012	1,159	139,388
1843	75,137	29,323	33,327	2,431	140,218
1844	70,406	31,982	31,971	2,199	136,558
1845	59,215	37,313	28,773	1,493	126,794
1846	58,683	34,564	29,501	1,704	124,452
1847	64,062	36,642	29,447	2,040	132,191
Annual Mean	65,782	30,838	33,739	1,769	132,128

28.—CLASSES OF PRISONERS.	Proportion per Cent. to Total in each Class.								
	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	Annual Mean.
Hard Labour	50·3	49·5	50·4	53·6	51·6	46·7	47·1	48·5	49·7
Employment not being Hard Labour	18·	19·2	20·8	20·9	23·4	29·4	27·8	27·7	23·4
Not Employed	30·4	30·2	28·	23·8	23·4	22·7	23·7	22·3	25·5
Employment not ascertained	1·3	1·1	·8	1·7	1·6	1·2	1·4	1·5	1·4
Total	100·	100·	100·	100·	100·	100·	100·	100·	100·

29.—TABLE showing the MORTALITY in the PRISONS of ENGLAND and WALES, in the course of the Year 1847, and the DISEASES or other CAUSE of DEATH.

County.	Place.	Prison.	Age and Sex. M.	Age and Sex. F.	Sentence or Term of Imprisonment.	Date of Committal.	State of Health on Committal.	Date of Death.	How long in Prison before Death.	Disease or other Cause of Death.
Bedford	Bedford	County Gaol	40	..	6 calendar months	1846—23 Oct.	Bad	1847— 7 March	4 months 15 days	Spasms in the bowels.
Berks	Reading	County Gaol and House of Correction	..	63	6 months	,, 7 Oct.	Good	,, 29 Jan.	3 months	Disease of the heart.
Brecon	Brecknock	,, ,,	50	..	1 calendar month hard labour.	1847—22 June	Very Bad	,, 3 July	11 days	Dysentery and general debility.
Bucks	Aylesbury	County Gaol and House of Correction	..	17	3 calendar months	1846— 4 Aug.	Good	1846— 2 Dec.	120 days	Fever, terminating in congestion of the brain.
,,	,,	,, ,,	35	..	2 months	,, 18 Dec.	Good	1847—21 Feb.	65 days	Fever.
Cardigan	Cardigan	County Gaol and House of Correction	40	..	1 calendar month	1847— 7 Aug.	Bad	,, 6 Sep.	30 days	Debility.
Chester	Chester	County Gaol	53	..	Debtor	1846— 3 Feb.	Had paralysis, health in other respects, good.	,, 23 Jan.	11 months 20 days.	Apoplexy.
,,	,,	,,	62	..	3 calendar months hard labour.	,, 18 Dec.	Good	,, 19 Feb.	2 months 1 day	Fracture of the skull.
,,	,,	Town Gaol and House of Correction	60	..	2 months	1847—27 Jan.	Bad	,, 16 Feb.	20 days	Dysentery.
,,	Knutsford	House of Correction	18	..	For trial	,, 9 Jan.	Indifferent	,, 28 Jan.	19 days	Serous apoplexy.
,,	,,	,,	21	..	14 days' hard labour.	,, 2 March	Very weak	,, 10 March	8 days	Inflammation of lungs.
,,	,,	,,	19	..	2 calendar months hard labour.	,, 14 April.	Good	,, 3 July	11 weeks 3 days	Peritonitis.
,,	,,	,,	14	..	9 calendar months hard labour.	,, 12 Jan.	Good	,, 16 July	26 weeks 3 days	Mesenteric disease.
Cornwall	Bodmin	County Gaol and House of Correction	36	..	Debtor	1846—21 Nov.	Very bad	1846—24 Nov.	3 days	Apoplexy.
Cumberland	Carlisle	,, ,,	42	..	For trial	1847—28 Sept.	Very ill	1847— 2 Oct.	5 days	Erysipelas.
Derby	Derby	County Gaol and House of Correction	35	..	12 months	1846—30 July	Good	,, 4 June	310 days	Brain fever.
,,	,,	,, ,,	35	..	12 months	,, 10 Dec.	Good	,, 24 July	227 days	Typhus fever.
,,	,,	,, ,,	59	..	12 months	1847—12 April.	Bad	,, 22 Aug.	123 days	Consumption.
,,	,,	,, ,,	42	..	1 month	,, 8 June.	Bad	,, 19 June.	12 days	Typhus fever.
,,	,,	,, ,,	37	..	1 month	,, 8 July.	Bad	,, 29 July	29 days	Typhus Fever.
Devon	Exeter	County Gaol	46	..	For trial	,, 4 Aug.	Bad	,, 30 Aug.	27 days	Dropsy.
,,	,,	County House of Correction	..	16	6 calendar months	,, 11 Jan.	Bad	,, 25 Feb.	46 days	Fever.
,,	,,	,, ,, ,,	..	43	12 calendar months.	,, 22 March	Bad	,, 1 April.	11 days	Inflammation of chest.
Dorset	Dorchester	County Gaol and House of Correction	19	..	12 months	1846— 4 July	Good	,, 11 April.	9 months	Atrophy.
,,	,,	,, ,,	29	..	7 years' transportation.	,, 7 Dec.	Good	,, 17 April.	4 months	Consumption.
,,	,,	,, ,,	39	..	1 month	1847—26 April.	Bad	,, 10 May	14 days	Water on the chest.
Durham	Durham	County Gaol and House of Correction	27	..	1 year	1846—13 Oct.	Bad	,, 21 Jan.	14 weeks	Dropsy.
,,	,,	,, ,,	38	..	6 months	1847—25 March	Bad	,, 18 Sept.	6 months	Consumption.
Essex	Springfield	County Gaol and House of Correction	56	..	Untried	,, 4 Feb.	Good	,, 24 Feb.	3 weeks	Influenza.
,,	,,	,, ,,	33	..	7 days	,, 10 May	Bad	,, 15 Sept.	18 weeks	Gangrene.
Glamorgan	Cardiff	County Gaol and House of Correction	..	31	For trial	,, 26 April.	Good	,, 21 June.	2 months	Chronic inflammation of stomach.
Gloucester	Gloucester	County Gaol and Penitentiary	23	..	4 months' hard labour.	1846—21 Sept.	Good	,, 29 Jan.	4 months 8 days	Consumption.
,,	,,	,, ,,	81	..	Debtor	,, 26 Sept.	Indifferent	,, 1 March	5 months 5 days	Bronchitis and disease of the heart.
,,	Tewkesbury	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	..	42	2 months	,, 6 Nov.	Bad	,, 6 Dec.	1 month	General disturbance of the system with convulsions.
Hants	Winchester	County House of Correction	47	..	2 years	1845— 6 March	Indifferent	,, 7 Feb.	23 months	Congestion of lungs.
,,	Southampton	Town Gaol and House of Correction.	32	..	7 days' hard labour	1847— 8 Dec.	In a state of stupor	,, 9 Dec.	22½ hours	Erysipelas.
,,	Parkhurst (Isle of Wight).	Juvenile Prison	17	..	..	,, 31 May	Ditto	,, 18 June	18 days	Typhus fever with cerebral effusion.
,,	,,	,,	16	..	..	1846— 2 July	Ditto	,, 24 Aug.	1 year 7 weeks	Phthisis.
,,	,,	,,	14	..	..	1845—26 July	Ditto	,, 27 Aug.	2 years 1 month	Phthisis.
,,	,,	,,	15	..	..	,, 10 Nov.	Ditto	,, 11 Nov.	2 years	Phthisis.
,,	,,	,,	14	..	..	,, 10 Nov.	Ditto	,, 29 Dec.	2 years 6 weeks	Phthisis.

29.—Table of Mortality—*continued.*

County.	Place.	Prison.	Age and Sex. M.	Age and Sex. F.	Sentence or Term of Imprisonment.	Date of Committal.	State of Health on Committal.	Date of Death.	How long in Prison before Death.	Disease or other Cause of Death.
Hereford .	Hereford . .	County Gaol and House of Correction .	28	..	12 months . . .	1845—15 Dec. .	Good	1846—28 Oct. .	10 months 13 days.	Diseased kidneys.
,,	,,	,, ,,	61	..	18 months . . .	1846— 8 June	Subject to giddiness of the head.	,, 25 Nov. .	5 months 17 days	Diseased heart.
,,	,,	,, ,,	..	23	For trial	1847—10 April,	Not very good . .	1847—16 June.	2 months 6 days .	Typhus fever.
Herts . .	Hertford . .	County Gaol and House of Correction .	49	..	For examination. .	1846—22 Dec. .	Good	,, 3 Jan. .	13 days	Erysipelas.
,,	,,	,, ,,	40	..	2 years' imprisonment	,, 13 May .	Good	,, 22 April.	11 months . . .	Visitation of God.
Kent . .	Maidstone . .	County Gaol and House of Correction .	56	..	1 calendar month .	1847—16 March	Good.	,, 9 April.	25 days	Bronchitis.
,,	,,	,, ,,	18	..	1 calendar month .	,, 26 June.	Good	,, 28 June.	3 days	Apoplexy.
,,	,,	,, ,,	28	..	1 calendar month .	,, 13 July .	Good	,, 4 Aug..	23 days	Typhus fever.
,,	,,	,, ,,	18	..	21 days	,, 2 Aug..	Delicate	,, 14 Aug..	13 days	Typhus fever.
,,	,,	,, ,,	16	..	For trial	,, 18 Aug..	Weak	,, 10 Sept..	24 days	Fever.
,,	,,	,, ,,	60	..	12 calendar months.	1846— 4 Aug..	Asthmatic . . .	,, 19 Sept..	412 days	Disease of the heart.
,,	Canterbury (St. Augustine's).	County Gaol and House of Correction .	23	..	6 calendar months	,, 9 Nov..	Good	,, 19 May .	191 days	Consumption.
,,	,,	,, ,,	43	..	21 days	1847— 8 Sept..	Bad	,, 19 Sept..	12 days	Low fever.
Lancaster .	Preston . . .	County House of Correction	65	..	14 days	,, 16 Feb. .	Feeble	,, 27 Feb. .	11 days. . . .	Diarrhœa.
,,	,,	,, ,, ...	52	..	1 month . . .	,, 10 April	Feeble	,, 23 April	13 days	Inflammation of the lungs.
,,	Kirkdale . .	County House of Correction. . . .	36	..	For trial	1846—24 July .	Good	1846—30 Sept..	68 days	Dysentery.
,,	,,	,, ,, ...	29	..	1 year	1845— 2 Nov. .	Good	,, 29 Oct. .	360 days	Consumption.
,,	,,	,, ,, ...	36	..	1 year	1846—29 May .	Good	,, 24 Nov. .	180 days	Consumption.
,,	,,	,, ,, ...	30	..	1 calendar month .	1847—22 May .	Bad	1847—27 May,.	5 days	Typhus fever.
,,	,,	,, ,, ...	28	..	28 days	,, 24 Aug.	Bad	,, 27 Aug..	3 days	Typhus fever.
,,	Liverpool . .	Borough Gaol.	20	..	3 months . . .	1846—16 Dec. .	Good	,, 28 Feb. .	74 days	Consumption.
,,	,,	,, ...	..	30	For trial	1847— 1 March	Good	,, 8 April.	38 days	Consumption.
,,	,,	,, ...	30	..	1 month . . .	1847—23 March	Good	,, 17 April.	25 days	Diseased heart.
,,	,,	,, ...	19	..	10 months . . .	1846—20 July .	Good	,, 12 May .	296 days	Phthisis.
,,	,,	,, ...	26	..	1 month . . .	1847—29 April.	Bad	,, 13 May .	14 days	Fever.
,,	,,	,, ...	..	38	For trial	,, 26 May .	Good	,, 10 June .	15 days	Dysentery.
,,	,,	,, ...	26	..	Deserter	,, 7 June .	Bad	,, 20 June.	13 days	Fever.
,,	,,	,, ...	..	29	14 days	,, 14 June .	Good	,, 22 June.	8 days	Fever.
,,	,,	,, ...	..	34	For trial	,, 7 June .	Good	,, 6 July .	29 days	Fever.
,,	,,	,, ...	19	..	1 month . . .	1846 26 Oct. .	Good	,, 17 Aug..	303 days	Dysentery.
,,	,,	,, ...	32	..	1 month . . .	1847—16 Aug .	Good	,, 9 Sept. .	24 days	Fever.
,,	,,	,, ...	..	36	1 month . . .	1847—15 Sept..	Good	,, 22 Sept..	7 days	Fever.
,,	,,	,, ...	..	21	1 month . . .	,, 12 Sept. .	Good	,, 22 Sept..	16 days	Fever.
,,	Salford . . .	County House of Correction	24	..	1 calendar month .	,, 22 March	Impaired	,, 19 April.	29 days	Fever.
,,	,,	,, ,, ...	62	..	3 months . . .	1846—24 Dec. .	Impaired	,, 5 Jan. .	13 days	Bronchitis.
,,	,,	,, ,, ...	39	..	3 months . . .	1847—13 March	Good	,, 22 April.	41 days	Diseased lungs,
,,	,,	,, ,, ...	..	60	1 month. . . .	,, 10 May .	Impaired	,, 18 May .	9 days	Debility and fever.
,,	,,	,, ,, ...	..	26	2 calendar months .	,, 22 May .	Good	,, 4 June .	14 days	Effusion into the chest.
,,	,,	,, ,, ...	36	..	For trial	,, 18 June .	Impaired	,, 25 July .	38 days	Typhus fever.
Leicester .	Leicester . .	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	28	..	6 months . . .	1846—10 Sept..	Diseased lungs . .	,, 19 Feb. .	162 days	Phthisis.
Lincoln .	Lincoln . . .	County Gaol	..	27	Under sentence of death	1847— 3 July .	Good	,, 30 July .	8 weeks	Suicide.
,,	Louth . . .	County House of Correction. . . .	41	..	1 calender month .	1846— 3 Oct. .	Emaciated . . .	1846—18 Oct. .	15 days	Epilepsy.
,,	,,	,, ,, ...	14	..	14 days	1847—27 March	Good	1847— 1 April	5 days	Concussion of the brain.
,,	Kirton . . .	County Bridewell	70	..	14 days	,, 13 April.	Bad	,, 14 April	12 hours . . .	Apoplexy.
,,	,,	,, ...	17	..	For trial	,, 25 May .	Moderate . . .	,, 10 June.	17 days	Typhus fever.
,,	,,	,, ...	39	..	1 month . . .	,, 19 July .	Bad	,, 25 July .	7 days	Typhus fever.
,,	Boston . . .	Borough Gaol	2days	..	Born in the prison .	..	..	,, 24 April.	2 days	Convulsions.

County.	Place.	Prison.	Age and Sex. M.	Age and Sex. F.	Sentence or Term of Imprisonment.	Date of Committal.	State of Health on Committal.	Date of Death.	How long in Prison before Death.	Disease or other Cause of Death.
Middlesex.	Coldbath Fields	County House of Correction.	25	..	1 month.	1846—26 Nov.	Bad	1846—13 Dec.	17 days	Bronchitis.
,,	,,	,, ,,	38	..	14 days	,, 3 Dec.	Bad	,, 16 Dec.	13 days	Laringitis.
,,	,,	,, ,,	..	43	6 months	,, 6 Aug.	Good	1847—11 Jan.	158 days	Child-bed.
,,	,,	,, ,,	52	..	3 months	,, 22 Dec.	Bad	,, 23 Jan.	32 days	Bronchitis.
,,	,,	,, ,,	..	48	12 months	,, 20 May	Bad	,, 30 Jan.	255 days	Bronchitis.
,,	,,	,, ,,	16	..	12 months	,, 4 Nov.	Good	,, 19 April	166 days	Fever.
,,	,,	,, ,,	53	..	9 months	,, 30 Sept.	Good	,, 10 May	222 days	General debility.
,,	Newgate	City and County Gaol	20	..	Not sentenced	1847— 9 April.	Bad	,, 19 June	10 weeks	Phthisis.
,,	,,	,, ,,	23	..	Untried	,, 21 July	Bad	,, 7 Aug.	17 days	Phthisis.
,,	Giltspur Street.	City Gaol and House of Correction.	44	..	3 months	,, 16 Jan.	Indifferent	,, 22 Jan.	6 days	Convulsions.
,,	,,	,, ,,	26	..	3 months	,, 22 Jan.	Ditto	,, 10 Feb.	19 days	Bronchitis.
,,	,,	,, ,,	34	..	Remanded	,, 5 Aug.	Ditto	,, 22 Aug.	17 days	Fever.
,,	,,	,, ,,	..	46	Remanded	,, 5 May.	Ditto	,, 19 June.	45 days	Carbuncle.
,,	Tothill Fields	City Gaol and House of Correction.	34	..	Riot	1846—10 Sept.	Indifferent	1846— 5 Oct.	25 days	Disease of the brain.
,,	,,	,, ,,	18	..	18 calendar months	,, 17 Aug.	Ditto	,, 23 Oct.	57 days	Consumption.
,,	,,	,, ,,	57	..	14 days	,, 25 Nov.	Ditto	,, 1 Dec.	7 days	General debility.
,,	,,	,, ,,	49	..	2 calendar months	,, 5 Nov.	Ditto	1847— 5 Jan.	61 days	Rupture of bladder.
,,	,,	,, ,,	35	..	Fraud.	1847—10 May	Ditto	,, 22 May	11 days	Typhus fever.
,,	,,	,, ,,	64	..	4 calendar months	,, 4 May	Ditto	,, 26 May	13 days	Apoplexy.
,,	,,	,, ,,	40	..	Remanded	,, 11 Aug.	Ditto	,, 22 Aug.	11 days	Water on the brain.
,,	,,	,, ,,	43	..	6 calendar months	1846—29 Sept.	Ditto	1846 15 Dec.	76 days	Apoplexy.
,,	,,	,, ,,	..	56	9 calendar months	1847—23 March	Ditto	1847 27 March	2 days	Rupture of heart.
,,	,,	,, ,,	..	45	1 calendar month	,, 14 May	Ditto	,, 25 May	12 days	Disease of lungs.
,,	Millbank	Milbank Prison	19	..	..	1846—30 Jan.	Good	,, 8 Aug.	6 months 9 days	Consumption.
,,	,,	,,	19	..	..	,, 30 March	Good	,, 7 Jan.	9 months 8 days	Consumption.
,,	,,	,,	22	..	..	,, 20 July	Good	,, 4 Feb.	6 months 15 days.	Consumption.
,,	,,	,,	21	..	..	,, 15 Sept.	Venereal disease.	,, 6 April.	6 months 22 days	Consumption.
,,	,,	,,	20	..	..	1847—29 March	Consumption.	,, 18 May	1 month 22 days	Consumption.
,,	,,	,,	54	..	..	1846— 1 June.	Cough	,, 9 June.	1 year 9 days	Bronchitis.
,,	,,	,,	20	..	..	1847—15 April.	Good	,, 6 July	2 months 21 days.	Fever.
,,	,,	,,	19	..	..	,, 31 May	Consumption	,, 9 July	1 month 9 days	Consumption.
,,	,,	,,	13	..	..	,, 15 June	Disease of spine	,, 20 July	1 month 5 days	Disease of cervical vertebræ.
,,	,,	,,	24	..	..	,, 29 March	Scrofula	,, 17 Aug.	4 moths 19 days	Consumption.
,,	,,	,,	23	..	..	,, 24 April.	Good	,, 6 Oct.	5 months 12 days.	Fever and peritonitis.
,,	,,	,,	58	..	..	,, 17 June	Chronic cough	,, 22 Oct.	4 months 5 days	Consumption.
,,	,,	,,	21	..	..	,, 3 April.	Epileptic	,, 30 Oct.	5 months 28 days.	Epilepsy.
,,	,,	,,	78	..	..	,, 14 April.	Infirm	,, 6 Nov.	6 months 22 days.	Age and fever.
,,	,,	,,	23	..	..	,, 2 Oct.	Good	,, 17 Nov.	1 month 15 days	Fever.
,,	,,	,,	..	..	..	,, 25 March	Epileptic	,, 25 Nov.	8 months	Fever.
,,	,,	,,	20	..	..	,, 21 Sept.	Good	,, 2 Dec.	2 months 11 days.	Fever.
,,	,,	,,	48	..	..	,, 15 Sept.	Stricture	,, 8 Dec.	2 months 23 days.	Fever and ruptured urethra.
,,	,,	,,	16	..	..	,, 6 April.	Good	,, 8 Dec.	8 months 2 days	Consumption.
,,	,,	,,	44	..	..	,, 25 March	Scrofulous abscess	,, 9 Dec.	9 months 15 days	Consumption.
,,	,,	,,	46	..	..	,, 2 April.	Consumption	,, 15 Dec.	8 months 13 days	Consumption.
,,	,,	,,	23	..	..	,, 31 Aug.	Good	,, 20 Dec.	3 months 28 days	Consumption.
,,	,,	,,	21	..	..	,, 29 March	Thin	,, 20 Dec.	8 months 22 days	Consumption.
,,	,,	,,	17	..	..	,, 15 June.	Consumption	,, 22 Dec.	6 months 7 days	Consumption.
,,	,,	,,	28	..	..	,, 23 Oct.	Ditto	,, 23 Dec.	2 months	Consumption.
,,	,,	,,	26	..	..	,, 25 March	Good	,, 30 Dec.	9 months 5 days	Consumption.
,,	,,	,,	54	..	..	,, 20 April.	Asthmatic	,, 31 Aug.	8 months 10 days.	Consumption.
,,	,,	,,	24	..	..	,, 6 May	Good	,, 10 May	4 days	Suicide.
,,	,,	,,	..	18	..	1846— 2 Sept.	Diseased heart	,, 8 Feb.	5 months 6 days	Diseased heart.
,,	,,	,,	..	19	..	1847—10 Feb.	Pregnant	,, 12 May	3 months 2 days	Child-bed.
,,	,,	,,	..	44	..	,, 30 March	Good	,, 23 July	3 months 24 days.	Cholera.
,,	,,	,,	..	23	..	,, 27 Jan.	Thin	,, 28 Aug.	7 months 1 day	Consumption.
,,	,,	,,	..	35	..	,, 25 May	Good	,, 3 Sept.	3 months 9 days	Dysentery.
,,	Pentonville	Pentonville Prison	25	..	..	1846—31 Dec.	Good	,, 20 Aug.	8 months	Cancerous disease of the stomach.
,,	,,	,,	22	..	..	1847—26 Sept.	Good	,, 14 Oct.	19 days	Delirium tremens.

29.—Table of Mortality—*continued.*

County.	Place.	Prison.	Age and Sex. M.	Age and Sex. F.	Sentence or Term of Imprisonment.	Date of Committal.	State of Health on Committal.	Date of Death.	How long in Prison before Death.	Disease or other Cause of Death.
Monmouth.	Usk	County House of Correction	26	..	2 calendar months	1847—16 April.	Bad	1847—17 Aug..	114 days	General disease of chest.
,,	,,	,, ,,	22	..	2 calendar months	,, 23 April	Bad	,, 3 Sept..	134 days	General disease of chest.
Norfolk	Norwich	County Gaol and House of Correction	48	..	Untried	1846— 3 Sept..	Weak	,, 23 March	6 months 20 days.	Diarrhœa.
,,	,,	,, ,,	21	..	12 months	,, 27 Nov.	Declining	,, 10 June.	6 months 14 days.	Consumption.
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	52	..	Debtor	1844—10 July.	Good	1846—11 Oct..	2 years 13 weeks 3 days.	Natural causes.
,,	,,	,, ,,	..	40	Transportation for life.	1846—21 March	Delicate	1847—12 Sept..	1 year 27 weeks	Diseased lungs.
,,	Swaffham	County House of Correction	23	..	1 year	,, 31 March	Bad	,, 27 Feb..	10 months 3 weeks.	Diseased lungs.
,,	Walsingham	,, ,,	45	..	Acquitted as insane	1845— 7 July.	Impaired	1846— 4 Nov..	16 months 2 days	Disease of the brain.
Northampton	Northampton	County Gaol and House of Correction	21	..	1 calendar month	1847—16 June.	Good	1847—23 June.	12 days	Fever.
,,	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	48	..	1 month.	1846— 4 Dec..	Bad	1846—27 Dec..	23 days	Diarrhœa.
,,	,,	,, ,,	..	22	1 year	,, 26 June.	Good	1847—15 Jan..	204 days	Erysipelas.
Notts	Nottingham	County Gaol	13	..	For trial	1847— 4 Feb..	Good	,, 6 March	31 days	Typhus fever.
,,	Southwell	County House of Correction	33	..	3 calendar months	,, 8 Jan..	Good	,, 19 Feb..	43 days	Apoplexy.
Oxford	Oxford	County Gaol and House of Correction	..	20	1 year	1846— 6 July.	Unhealthy	,, 26 April	10 months 2 days	Consumption.
,,	,,	,, ,,	23	..	18 calendar months.	,, 15 Feb..	Healthy	,, 4 July.	4 months 27 days.	Fever.
,,	,,	,, ,,	..	33	1 calendar month	1847—31 July.	Ill.	,, 15 Aug..	16 days	Fever and mortification of left foot.
Radnor	Presteign	County Gaol and House of Correction	*							
Salop	Shrewsbury	County Gaol and House of Correction	26	..	18 months	1845—26 May.	Good	1846—11 Oct..	108 days	Jaundice.
,,	,,	,, ,,	69	..	7 years' transportation	1847—15 Jan..	Weakly	1847—31 May,.	137 days	Ulceration of bowels.
,,	,,	,, ,,	18	..	3 calendar months	,, 11 April	Good	,, 6 July.	88 days	Typhus fever.
Somerset	Wilton	County Gaol and House of Correction	83	..	Debtor	1839— 1 July.	Bad	,, 1 June.	7 years 11 months	Old age.
,,	Shepton Mallet	County House of Correction	50	..	For trial	1847— 8 May.	Bad	,, 11 May.	3 days	Chronic inflammation of liver.
,,	,,	,, ,,	22	..	6 calendar months	1846— 8 Dec..	Good	,, 26 June.	28 weeks 5 days	Consumption.
,,	,,	,, ,,	42	..	2 calendar months	1847—10 April	Bad	,, 20 July.	14 weeks 3 days	Diarrhœa.
,,	Bristol	Common Gaol	24	..	Untried	1846—12 Oct..	Consumption	1846—14 Dec..	2 months 2 days	Consumption.
,,	,,	,,	29	..	12 months	,, 14 Sept..	Diseased heart	1847— 8 July.	9 months 25 days	Disease of the heart.
,,	Bath	City Gaol	26	..	1 month	1847—15 April	Good	,, 5 Aug..	112 days	Inflammation of bowels.
Stafford	Stafford	County Gaol and House of Correction	56	..	1 month	1846—28 Sept..	Impaired	1846—12 Oct.	15 days	Obstruction of bowels.
,,	,,	,, ,,	..	26	For trial	,, 3 June.	Weak	1847— 2 March	9 months	Consumption.
,,	,,	,, ,,	17	..	4 months	,, 16 Nov.	Good	,, 16 March	5 months	Consumption.
,,	,,	,, ,,	25	..	1 month.	1847—24 Feb..	Very bad.	,, 23 March	1 month	Diseased heart.
,,	,,	,, ,,	..	35	15 years' transportation.	1846—21 Feb..	Very bad.	,, 29 Aug..	6 months	Inflamed bowels.
,,	,,	,, ,,	70	..	14 days	,, 28 Aug..	Infirm	1846 31 Aug..	3 days	Diseased heart.
,,	Lichfield	City Gaol and House of Correction	28	..	14 days	1847—17 May.	Ill	1847 27 May.	10 days	Fever.
Suffolk.	Bury St. Edmunds	County Gaol and House of Correction	49	..	Debtor	1846—14 Feb..	Weak.	1846—16 Nov..	9 months	Consumption.
,,	,,	,, ,,	24		For trial	,, 27 Oct..	Good	,, 11 Dec..	6 weeks	Inflammation of bowels.
,,	,,	,, ,,	..	21	4 months	,, 1 Oct..	Good	,, 13 Dec..	10 weeks	Child birth.
,,	,,	,, ,,	26	..	1 month.	1847—11 May.	Good	1847 27 May.	16 days	Fever.
,,	Ipswich	County Gaol and House of Correction	31	..	12 calendar months	1846—29 June.	Good	,, 14 Feb..	8 months	Erysipelas.
Surrey	Horsmonger Lane	County Gaol	19	..	For trial	,, 21 Dec..	Very bad	1846—27 Dec..	6 days	Mortification of the feet by exposure to the cold before committal.
,,	Brixton	County House of Correction	14	..	7 days	,, 15 Dec..	Well	,, 23 Dec..	9 days	Fever.
,,	,,	,, ,,	42	..	10 days	1847—22 Feb..	Well	1847— 4 March	11 days	Fever.
,,	,,	,, ,,	28	..	4 calendar months	1846— 1 Dec..	Well	,, 8 March	97 days	Fever.
,,	,,	,, ,,	32	..	6 calendar months	,, 9 Dec..	Well	,, 19 March	101 days	Dropsy.
,,	,,	,, ,,	59	..	9 calendar months	1847— 9 Feb..	Weakly	,, 26 June.	137 days	Apoplexy.
,,	,,	,, ,,	18	..	1 calendar month	,, 25 June.	Well	,, 10 July.	16 days	Typhus fever.
,,	,,	,, ,,	39	..	6 calendar months	,, 13 April	Well	,, 23 July.	102 days	Typhus fever.
,,	Guildford	County House of Correction	48	..	1 year	1846— 8 April	Good	,, 18 Dec..	254 days	Disease of the lungs.
,,	,,	,, ,,	30	..	14 days	1847—21 April	Good	,, 5 May.	14 days	Diseased lungs.

County.	Place.	Prison.	Age and Sex. M.	Age and Sex. F.	Sentence or Term of Imprisonment.	Date of Committal.	State of Health on Committal.	Date of Death.	How long in Prison before Death.	Disease or other Cause of Death.
Sussex	Lewes	County Gaol and House of Correction	21	..	12 calendar months	1846—22 Jan.	Good	1846—26 Oct.	278 days	Consumption.
,,	,,	,, ,,	18	..	3 calendar months	1847—15 March	Good	1847—30 May	77 days	Consumption.
,,	Petworth	,, ,,	33	..	3 months	,, 25 Jan.	Debilitated	,, 25 Feb.	1 month	Influenza.
,,	,,	,, ,,	50	..	3 months	,, 8 July	Debilitated	,, 3 Sept.	58 days	Chronic inflammation and ulceration of bowels.
Warwick	Warwick	County Gaol	21	..	7 years' transportation	1846—11 Sept.	Good	,, 10 Feb.	5 months	Consumption.
,,	,,	County House of Correction	63	..	1 calendar month	,, 26 Sept.	Bad	1846— 2 Oct.	6 days	Asthma.
,,	,,	,, ,,	64	..	2 calendar months	,, 22 Sept.	Bad	,, 2 Dec.	71 days	Debility.
,,	,,	,, ,,	34	..	3 calendar months	,, 28 Oct.	Bad	1847—26 Jan.	90 days	Debility.
,,	,,	,, ,,	20	..	12 calendar months	,, 7 Aug.	Good	,, 21 Feb.	198 days	Consumption.
,,	,,	,, ,,	40	..	3 calendar months	1847— 1 Apr.	Bad	,, 8 May	37 days	Debility.
,,	,,	,, ,,	27	..	12 calendar months	,, 6 Jan.	Good	,, 18 May	132 days	Consumption.
,,	,,	,, ,,	20	..	18 calendar months	1846— 7 Aug.	Good	,, 8 July	335 days	Consumption.
,,	,,	,, ,,	34	..	6 calendar months	1847— 5 June	Good	,, 14 Sept.	101 days	Quinsey.
,,	,,	,, ,,	20	..	2 years	,, 1 Apr.	Good	,, 27 Sept.	179 days	Fever.
Wilts	Devizes	,, ,,	23	..	6 months	1846—17 Dec.	Good	,, 21 April	18 weeks	Consumption.
,,	,,	,, ,,	30	..	12 months	,, 29 Sept.	Delicate	,, 18 July	37 weeks 1 day	Consumption.
Worcester	Worcester	County Gaol and House of Correction	21	..	9 calendar months	,, 18 March	Good	1846—21 Nov.	8 months 3 days	Consumption.
,,	,,	,, ,,	53	..	6 calendar months	,, 6 May	Good	,, 30 Nov	6 months 24 days	Bronchitis.
,,	,,	,, ,,	24	..	6 calendar months	,, 21 Aug.	Cough	1847— 3 Jan.	4 months 20 days	Consumption.
,,	,,	,, ,,	60	..	6 weeks	1847—12 May	Asthma	,, 15 July	2 months 3 days	Asthma.
,,	,,	,, ,,	..	40	For trial	,, 1 Sept.	Good	,, 1 Oct.	1 month	Fever.
,,	,,	City Gaol	33	..	For trial	,, 9 Jan.	Very bad	,, 29 Jan.	20 days	Inflammation of lungs
York	York	County Gaol	56	..	During Her Majesty's pleasure.	1832—30 Dec.	Good	1846—15 Dec.	14 years	Decay of nature.
,,	,,	,,	50	..	15 years' transportation	1847—11 March	Indifferent	1847—26 May	2 months	Consumption.
,,	,,	,,	64	..	Debtor	1837—28 Oct.	Good	,, 22 Sept.	10 years	Influenza.
,,	Northallerton	County House of Correction	17	..	2 calendar months	1847—15 Jan.	Bad	,, 31 Jan.	16 days	Typhus fever.
,,	,,	,, ,,	50	..	3 calendar months	,, 30 Jan.	Bad	,, 26 March	56 days	Typhus fever.
,,	,,	,, ,,	23	..	1 calendar month	,, 19 May	Exhausted	,, 31 May	13 days	Typhus fever.
,,	,,	,, ,,	54	..	12 calendar months	1846—20 Oct.	Bad	,, 11 Sept.	326 days	Typhus fever.
,,	Beverley	,, ,,	71	..	1 year	,, 31 March	Good	,, 30 Jan.	43 weeks	Consumption.
,,	,,	,, ,,	19	..	1 year	,, 1 Aug.	Good	,, 23 Feb.	29 weeks	Pleurisy.
,,	,,	,, ,,	28	..	1 year	,, 25 Sept.	Good	,, 20 July	42 weeks	Fever
,,	Wakefield	,, ,,	17	..	4 calendar months	,, 9 Sept.	Good	1846— 4 Oct.	26 days	Typhus fever.
,,	,,	,, ,,	73	..	2 months	,, 23 Sept.	Bad	,, 31 Oct.	39 days	Bronchitis.
,,	,,	,, ,,	34	..	1 year	,, 24 March	Good	1847— 2 Jan.	285 days	Hæmoptysis and dropsy.
,,	,,	,, ,,	10	..	1 year	,, 23 Jan.	Good	,, 20 Jan.	362 days	Water on the brain.
,,	,,	,, ,,	18	..	Deserter	,, 10 Nov.	Consumption	,, 24 March	135 days	Consumption.
,,	,,	,, ,,	17	..	6 calendar months	,, 29 July	Good	,, 9 April	255 days	Suicide.
,,	,,	,, ,,	45	..	2 months	1847— 7 Apr.	Typhus fever	,, 25 April	19 days	Typhus fever.
,,	,,	,, ,,	44	..	2 years	1845—12 Apr.	Good	,, 26 May	775 days	Suicide.
,,	,,	,, ,,	38	..	3 months	1847—14 May	Good	,, 27 June	45 days	Typhus fever.
,,	,,	,, ,,	60	..	1 year	1846—23 Dec.	Catarrh	,, 11 July	201 days	Dropsy.
,,	,,	,, ,,	27	..	For trial	1847— 7 Aug.	Itch	,, 17 Aug	11 days	Typhus fever.
,,	,,	,, ,,	29	..	18 months	,, 23 March	Delicate	,, 24 Aug.	155 days	Apoplexy.
,,	,,	,, ,,	14	..	2 years	,, 23 March	Good	,, 14 Sept.	176 days	Consumption.
,,	Kingston-upon-Hull.	Town Gaol and House of Correction	28	..	21 days	,, 10 June	Very bad	,, 19 June	9 days	Fever.
			207	34						
		Total Number of Deaths	241							

30.—The Causes of Death Classified.

Epidemic and Endemic Diseases	Fever	60	85
	Erysipelas	5	
	Influenza	3	
	Quinsey	1	
	Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and other Bowel Complaints	16	
Consumption and Scrofulous Diseases	Consumption and Diseased Lungs	65	73
	Debility and Atrophy	7	
	Mesenteric Disease	1	
Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System, and Mental Disease	Apoplexy	10	24
	Epilepsy	2	
	Convulsions	3	
	Diseased Brain	4	
	Delirium Tremens	1	
	Suicide	4	
Disease of the Lungs and Heart, not Scrofulous or Consumptive	Laryngitis	1	30
	Bronchitis and Congestion of the Lungs	10	
	Asthma	2	
	Inflammation of the Lungs	3	
	Pleurisy and Inflammation of the Chest	2	
	Water on the Chest	2	
	Diseases of the Heart	10	
Disease of the Abdomen, not Epidemic or Endemic, and not Scrofulous	Inflammation of the Stomach	1	7
	Cancer of the Stomach	1	
	Obstruction of the Bowels	1	
	Spasm of the Bowels	1	
	Peritonitis	1	
	Inflammation of the Liver, and Jaundice	2	
Diseases not included in the preceding Classes	Diseased Kidneys	1	17
	Rupture of Bladder and of Urethra	2	
	Dropsy	5	
	Diseased Vertebræ	1	
	Gangrene	2	
	Carbuncle	1	
	Childbed	3	
	Old Age and Decay of Nature	2	
Accidental Violence			2
Causes not mentioned			3
	Total		241

31.—Showing the Proportion per Cent. of Disease or other Cause of Death to the Total Prison Population, the Daily Average Number of Prisoners; and the Total Number of Deaths in the several Prisons of England and Wales, in the course of the Year 1847.

	Proportion per Cent. of Disease, or other Cause of Death.					
	Epidemic and Endemic Diseases.	Consumption and Scrofulous Diseases.	Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System, and Mental Disease.	Disease of the Lungs and Heart, not Scrofulous or Consumptive.	Disease of the Abdomen, not Epidemic or Endemic, and not Scrofulous.	Accidental Violence, Causes not Mentioned, and Diseases not included in the preceding Classes.
Proportion per cent to Prison Population	·062	·053	·017	·022	·005	·016
Proportion to Daily Average Number of Prisoners	·53	·45	·15	·18	·04	·14
Proportion to Total Number of Deaths	35·3	30·3	9·9	12·4	3·	9·1

DIGEST

OF

GAOL RETURNS,

RELATING TO THE

PRISONS OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

1847.

TABLE No. I.

Prisoners for Trial at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Prisoners for Trial at the commencement of the Year.		Committed for Trial in the course of the Year.		Received from the Custody of other Governor for Trial in the course of the Year.		Rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Anglesey.	Beaumaris.	County Gaol and House of Correction.	Adult.	1	..	21	7	..	..	6	2	28	9	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Bedford.	Bedford.	County Gaol.	Adult.	14	3	131	18	..	..	6	3	151	24	..	..
			Juvenile	3	..	12	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	15	6
,,	,,	County House of Correction.	Adult.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Bedford.	Adult.	14	3	131	18	..	..	6	3	151	24	..	..
			Juvenile	3	..	12	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	15	6
Berks.	Reading.	County Gaol and House of Correction.	Adult.	32	7	167	22	11	1	25	4	235	34	..	..
			Juvenile	3	4	18	5	1	..	1	..	..	..	23	9
,,	Abingdon.	County House of Correction.	Adult.	..	..	48	4	3	1	2	3	53	8	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	10	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	3
,,	Newbury*	Borough Gaol.	Adult.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,	Windsor.	,,	Adult.	3	1	15	7	..	..	..	..	18	8	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
		Total—County of Berks.	Adult.	35	8	230	33	14	2	27	7	306	50	..	..
			Juvenile	4	4	29	9	1	..	1	..	..	..	35	13
Brecon.	Brecknock.	County Gaol and House of Correction.	Adult.	2	..	31	4	..	..	6	3	39	7	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Bucks.	Aylesbury.	County Gaol and House of Correction.	Adult.	32	2	239	13	..	..	24	6	295	21	..	..
			Juvenile	7	1	24	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	33	5
,,	Buckingham.	Borough Gaol.	Adult.	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Bucks.	Adult.	32	2	242	13	..	..	24	6	298	21	..	..
			Juvenile	7	1	24	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	33	5
Cambridge.	Cambridge.	County Gaol and House of Correction.	Adult.	9	..	94	6	1	1	4	..	108	7	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	9	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	11	4
,,	,,	Town Gaol and House of Correction.	Adult.	8	2	32	12	..	..	6	1	46	15	..	..
			Juvenile	..	1	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3
,,	Wisbeach.	House of Correction.	Adult.	9	2	26	8	..	..	3	1	38	11	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2
,,	Ely.	,,	Adult.	4	1	23	3	..	..	2	..	29	4	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
		Total—County of Cambridge.	Adult.	30	5	175	29	1	1	15	2	221	37	..	..
			Juvenile	..	1	273	8	..	..	2	..	..	..	25	9
Cardigan.	Cardigan.	County Gaol and House of Correction.	Adult.	3	1	20	3	..	..	3	3	26	7	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
,,	Aberystwith.	Town Gaol.	Adult.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Cardigan.	Adult.	3	1	20	3	..	..	3	3	26	7	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Carmarthen.	Carmarthen.	County Gaol and House of Correction.	Adult.	5	..	19	8	..	..	2	..	26	8	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	2
,,	,,	Borough Gaol.	Adult.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Carmarthen.	Adult.	5	..	19	8	..	..	2	..	26	8	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	2
Carnarvon.	Carnarvon.	County Gaol and House of Correction.	Adult.	..	..	47	8	..	..	5	..	52	8	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* The Prisoners are sent to Reading Gaol under a contract with the County Magistrates, the Prison being only used as a place for the temporary confinement of those remanded for re-examination.

TABLE No. 2.
How disposed of.

Convicted		Acquitted at the Bar.		No Bills found.		Not Prosecuted.		Died before Trial.		Found Insane on Arraignment.		Acquitted as Insane.		Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown.		Bailed to appear and take their Trials at a subsequent Tribunal.		Non-appearance to Recognizances.		Left for Trial at the end of the Year.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	
14	4	6	..	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	28	9	..	..	29	9	38
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
80	15	38	4	10	1	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	14	4	151	24	..	..	166	30	196
13	2	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	15	6			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
80	15	38	4	10	1	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	14	4	151	24	..	..	166	30	196
13	2	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	15	6			
139	20	44	7	6	3	9	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	4	235	34	..	..	258	43	301
20	5	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	23	9			
28	3	15	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	53	8	..	..	63	11	74
9	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	3			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	8	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	18	8	..	..	20	9	29
2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1			
179	31	59	10	8	4	11	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	44	5	306	50	..	..	341	63	404
31	9	2	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	35	13			
19	5	10	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	..	39	7	..	..	40	9	49
..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2			
173	11	46	8	21	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	40	1	295	21	..	..	328	26	354
29	4	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	33	5			
2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
180	11	46	8	22	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	40	1	298	21	..	..	331	26	357
29	4	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	33	5			
60	4	29	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	1	108	7	..	..	119	11	130
2	1	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	11	4			
23	5	11	6	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	8	3	46	15	..	..	51	18	69
5	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3			
23	6	5	2	4	..	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	11	..	..	41	13	54
1	1	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2			
20	4	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	29	4	..	..	35	4	39
3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	..			
126	19	51	8	107	3	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	26	4	221	37	..	..	246	46	292
11	3	2	2	7	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	2	..	..	25	9			
22	2	2	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	26	7	..	..	27	7	34
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
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22	2	2	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	26	7	..	..	27	7	34
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
15	2	8	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	26	8	..	..	29	10	39
3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	2			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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15	2	8	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	26	8	..	..	29	10	39
3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	2			
47	5	5	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	8	..	..	52	8	60
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			

TABLE No. 1.

Prisoners for Trial at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Prisoners for Trial at the commencement of the Year		Committed for Trial in the course of the Year.		Received from the Custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year		Rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Chester	Chester	County Gaol	Adult	8	2	89	10	18	3	17	2	132	17	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	8	2	2	1	..	1	..	..	10	4
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	17	5	..	..	..	..	17	5	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Knutsford	House of Correction	Adult	25	13	382	124	..	..	52	14	459	151	..	..
			Juvenile	8	1	71	18	..	..	6	3	..	..	85	22
		Total—County of Chester	Adult	33	15	488	139	18	3	69	16	608	173	..	..
			Juvenile	8	1	79	20	2	1	6	4	..	..	95	26
Cornwall	Bodmin	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	21	9	182	58	..	..	48	4	251	71	..	..
			Juvenile	4	..	30	9	..	..	3	1	..	..	37	10
,,	Falmouth	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	6	3	..	..	1	1	7	4	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
,,	Penzance	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	4	2	2	2	..	..	..	1	6	5	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
,,	Saltash	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Helstone	,,	Adult	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Cornwall	Adult	25	11	193	64	..	..	50	6	268	81	..	..
			Juvenile	4	..	34	9	..	..	3	1	..	..	41	10
Cumberland	Carlisle	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	10	3	57	25	..	..	3	2	70	30	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	17	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	4
,,	Whitehaven	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Cockermouth	Borough Gaol and Lock-up-House	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Cumberland	Adult	10	3	57	25	..	..	3	2	70	30	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	17	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	4
Denbigh	Ruthin	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	46	21	..	..	..	..	46	21	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
Derby	Derby	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	22	2	167	15	..	..	30	11	219	28	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	29	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	30	4
Devon	Exeter	County Gaol	Adult	52	19	449	118	..	..	74	14	575	151	..	..
			Juvenile	2	4	50	19	..	..	4	..	..	..	56	23
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	County Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	5	4	55	26	..	..	9	4	69	34	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	15	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	16	5
,,	Plymouth	Borough Gaol	Adult	4	1	31	11	..	..	2	..	37	12	..	..
			Juvenile	2	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1
,,	Barnstaple	,,	Adult	..	..	12	2	..	..	..	..	12	2	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
,,	Tiverton	,,	Adult	4	..	13	3	..	..	1	..	18	3	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
,,	Bideford	,,	Adult	..	1	1	4	..	..	..	..	1	5	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bradnench	,,	Adult	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
,,	Dartmouth	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	PlymptonEarle	Borough Gaol and Lock-up-House	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Devon	Adult	65	25	565	164	..	..	86	18	716	207	..	..
			Juvenile	4	4	76	26	..	..	5	..	..	..	85	30

RETURNS, 1847—*continued.*

TABLE No. 2.
How disposed of.

Convicted		Acquitted at the Bar.		No Bills found.		Not Prosecuted.		Died before Trial.		Found Insane on Arraignment.		Acquitted as Insane.		Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown.		Bailed to appear and take their Trials at a subsequent Tribunal.		Non-appearance to Recognizances.		Left for Trial at the end of the Year.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
90	7	27	9	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	132	17	..	..	142	21	163
10	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	4			
11	4	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	17	5	..	..	17	5	22
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
13	118	84	14	20	6	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	38	11	459	151	..	..	544	173	717
53	18	11	2	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	1	..	..	85	22			
14	129	114	24	26	7	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	50	11	608	173	..	..	703	199	902
63	22	11	2	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	1	..	..	95	26			
59	42	41	12	24	5	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	17	9	251	71	..	..	288	81	369
24	9	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	37	10			
4	3	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	7	4	..	..	8	4	12
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
3	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	5	..	..	9	5	14
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..			
1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
169	50	46	13	24	5	10	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	18	9	268	81	..	..	309	91	400
27	9	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	41	10			
45	23	10	4	5	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	3	70	30	..	..	87	34	121
14	3	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	4			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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45	23	10	4	5	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	3	70	30	..	..	87	34	121
14	3	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	4			
34	12	9	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	46	21	..	..	54	21	75
8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..			
155	17	29	8	8	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	20	3	219	28	..	..	249	32	281
18	3	7	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	30	4			
389	94	94	24	34	11	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	48	21	575	151	..	..	631	174	805
33	13	5	2	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	..	..	56	23			
1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
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44	26	14	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	4	69	34	..	..	85	39	124
12	..	2	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	16	5			
18	6	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	6	37	12	..	..	43	13	56
4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	6	1			
5	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	12	2	..	..	15	3	18
3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1			
10	2	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	18	3	..	..	21	3	24
1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..			
1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	..	..	1	5	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
469	134	125	24	36	15	10	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	72	33	716	207	..	..	801	237	1038
54	15	8	3	8	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	12	5	..	..	85	30			

TABLE No. 1.

Prisoners for Trial at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Prisoners for Trial at the commencement of the Year.		Committed for Trial in the course of the Year.		Received from the Custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year.		Rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Dorset	Dorchester	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	18	3	194	36	1	..	30	7	243	46	..	..
			Juvenile	4	..	27	5	..	..	3	..	..	..	34	5
,,	Poole	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	6	2	..	..	..	..	6	2	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		Total—County of Dorset	Adult	18	3	200	38	1	..	30	7	249	48	..	..
			Juvenile	4	..	27	6	..	..	3	..	..	..	34	6
Durham	Durham	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	20	4	173	57	..	..	12	5	205	66	..	..
			Juvenile	2	..	20	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	23	2
Essex	Chelmsford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	14	..	36	..	2	..	5	..	57	..	..
			Juvenile	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	7
,,	Springfield	,, ,,	Adult	42	..	320	..	10	..	19	..	391	..	..	..
			Juvenile	6	..	39	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	47	..
,,	Colchester	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	25	10	..	..	..	..	25	10	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	1
,,	Ilford	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Harwich	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Maldon	,,	Adult	5	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	12	1	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Romford *	Gaol for the Liberty of Havering	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Essex	Adult	47	15	352	46	10	2	19	5	428	68	..	..
			Juvenile	6	5	50	1	2	..	..	2	..	..	58	8
Flint	Flint	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	1	22	5	..	..	3	1	25	7	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..
Glamorgan	Cardiff	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	8	8	88	74	..	..	9	6	105	88	..	..
			Juvenile	..	1	9	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	10	2
,,	,,	Borough Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Swansea	County House of Correction	Adult	15	..	39	8	35	27	8	8	97	43	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	5	1	8	1	3	..	..	..	16	2
		Total—County of Glamorgan	Adult	23	8	127	82	35	27	17	14	202	131	..	..
			Juvenile	..	1	14	2	8	1	4	..	..	..	26	4
Gloucester	Gloucester	County Gaol and Penitentiary	Adult	11	..	397	80	20	5	25	1	453	86	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	102	15	2	..	3	..	..	..	108	15
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	9	1	43	15	..	..	..	..	52	16	..	..
			Juvenile	3	..	14	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	2
,,	,,	City Bridewell and Police Station	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Horsley	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Northleach	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Little Dean	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Lawford's Gate	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tewkesbury	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	9	2	..	..	2	..	11	2	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
		Total—County of Gloucester	Adult	20	1	449	97	20	5	27	1	516	104	..	..
			Juvenile	4	..	117	17	2	..	3	..	..	..	126	17

* No Prisoners, either before or after trial or summarily Convicted, are kept here above a day or two; but are removed to the Gaol at Little Ilford, and there supported at the expense of the Liberty, the Gaol being unfit to keep Prisoners in for any length of time.

TURNS, 1847—*continued.*

TABLE No. 2.
How disposed of.

Convicted		Acquitted at the Bar.		No Bills found.		Not Prosecuted.		Died before Trial.		Found Insane on Arraignment.		Acquitted as Insane.		Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown.		Bailed to appear and take their Trials at a subsequent Tribunal.		Non-appearance to Recognizances.		Left for Trial at the end of the Year.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
5	24	49	16	19	3	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	24	3	243	46	..	..	277	51	328
3	5	2	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	34	5			
5	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	..	..	6	3	9
.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1			
0	25	50	17	19	3	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	24	3	249	48	..	..	283	54	337
3	6	2	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	34	6			
9	44	35	7	12	5	14	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	14	8	205	66	..	..	228	68	296
0	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	2			
..	37	..	8	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	57	..	..	..	64	64
.	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	7			
7	..	70	..	14	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	..	391	..	..	..	438	..	438
8	..	7	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	47	..			
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9	6	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	10	..	..	36	1	47
7	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	1			
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6	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	12	1	..	..	12	1	13
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2	44	79	12	14	3	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	46	9	428	68	..	..	486	76	562
5	4	11	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	2	..	..	58	8			
8	6	9	..	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	25	7	..	..	29	7	36
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..			
56	57	13	11	9	7	3	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	9	105	88	..	..	115	90	205
8	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	2			
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83	36	13	6	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	97	43	..	..	113	45	158
15	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	2			
39	93	26	17	10	8	3	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	9	202	131	..	..	228	135	363
23	4	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	4			
19	62	95	18	32	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	3	1	453	86	..	..	561	101	662
84	14	12	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	108	15			
24	9	12	4	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	52	16	..	..	69	18	87
10	2	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	2			
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6	2	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	11	2	..	..	12	2	14
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
349	73	110	22	40	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	13	1	516	104	..	..	642	121	763
95	16	16	1	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	126	17			

TABLE No. 1.

Prisoners for Trial at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Prisoners for Trial at the commencement of the Year.		Committed for Trial in the course of the Year.		Received from the Custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year.		Rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Hants	Winchester	County Gaol	Adult	29	5	242	42	15	4	41	7	327	58	..	..
			Juvenile	2	..	36	7	1	..	4	3	..	..	43	10
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Gosport	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Portsmouth	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	65	18	..	..	..	..	65	18	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2
,,	Southampton	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	12	4	58	16	..	..	2	..	72	20	..	..
			Juvenile	2	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Newport (Isle of Wight)	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	6	1	47	16	..	..	..	..	53	17	..	..
			Juvenile	4	..	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	2
,,	Parkhurst (Isle of Wight)	Juvenile Prison	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Andover	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	12	2	..	..	..	..	12	2	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
		Total—County of Hants	Adult	47	10	424	94	15	4	43	7	529	115	..	..
			Juvenile	8	..	66	12	1	..	4	3	..	..	79	15
Hereford	Hereford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	4	1	120	33	..	..	..	..	124	34	..	..
			Juvenile	2	..	18	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	3
,,	,,	City Gaol	Adult	2	2	16	6	..	..	..	..	18	8	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
		Total—County of Hereford	Adult	6	3	136	39	..	..	..	..	142	42	..	..
			Juvenile	2	..	19	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	4
Herts	Hertford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	7	2	163	10	..	..	25	4	195	16	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	19	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	19	5
,,	St. Albans	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	1	..	47	5	..	..	..	..	48	5	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
		Total—County of Herts	Adult	8	2	210	15	..	..	25	4	243	21	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	20	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	20	5
Huntingdon	Huntingdon	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	7	1	60	9	..	..	6	2	73	12	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	12	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	14	..
Kent	Maidstone	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	7	3	362	72	7	2	22	7	398	84	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	46	5	1	..	2	1	..	..	50	6
,,	Canterbury, St. Augustine's	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	52	4	..	..	4	..	56	4	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	6	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	8	3
,,	Canterbury	City Gaol	Adult	4	2	40	9	..	..	..	..	44	11	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
,,	,,	City House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Deal	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
,,	Dover	,,	Adult	..	..	34	20	..	..	..	..	34	20	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2
,,	Dover Castle	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Sandwich	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	13	6	..	..	5	1	18	7	..	..
			..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
,,	Folkstone	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Romney Marsh	,,	Adult	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
,,	Faversham	,,	Adult	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
,,	Hythe	,,	Adult	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tenterden	,,	Adult	..	..	2	..	7	..	..	..	9	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Kent	Adult	11	5	515	113	14	2	31	8	571	128	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	59	14	1	..	5	1	..	..	66	15

ETURNS, 1847—*continued.*

TABLE No. 2.
How disposed of.

Convicted		Acquitted at the Bar.		No Bills found.		Not Prosecuted.		Died before Trial.		Found Insane on Arraignment.		Acquitted as Insane.		Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown.		Bailed to appear and take their Trials at a subsequent Tribunal.		Non-appearance to Recognizances.		Left for Trial at the end of the Year.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
76	32	86	13	17	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	47	7	327	58	..	..	370	68	438
31	7	8	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	43	10			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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50	15	9	..	2	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	18	..	..	71	20	91
5	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2			
36	13	12	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	7	72	20	..	..	87	20	107
6	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	15	..			
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32	5	9	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	11	53	17	..	..	66	19	85
5	1	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	13	2			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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12	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	2	..	..	14	3	17
2	1	.	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1			
06	67	116	13	26	7	4	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	75	25	529	115	..	..	608	130	738
49	11	12	3	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	1	..	..	79	15			
74	22	22	7	10	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	17	1	124	34	..	..	144	37	181
14	2	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	20	3			
16	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	18	8	..	..	19	9	28
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1			
90	26	22	7	10	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	19	3	142	42	..	..	163	46	209
15	3	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	21	4			
38	12	31	2	16	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	195	16	..	..	214	21	235
15	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	19	5			
38	4	5	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	5	..	..	49	5	54
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
76	16	36	3	21	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	243	21	..	..	263	26	289
15	1	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	20	5			
38	6	9	6	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	22	..	73	12	..	..	87	12	99
13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	14	..			
299	56	55	16	7	2	11	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	24	3	398	84	..	..	448	90	538
41	5	7	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	50	6			
43	2	10	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	4	..	..	64	7	71
7	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	3			
19	5	5	1	6	2	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	2	44	11	..	..	42	13	57
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2			
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..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	2	3	5
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1			
26	11	5	4	2	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	20	..	..	40	22	62
2	1	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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5	5	1	..	4	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	18	7	..	..	19	7	26
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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8	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	7	..	7
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	2
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1			
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
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7	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	9	..	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
406	81	81	23	23	9	18	8	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	39	6	571	128	..	..	637	143	780
51	11	11	1	2	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	66	15			

TABLE No. 1.

Prisoners for Trial at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Prisoners for Trial at the commencement of the Year.		Committed for Trial in the course of the Year.		Received from the Custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year.		Rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Lancaster	Lancaster	County Gaol	Adult	5	1	52	13	..	..	10	2	67	16	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1
,,	Preston	County House of Correction.	Adult	15	5	229	77	..	..	39	9	283	91	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	56	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	11
,,	Kirkdale	,, ,,	Adult	41	21	411	89	..	..	33	7	485	117	..	..
			Juvenile.	4	..	42	11	..	..	4	4	..	..	50	15
,,	Liverpool	Borough Gaol	Adult	17	16	422	217	..	..	..	..	439	233	..	..
			Juvenile.	2	..	60	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	21
,,	Salford	County House of Correction	Adult	64	36	876	345	..	..	114	35	1054	416	..	..
			Juvenile.	8	6	141	25	..	..	13	2	..	..	162	33
		Total—County of Lancaster	Adult	142	79	1990	741	..	..	196	53	2328	873	..	..
			Juvenile	15	6	304	69	..	..	17	6	..	..	336	81
Leicester	Leicester	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	2	..	157	24	..	..	21	..	180	24	..	..
			Juvenile.	1	..	19	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	4
,,	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	Adult	4	5	68	18	..	..	7	..	79	23	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	23	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	25	1
		Total—County of Leicester	Adult	6	5	225	42	..	..	28	..	259	47	..	..
			Juvenile.	2	..	42	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	45	5
Lincoln	Lincoln	County Gaol	Adult	3	..	48	3	..	..	..	..	51	3	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
,,	,,	City Gaol	Adult	5	1	32	15	..	..	..	..	37	16	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
,,	Louth	County House of Correction.	Adult	9	2	33	11	..	..	..	..	42	13	..	..
			Juvenile.	1	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3
,,	Spilsby	,, ,,	Adult	3	3	37	12	..	..	16	1	56	16	..	..
			Juvenile.	2	..	5	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	8	1
,,	Kirton	County Bridewell	Adult	5	1	47	16	..	..	3	1	55	18	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
,,	Falkingham	County House of Correction.	Adult	12	1	33	13	..	..	6	4	51	15	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	10	1
,,	Spalding	,, ,,	Adult	4	1	41	4	..	..	2	..	47	5	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
,,	Boston	Borough Gaol and County House of Correction	Adult	4	4	33	5	2	..	5	5	44	14	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	1	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2
,,	Grantham	Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	Adult	..	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
,,	Stamford	,, ,,	Adult	3	..	9	4	..	..	..	..	12	4	..	..
			Juvenile.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
,,	Great Grimsby	Borough Gaol.	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Lincoln	Adult	48	13	319	81	2	..	32	11	401	105	..	..
			Juvenile.	4	2	32	7	..	..	1	1	..	..	37	10
Merioneth	Dolgelly	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	13	2	..	..	2	1	15	3	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
,,	Bala	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Merioneth	Adult	..	..	13	2	..	..	2	1	15	3	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Middlesex	Clerkenwell	County Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Coldbath-fields	County House of Correction.	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Newgate	City and County Gaol	Adult	18	4	..	..	2050	528	93	13	2161	545	..	..
			Juvenile.	3	..	..	..	301	26	7	1	..	..	311	27
,,	Giltspur Street.	City House of Correction	Adult	..	1	58	23	..	..	..	..	58	24	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
,,	Whitecross St.	City Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bridge Street	City Bridewell	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tothill-fields.	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	61	30	1319	672	..	..	..	..	1380	702	..	..
			Juvenile.	24	1	525	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	549	68
,,	Millbank	Millbank Prison	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Pentonville	Pentonville Prison	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Middlesex	Adult	79	35	1377	695	2050	528	93	13	3599	1271	..	..
			Juvenile.	27	1	526	68	301	26	7	1	..	..	861	90

RETURNS, 1847—*continued.*

TABLE No. 2.
How disposed of.

Convicted		Acquitted at the Bar.		No Bills found.		Not Prosecuted		Died before Trial.		Found Insane on Arraignment.		Acquitted as Insane.		Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown.		Bailed to appear and take their Trials at a subsequent Tribunal.		Non-appearance to Recognizances.		Left for Trial at the end of the Year.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
34	9	20	5	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	67	16	..	..	72	17	89
5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1			
193	74	43	9	20	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	4	283	91	..	..	340	102	442
51	10	3	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	11			
297	81	97	8	24	6	8	1	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	55	18	485	117	..	..	535	132	667
36	11	5	2	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	..	..	50	15			
321	167	57	25	15	4	9	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	30	439	233	..	..	501	254	755
51	16	4	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	..	..	62	21			
732	291	181	52	36	36	4	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	14	1	10	1	75	34	1054	416	..	..	1216	449	1665
135	27	10	1	6	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	162	33			
577	622	398	99	99	52	24	9	4	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	16	2	10	1	198	86	2328	873	..	..	2664	954	3618
278	64	22	5	11	6	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	19	5	..	..	336	81			
131	17	28	3	18	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	180	24	..	..	200	28	228
15	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	4			
56	19	15	3	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	79	23	..	..	104	24	128
22	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	25	1			
187	36	43	6	19	5	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	7	..	259	47	..	..	304	52	356
37	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	45	5			
33	2	9	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	51	3	..	..	54	3	57
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..			
28	11	6	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	37	16	..	..	41	16	57
2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..			
30	6	1	1	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	42	13	..	..	46	16	62
3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	4	3			
34	13	11	1	2	2	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	56	16	..	..	64	17	81
6	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	8	1			
37	11	4	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	5	55	18	..	..	57	19	76
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	1			
36	10	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	3	51	15	..	..	61	16	77
5	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	10	1			
32	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	47	5	..	..	48	5	53
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
27	7	9	4	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	7	..	44	14	..	..	48	16	64
4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2			
5	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	6	2	8
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1			
6	2	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	12	4	..	..	13	5	18
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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268	67	55	15	9	8	5	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	61	14	401	105	..	..	438	115	553
25	8	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	..	..	37	10			
12	1	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	3	..	..	17	3	20
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
12	1	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	3	..	..	17	3	20
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
1696	382	351	110	72	42	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	1	1	6	1	..	..	31	9	2161	545	..	..	2472	572	3044
247	19	37	8	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	311	27			
39	12	1	1	..	..	17	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	58	24	..	..	59	25	84
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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1039	468	192	32	64	50	85	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1380	702	..	..	1929	770	2699
490	55	34	10	19	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	549	68			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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2774	862	544	243	136	92	102	63	1	..	..	..	3	..	1	1	6	1	..	..	32	9	3599	1271	..	..	4460	1367	5827
738	75	71	18	39	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	861	96			

TABLE No. 1.

Prisoners for Trial at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Prisoners for Trial at the commencement of the Year.		Committed for Trial in the course of the Year.		Received from the Custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year.		Rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Monmouth	Monmouth	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	26	5	45	17	24	..	95	22	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	5	3	1	..	..	..	7	3
,,	Usk	County House of Correction	Adult	15	6	80	28	7	2	29	4	131	40	..	..
			Juvenile	1	1	12	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	13	3
		Total—County of Monmouth	Adult	15	6	106	33	52	19	53	4	226	62	..	..
			Juvenile	1	1	13	1	5	3	1	1	..	..	20	6
Montgomery	Montgomery	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	1	..	31	11	..	..	5	3	37	14	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3
Norfolk	Norwich	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	27	..	205	..	..	..	20	..	252	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	31	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	33	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	16	3	39	12	..	..	3	2	58	17	..	..
			Juvenile	4	2	16	5	..	..	2	..	..	..	22	7
,,	Swaffham	County House of Correction	Adult	15	..	138	5	..	..	34	9	187	14	..	..
			Juvenile	3	..	16	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	20	4
,,	Walsingham	,, ,,	Adult	12	5	81	26	..	..	3	2	96	33	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..
,,	Wymondham	,, ,,	Adult	..	3	..	52	..	..	..	8	..	62	..	..
			Juvenile	..	2	..	8	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	11
,,	GreatYarmouth	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	2	..	5	3	..	..	5	1	12	4	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
,,	King's Lynn	,, ,,	Adult	1	1	9	4	..	..	1	..	11	5	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
,,	Thetford	Borough Gaol	Adult	1	2	3	..	..	..	2	..	6	2	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
		Total—County of Norfolk	Adult	74	14	480	102	..	..	68	22	622	138	..	..
			Juvenile	10	4	82	13	..	..	4	5	..	..	96	22
Northampton	Northampton	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	1	..	116	22	1	..	23	1	141	23	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	8	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	10	1
,,	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	26	7	..	..	7	4	33	11	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	7	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	9	2
,,	Peterborough	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	1	1	22	2	..	..	..	..	23	3	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
		Total—County of Northampton	Adult	2	1	164	31	1	..	30	5	197	37	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	15	3	..	..	4	..	..	..	20	3
Northumberland	Morpeth	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	11	..	38	13	4	1	3	1	56	15	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	6	..
,,	Tynemouth	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Alnwick	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Hexham	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Newcastle-upon-Tyne	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	13	1	59	25	..	..	1	..	73	26	..	..
			Juvenile	4	..	11	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	3
,,	Berwick-upon-Tweed	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	2	2	..	..	1	1	3	3	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Northumberland	Adult	24	1	101	40	4	1	7	2	136	44	..	..
			Juvenile	4	..	15	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	21	3

TURNS, 1847—*continued.*

TABLE No. 2.

How disposed of.

nvicted		Acquitted at the Bar.		No Bills found.		Not Prosecuted.		Died before Trial.		Found Insane on Arraignment.		Acquitted as Insane.		Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown.		Bailed to appear and take their Trials at a subsequent Tribunal.		Non-appearance to Recognizances.		Left for Trial at the end of the Year.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
	12	16	8	5	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	95	22	..	..	102	25	127
	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	3			
	17	20	11	5	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	9	131	40	..	..	144	43	187
	3	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	13	3			
1	29	36	19	10	5	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	9	226	62	..	..	246	68	314
2	6	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	20	6			
4	9	4	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	37	14	..	..	37	17	54
.	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3			
5	..	36	..	13	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	252	..	..	..	285	..	285
2	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	33	..			
5	12	8	3	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	58	17	..	..	80	24	104
9	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	22	7			
6	9	47	3	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	1	187	14	..	..	207	18	225
6	2	1	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	4			
6	22	23	7	6	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1	96	33	..	..	110	33	143
1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..			
.	36	..	18	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	63	..	..	..	74	74
.	7	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11			
8	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	12	4	..	..	15	4	19
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..			
6	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	11	5	..	..	14	5	19
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..			
2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	..	..	7	2	9
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
88	87	120	31	35	7	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	69	12	622	138	..	..	718	160	878
73	15	8	4	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	..	..	96	22			
95	18	20	3	17	..	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	141	23	..	..	151	24	175
8	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1			
23	7	10	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	11	..	..	42	13	55
8	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	2			
13	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	23	3	..	..	24	3	27
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
31	28	30	6	17	1	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	197	37	..	..	217	40	257
17	3	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	3			
38	9	8	4	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	56	15	..	..	62	15	77
6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	20	19	..	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	4	73	26	..	..	88	29	117
9	2	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	15	3			
2	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	3	3	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
81	31	29	5	3	2	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	5	136	44	..	..	157	47	204
15	2	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	21	3			

TABLE No. 1.

Prisoners for Trial at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Prisoners for Trial at the commencement of the Year.		Committed for Trial in the course of the Year.		Received from the Custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year.		Rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Notts.	Nottingham.	County Gaol	Adult	7	1	78	22	..	..	29	2	114	25	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	21	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	1
,,	,,	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	14	2	54	21	..	..	1	..	69	23	..	..
			Juvenile	3	..	16	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	1
,,	Southwell	County House of Correction	Adult	3	3	47	9	..	..	15	1	65	13	..	..
			Juvenile	4	..	4	5	..	..	2	1	..	..	10	6
,,	{Newark upon Trent.}	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Radford	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Notts	Adult	24	6	179	52	..	..	45	3	248	61	..	..
			Juvenile	7	..	41	7	..	..	2	1	..	..	50	8
Oxford	Oxford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	25	4	148	24	4	..	26	..	203	28	..	..
			Juvenile	3	1	20	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	24	3
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	3	..	21	8	..	..	5	1	29	9	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2
,,	Banbury	Borough Gaol	Adult	1	1	18	4	..	..	..	..	19	5	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..
		Total—County of Oxford	Adult	29	5	187	36	4	..	31	1	251	42	..	..
			Juvenile	3	1	34	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	38	5
Pembroke	Haverfordwest	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	10	3	23	10	..	..	33	4	66	17	..	..
			Juvenile	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Radnor	Presteign	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	10	4	..	..	..	..	10	4	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
,,	New Radnor	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Radnor	Adult	..	..	10	4	..	..	..	..	10	4	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Rutland	Oakham	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	32	4	..	..	1	4	33	8	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salop	Shrewsbury	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	12	3	123	39	..	..	31	3	166	45	..	..
			Juvenile	4	..	17	5	..	..	2	3	..	..	23	8
,,	Wellington	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Ludlow	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bridgenorth	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	Adult	..	..	5	2	..	..	..	..	5	2	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Salop	Adult	12	3	129	43	..	..	31	3	172	49	..	..
			Juvenile	4	..	17	5	..	..	2	3	..	..	23	8
Somerset	Wilton	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	11	6	216	53	..	..	..	1	227	60	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	45	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	3
,,	Shepton Mallet	County House of Correction	Adult	18	6	228	34	..	..	12	2	258	42	..	..
			Juvenile	5	1	45	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	9
,,	Bristol	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Common Gaol	Adult	18	16	226	80	..	..	..	..	244	96	..	..
			Juvenile	9	..	54	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	6
,,	Bath	City Gaol	Adult	8	9	55	34	..	..	..	..	63	43	..	..
			Juvenile	4	..	27	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	5
		Total—County of Somerset	Adult	55	37	725	201	..	..	12	3	792	241	..	..
			Juvenile	19	1	171	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	190	23

RETURNS, 1847—*continued.*

TABLE No2.
How disposed of.

nvicted		Acquitted at the Bar.		No Bills found.		Not Prosecuted.		Died before Trial.		Found Insane on Arraignment.		Acquitted as Insane.		Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown.		Bailed to appear and take their Trials at a subsequent Tribunal.		Non-appearance to Recognizances.		Left for Trial at the end of the Year.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
	22	23	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	1	114	25	..	..	135	26	161
	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	21	1			
	17	7	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	6	69	23	..	..	88	24	112
	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	19	1			
	7	13	1	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	65	13	..	..	75	19	94
	5	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	6			
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	46	43	3	11	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	9	248	61	..	..	298	69	367
	6	3	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	50	8			
	16	55	4	7	1	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	26	5	203	28	..	..	227	31	258
	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	24	3			
	5	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	7	2	29	9	..	..	32	11	43
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	3	2			
	1	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	19	5	..	..	30	5	35
	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	11	..			
	22	59	7	8	1	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	36	9	251	42	..	..	289	47	336
	2	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	3	..	..	38	5			
	12	9	5	2	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	66	17	..	..	68	19	87
	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2			
	3	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	4	..	..	11	4	15
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	3	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	4	..	..	11	4	15
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	6	7	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	8	..	..	33	8	41
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
	26	33	10	5	4	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	24	3	166	45	..	..	189	53	242
	5	1	1	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	23	8			
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	27	34	12	5	4	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	24	4	172	49	..	..	195	57	252
	5	1	1	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	23	8			
	35	41	16	10	2	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	19	5	227	60	..	..	273	63	336
	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	46	3			
	27	41	9	6	3	9	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	18	3	258	42	..	..	308	51	359
	6	4	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	50	9			
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	57	53	14	13	4	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	21	244	96	..	..	307	102	409
	6	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	63	6			
	30	6	7	3	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	3	63	43	..	..	94	48	142
	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	5			
	149	141	46	32	11	17	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	93	32	792	241	..	..	982	264	1246
	18	16	3	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	14	1	..	..	190	23			

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	TABLE No. 1. Prisoners for Trial at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.									
				Prisoners for Trial at the commencement of the Year.		Committed for Trial in the course of the Year.		Received from the Custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year.		Rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year.		Total Adult.	Total Juven
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
Stafford	Stafford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	50	10	527	109	44	14	110	27	731	160	..
			Juvenile	16	1	69	30	1	..	2	..	..	..	88
,,	Lichfield	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	10	5	..	..	2	..	12	5	..
			Juvenile	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
		Total—County of Stafford	Adult	50	10	537	114	44	14	112	27	743	165	..
			Juvenile	16	1	73	31	1	..	2	..	..	..	92
Suffolk	Bury St. Edmund's.	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	17	5	125	22	..	..	5	1	147	28	..
			Juvenile	2	..	11	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	14
,,	Ipswich	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	121	27	..	..	18	3	139	30	..
			Juvenile	..	..	19	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	20
,,	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	6	3	48	5	..	..	2	1	56	9	..
			Juvenile	..	..	8	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	11
,,	Beccles	County House of Correction	Adult	3	3	44	6	..	..	3	..	50	9	..
			Juvenile	..	1	11	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	12
		Total—County of Suffolk	Adult	26	11	338	60	..	..	28	5	392	76	..
			Juvenile	2	1	49	9	..	..	6	2	..	..	57
Surrey	Horsemonger-lane.	County Gaol	Adult	11	6	437	156	..	..	26	8	474	170	..
			Juvenile	..	..	128	22	..	..	2	..	..	..	130
,,	Brixton	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Guildford	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Kingston-on-Thames.	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Southwark	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Queen's Prison	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Croydon	Town Gaol and Lock-up House	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Surrey	Adult	11	6	450	156	..	..	26	8	487	170	..
			Juvenile	..	..	129	22	..	..	2	..	..	..	131
Sussex	Lewes	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	3	2	242	48	..	..	15	7	260	57	..
			Juvenile	2	1	48	8	..	..	3	2	..	..	53
,,	Petworth	,, ,,	Adult	19	1	80	13	..	..	15	4	114	18	..
			Juvenile	..	2	10	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	11
,,	Battle	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Chichester	City Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Hastings	Town Gaol	Adult	3	1	8	1	..	..	1	..	12	2	..
			Juvenile	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4
,,	Winchelsea	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Rye	,,	Adult	2	..	8	2	..	..	1	..	11	2	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		Total—County of Sussex	Adult	27	4	338	64	..	..	32	11	397	79	..
			Juvenile	3	3	61	13	..	..	5	2	..	..	69
Warwick	Warwick	County Gaol	Adult	8	..	582	138	..	..	32	6	622	144	..
			Juvenile	..	..	117	19	..	..	4	1	..	..	121
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Coventry	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	10	2	181	23	..	..	6	1	197	26	..
			Juvenile	..	1	16	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
,,	Birmingham	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Warwick	Adult	18	2	763	161	..	..	38	7	819	170	..
			Juvenile	..	1	133	24	..	..	4	1	..	..	137

TURNS, 1847—*continued.*

TABLE No. 2.
How disposed of.

nvicted		Acquitted at the Bar.		No Bills found.		Not Prosecuted.		Died before Trial.		Found Insane on Arraignment.		Acquitted as Insane.		Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown.		Bailed to appear and take their Trials at a subsequent Tribunal.		Non-appearance to Recognizances.		Left for Trial at the end of the Year.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
l.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
5	56	154	42	48	21	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	15	3	1	..	90	36	731	160	..	..	819	181	1010
0	18	14	9	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	8	3	..	..	88	31			
7	4	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	5	..	..			
3	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	16	6	22
2	60	157	43	50	21	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	15	3	1	..	90	36	743	165	..	..	835	197	1032
3	19	14	9	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	8	3	..	..	92	32			
4	18	19	2	15	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	4	147	28	..	..	161	31	192
0	3	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	3			
8	19	23	8	12	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	12	1	139	30	..	..	159	36	195
3	4	4	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	20	6			
7	4	7	2	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	8	1	56	9	..	..	67	10	77
9	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	1			
6	7	14	1	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	50	9	..	..	62	11	73
9	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	12	2			
5	48	63	13	29	4	5	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	44	6	392	76	..	..	449	88	537
1	9	9	3	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	57	12			
9	113	79	31	30	14	9	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	14	4	474	170	..	..	604	192	796
2	18	7	..	9	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	130	22			
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0	113	80	31	30	14	9	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	15	4	487	170	..	..	618	192	810
2	18	7	..	9	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	131	22			
9	44	61	6	15	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	4	..	260	57	..	..	313	68	381
6	8	9	1	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	53	11			
8	9	16	5	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	10	3	114	18	..	..	125	25	150
8	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	11	7			
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9	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	12	2	..	..	16	2	18
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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7	2	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	2	..	..	12	2	14
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
3	57	80	11	21	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	2	1	..	..	15	3	397	79	..	..	466	97	563
9	13	12	1	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	69	18			
7	91	84	26	26	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	60	21	622	144	..	..	743	164	907
9	17	9	2	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	121	20			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	18	45	6	11	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	197	26	..	..	213	32	245
5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	16	6			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	109	129	32	37	8	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	66	21	819	170	..	..	956	196	1152
4	22	9	2	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	..	..	137	26			

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	TABLE No. 1. Prisoners for Trial at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.									
				Prisoners for Trial at the commencement of the Year.		Committed for Trial in the course of the Year.		Received from the Custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year.		Rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year.		Total Adult.	Total Juvenile.
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. F.	M. F.
Westmoreland	Appleby	County Gaol	Adult	4	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	12 1	.. ..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	1 ..
,,	Kendal	County House of Correction	Adult	5	1	16	2	..	..	..	..	21 3	.. ..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	2 ..
		Total—County of Westmoreland	Adult	9	1	24	3	..	..	..	..	33 4	.. ..
			Juvenile	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	3 ..
Wilts	Fisherton Anger (Salisbury)	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	20	3	146	32	..	..	1	..	167 35	.. ..
			Juvenile	1	..	21	4	..	..	..	..	.. ..	22 4
,,	Devizes	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	184	33	..	..	4	1	188 34	.. ..
			Juvenile	..	..	25	5	..	..	..	..	.. ..	25 5
,,	Marlborough.	County Bridewell.	Adult	15	3	83	18	..	..	..	..	98 21	.. ..
			Juvenile	1	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	.. ..	8 1
		Total—County of Wilts	Adult	35	6	413	83	..	..	5	1	453 90	.. ..
			Juvenile	2	..	53	10	..	..	..	..	.. ..	55 10
Worcester	Worcester	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	5	..	299	76	..	..	79	19	383 95	.. ..
			Juvenile	..	..	47	12	..	..	9	6	.. ..	56 18
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	1	4	46	14	..	..	..	..	47 18	.. ..
			Juvenile	..	..	7	2	..	..	..	..	.. ..	7 2
		Total—County of Worcester	Adult	6	4	345	90	..	..	79	19	430 113	.. ..
			Juvenile	..	..	54	14	..	..	9	6	.. ..	63 20
York	York	County Gaol	Adult	43	5	252	26	11	1	24	1	330 33	.. ..
			Juvenile	1	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	10 ..
,,	,,	City House of Correction	Adult	2	1	29	16	..	..	..	..	31 17	.. ..
			Juvenile	..	..	9	2	..	..	..	..	.. ..	9 2
,,	Northallerton	County House of Correction	Adult	7	4	77	17	..	..	13	10	97 31	.. ..
			Juvenile	2	1	9	4	..	..	..	..	.. ..	11 5
,,	Beverley	,, ,,	Adult	19	2	82	12	..	..	8	3	109 17	.. ..
			Juvenile	..	2	11	1	..	..	1	..	.. ..	12 3
,,	Wakefield	,, ,,	Adult	37	18	540	166	..	..	89	22	666 206	.. ..
			Juvenile	4	3	106	12	..	..	7	..	.. ..	117 15
,,	Kingston-upon-Hull.	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	11	1	70	31	1	..	11	5	93 37	.. ..
			Juvenile	..	2	8	3	..	..	3	..	.. ..	11 5
,,	Scarborough	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	1	5	4	..	..	1	..	6 5	.. ..
			Juvenile	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	3 ..
,,	Ripon	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	2	..	12	3	..	..	..	..	14 3	.. ..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	.. ..	1 1
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	.. ..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	.. ..
,,	Richmond	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	.. 1	.. ..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	1 ..
,,	,,	Liberty Debtor's Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	.. ..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	.. ..
,,	Doncaster	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	.. ..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	.. ..
,,	Beverley	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	.. ..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	.. ..
,,	Halifax	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	.. ..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	.. ..
,,	Knaresborough	Borough Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	.. ..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	.. ..
,,	Knaresborough Castle.	Liberty Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	.. ..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	.. ..
,,	Eccleshall	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	.. ..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	.. ..
		Total—County of York	Adult	121	32	1067	275	12	1	146	42	1346 350	.. ..
			Juvenile	7	8	157	22	..	..	11	1	.. ..	175 31
			Grand Total Adult.	1,308	412	15,466	4,280	2,297	609	1,678	385	20,749	5,686	. .
			Grand Total Juvenile	187	43	2,751	508	324	31	123	46	. .	3,385	633

RETURNS, 1847—*continued.*

TABLE No. 2.

How disposed of.

Convicted		Acquitted at the Bar.		No Bills found.		Not Prosecuted.		Died before Trial.		Found Insane on Arraignment.		Acquitted as Insane.		Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown.		Bailed to appear and take their Trials at a subsequent Tribunal.		Non-appearance to Recognizances.		Left for Trial at the end of the Year.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
8	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	1	..	..	13	1	14
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
13	2	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	21	3	..	..	23	3	26
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..			
21	3	8	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	33	4	..	..	36	4	40
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..			
109	24	27	5	11	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	3	167	35	..	..	189	39	228
18	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	22	4			
144	19	27	12	15	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	188	34	..	..	213	39	252
19	5	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	5			
60	12	17	2	8	3	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	7	3	98	21	..	..	106	22	128
7	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1			
313	55	71	19	34	9	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	21	6	153	90	..	..	508	100	608
44	9	7	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	.	..	55	10			
276	59	71	22	23	10	4	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	3	3	383	95	..	..	439	113	552
44	12	9	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	56	18			
29	14	8	1	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	47	18	..	..	54	20	74
5	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	7	2			
305	73	79	23	27	10	4	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	8	6	430	113	..	..	493	133	626
49	14	9	3	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	63	20			
185	21	68	9	31	1	5	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	2	1	4	..	..	..	32	1	330	33	..	..	340	33	373
9	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..			
24	7	4	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	6	31	17	..	..	40	19	59
5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	9	2			
50	13	10	13	7	..	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	3	97	31	..	..	108	36	144
9	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	11	5			
67	10	11	4	3	2	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	1	109	17	..	..	121	20	141
5	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	12	3			
452	144	112	35	22	6	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77	20	666	206	..	..	783	221	1004
88	13	10	1	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	1	..	..	117	15			
55	21	17	6	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	8	93	37	..	..	104	42	146
7	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	11	5			
3	2	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	5	..	..	9	5	14
1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..			
9	2	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	14	3	..	..	15	4	19
1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	2
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..

I. HOME DISTRICT.

Digest of Gaol Returns.

Adult and Juvenile Offenders.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	By Courts Martial.	Deserters awaiting a Route.	Under the Game Laws.		Under the Revenue Laws.		Under the Bastardy Laws.	
				M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Anglesey. .	Beaumaris .	County Gaol and House of Correction .	Adult .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bedford . .	Bedford . .	County Gaol.	Adult .	..	12	..	..	..	..	7	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction . . .	Adult .	..	..	56	..	..	..	1	..
			Juvenile	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Bedford . . .	Adult .	..	12	56	..	..	..	8	..
			Juvenile	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
Berks. . .	Reading . .	County Gaol and House of Correction .	Adult .	..	11	41	..	..	..	2	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Abingdon .	County House of Correction . . .	Adult .	..	1	7	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Newbury. .	Borough Gaol.	Adult .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Windsor . .	,, ...	Adult .	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Berks . . .	Adult .	..	16	48	..	..	..	2	..
			Juvenile	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Brecon . .	Brecknock .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	Adult .	..	6	4	..	1	..	1	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bucks . .	Aylesbury .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	Adult .	..	5	103	..	..	..	8	..
			Juvenile	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Buckingham.	Borough Gaol	Adult .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Bucks. . .	Adult .	..	5	104	..	..	..	8	..
			Juvenile	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..
Cambridge .	Cambridge .	County Gaol and House of Correction .	Adult .	..	..	28	..	1	..	5	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Town Gaol and House of Correction .	Adult .	..	4	..	..	..	..	3	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Wisbeach .	House of Correction	Adult .	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Ely . . .	,, ...	Adult .	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Cambridge . .	Adult .	..	10	28	..	1	..	9	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Cardigan. .	Cardigan . .	County Gaol and House of Correction .	Adult .	5	..	..	..	..	4	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Aberystwith .	Town Gaol	Adult .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Cardigan . . .	Adult .	5	..	1	..	..	4	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carmarthen .	Carmarthen .	County Gaol and House of Correction .	Adult .	24	1	2	..	1	..	6	1
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol.	Adult .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Carmarthen . .	Adult .	24	1	2	..	1	..	6	1
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carnarvon .	Carnarvon .	County Gaol and House of Correction .	Adult .	..	..	9	..	2	..	7	1
			Juvenile.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

URNS, 1847—*continued.*

I. HOME DISTRICT.

Digest of Gaol Returns.

Adult and Juvenile Offenders.

TABLE No. 3.

Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

r the rant ct.	Under the Malicious Trespass Act.		Under the Larceny Act.		Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Act.		For Assaults.		For want of Sureties.		As known or reputed Thieves.		Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	4	1	..	..	..	..	15	4	..	..	15	4	19
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	2	15	..	..	..	..	..	70	2	..	..	70	2	72
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
	14	15	6	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	38	..	166	20	..	..	183	21	204
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	..	..	17	1			
	14	15	6	..	..	..	..	46	2	15	..	..	..	38	..	236	22	..	..	253	23	276
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	..	..	17	1			
	9	37	12	24	10	4	..	44	3	10	3	..	..	133	12	403	49	..	..	472	52	524
	1	9	1	9	1	1	..	5	..	2	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	69	3			
	4	11	2	21	2	..	..	6	..	4	1	..	..	19	2	80	11	..	..	102	15	117
	1	1	..	8	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	7	1	..	..	22	4			
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	7	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	23	2	..	..	29	2	31
	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..			
	13	69	14	47	12	4	..	57	3	15	15	..	..	152	15	506	62	..	..	603	69	672
	2	10	1	20	3	1	..	6	..	3	..	..	..	37	1	..	..	97	7			
	1	5	..	..	2	..	..	5	..	4	2	..	..	5	1	43	6	..	..	45	6	51
	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..			
	12	73	6	98	14	..	..	57	5	13	2	..	..	48	7	624	46	..	..	719	49	768
	1	24	1	17	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	95	3			
	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	7	..	7
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
	12	75	6	98	14	..	..	59	5	15	2	..	..	48	7	631	46	..	..	726	49	775
	1	24	1	17	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	95	3			
	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	20	3	6	..	..	..	52	4	118	8	..	..	133	9	142
	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	..	..	15	1			
	17	9	2	1	..	..	..	35	6	12	3	2	..	10	13	145	41	..	..	159	42	201
	1	7	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	1			
	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	8	5	2	2	..	..	25	17	70	30	..	..	87	32	119
	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	9	2	..	..	17	2			
	8	10	2	..	..	..	..	26	2	2	..	..	..	3	..	73	12	..	..	76	12	88
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..			
	31	23	4	5	1	..	..	89	16	22	5	2	..	90	34	406	91	..	..	455	95	550
	1	7	..	9	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	18	3	..	..	49	4			
	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	55	9	..	..	58	10	68
	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1			
	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	64	4	..	..	64	4	68
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	3	1	..	..	..	3	..	119	13	..	..	122	14	136
	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1			
	19	2	..	7	..	..	..	9	4	2	..	4	..	11	3	126	27	..	..	128	28	156
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1			
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
	19	2	..	7	..	..	..	9	4	2	..	4	..	11	3	126	27	..	..	128	28	156
	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1			
	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	50	1	..	..	50	1	51
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			

I. HOME DISTRICT.

Digest of Gaol Returns.

Adult and Juvenile Offenders.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	By Courts Martial.	Deserters awaiting a Route.	Under the Game Laws.		Under the Revenue Laws.		Un... Ba... L...
				M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
Chester	Chester	County Gaol	Adult	22	7	..	..	..	..	2
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Knutsford	House of Correction	Adult	..	11	38	..	4	..	20
			Juvenile	..	..	2	..	..	..	1
		Total—County of Chester	Adult	22	18	38	..	7	..	22
			Juvenile	..	..	2	..	..	..	1
Cornwall	Bodmin	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	9	..	1	..	7
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Falmouth	Town Gaol	Adult	..	2	..	..	17	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Penzance	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Saltash	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Helstone	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Cornwall	Adult	..	2	9	..	18	..	7
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cumberland	Carlisle	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	11	..	2	..	8
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Whitehaven	County House of Correction	Adult	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Cockermouth	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	Adult	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Cumberland	Adult	1	..	13	..	2	..	10
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Denbigh	Ruthin	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	1	2	..	..	..	1
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Derby	Derby	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	8	54	..	..	..	15
			Juvenile	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
Devon	Exeter	County Gaol	Adult	..	5	1	..	14	4	9
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult	5	..	15	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	County Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Plymouth	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	9	..	..	1	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Barnstable	,,	Adult	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tiverton	,,	Adult	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bideford	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bradnench	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Dartmouth	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Plympton Earle	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Devon	Adult	5	23	16	..	15	4	10
			Juvenile	..	..	3	..	..	..	..

s, 1847—*continued.*

I. HOME DISTRICT.

Digest of Gaol Returns.

Adult and Juvenile Offenders.

TABLE No. 3.

Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

	Under the Malicious Trespass Act.		Under the Larceny Act.		Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Act.		For Assaults.		For want of Sureties.		As known or reputed Thieves.		Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
.	2	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	1	1	..	..	1	2	42	3	..	..	44	3	47
.	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..			
6	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	6	28	5	10	3	99	123	225	143	..	..	278	148	426
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	9	..	25	3	..	..	53	5			
1	67	4	26	..	2	..	69	8	76	22	87	11	118	16	674	102	..	..	772	112	884
4	8	1	18	..	2	..	1	2	1	..	31	2	13	1	..	..	98	10			
7	69	4	26	..	2	..	106	14	105	28	97	14	218	141	941	248	..	..	1094	263	1357
5	8	1	20	..	2	..	1	3	3	..	40	2	38	4	..	..	153	15			
34	11	20	40	6	..	..	27	6	5	1	..	..	73	22	253	89	..	..	277	96	373
2	5	1	10	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	24	7			
6	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	46	7	..	..	47	7	54
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	9	..	..	4	9	13
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	..	..	2	1	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
45	12	21	41	6	..	..	31	10	5	1	..	..	98	23	303	106	..	..	330	113	443
2	5	1	10	..	..	..	6	2	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	27	7			
48	..	..	..	..	3	..	49	10	6	5	..	..	20	4	168	67	..	..	180	74	254
7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	5	..	..	..	12	7			
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	1	3	18	9	..	..	29	13	42
1	..	1	3	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	4			
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	13	4	..	..	21	4	25
..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	8	..			
51	1	..	..	..	3	..	53	13	6	5	..	..	25	11	199	80	..	..	230	91	321
8	3	1	3	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	2	..	10	..	..	..	31	11			
12	..	..	2	..	..	..	13	..	1	..	..	..	2	2	73	14	..	..	80	14	94
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..			
42	..	1	..	..	..	..	62	13	25	1	..	..	126	17	508	74	..	..	578	104	682
24	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	1	..	..	21	2	..	..	70	30			
..	1	..	1	1	..	..	36	10	19	6	..	..	20	12	106	33	..	..	121	34	155
..	..	..	4	1	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	15	1			
84	12	3	41	27	..	..	16	3	..	..	..	..	69	37	355	154	..	..	400	174	574
2	4	1	14	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	10	..	..	45	20			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	..	..	1	2	..	..	30	8	2	..	..	..	69	45	155	69	..	..	181	71	252
..	..	..	6	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	12	1	..	..	26	2			
..	..	1	..	..	5	1	44	14	10	3	..	..	82	24	151	43	..	..	166	45	211
..	3	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	..	..	15	2			
7	2	1	2	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	18	12	..	..	26	12	38
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..			
7	1	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	1	..	..	..	7	1	28	8	..	..	42	8	50
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	14	..			
1	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	2	1	7	5	..	..	10	5	15
..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
113	16	5	45	32	5	1	148	35	33	10	..	..	252	124	825	324	..	..	952	349	1301
2	7	2	34	9	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	47	12	..	..	127	25			

I. HOME DISTRICT.

Digest of Gaol Returns.

Adult and Juvenile Offenders.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	By Courts Martial.	Deserters awaiting a Route.	Under the Game Laws.		Under the Revenue Laws.		Under Bastar Laws	
				M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F
Dorset	Dorchester	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	3	39	..	4	..	16	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Poole	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Dorset	Adult	..	3	39	..	4	..	16	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Durham	Durham	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	12	41	..	17	3	18	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Essex	Chelmsford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Springfield	,, ,,	Adult	..	4	61	..	1	..	11	..
			Juvenile	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Colchester	County House of Correction	Adult	..	1	5	..	1	..	7	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Ilford	County House of Correction	Adult	..	30	42	..	..	..	2	..
			Juvenile	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Harwich	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Maldon	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Romford	Gaol for the Liberty of Havering	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Essex	Adult	..	35	108	..	2	..	20	..
			Juvenile	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..
Flint	Flint	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	2	3	..	3	1	5	1
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glamorgan	Cardiff	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	15	1	..	4	1	3	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Swansea	County House of Correction	Adult	..	7	1	..	2	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Glamorgan	Adult	..	22	2	..	6	1	3	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gloucester	Gloucester	County Gaol and Penitentiary	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Bridewell and Police Station	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Horsley	County House of Correction	Adult	..	2	14	..	..	..	3	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Northleach	,, ,,	Adult	..	4	41	..	..	..	4	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Little Dean	,, ,,	Adult	..	1	5	..	..	..	4	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Lawford's Gate	,, ,,	Adult	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tewkesbury	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Gloucester	Adult	..	26	60	..	..	..	14	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..

Digest of Gaol Returns.

Adult and Juvenile Offenders.

TURNS, 1847—*continued.*

TABLE No. 3.

Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

der the agrant Act.		Under the Malicious Trespass Act.		Under the Larceny Act.		Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Act.		For Assaults		For want of Sureties.		As known or reputed Thieves.		Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
I.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
4	19	34	9	..	..	..	..	27	4	27	2	..	..	77	21	341	55	..	..	380	62	442
2	1	5	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	27	5	..	..	39	7			
.	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	11	1	..	..	19	1	20
.	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	8	..			
4	20	34	9	1	..	..	..	36	4	27	2	1	..	77	21	352	56	..	..	399	63	462
2	1	5	1	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	30	5	..	..	47	7			
5	104	46	13	5	2	82	74	141	40	25	8	120	22	181	9	903	275	..	..	997	288	1285
0	5	14	2	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	1	50	4	16	1	..	..	94	13			
.	37	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	56	..	..	..	65	65
.	7	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9			
51	..	55	..	38	..	..	..	50	..	17	..	..	..	31	..	419	..	..	..	499	..	499
55	..	11	..	11	..	..	..	5	..	4	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	80	..			
16	12	13	..	1	..	3	..	8	..	2	..	..	..	20	..	77	12	..	..	102	12	114
1	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	25	..			
..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	6	..	..	..	9	..	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..			
28	7	29	1	47	3	12	4	29	4	8	3	..	..	48	17	275	39	..	..	301	47	348
2	..	3	..	12	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	5	..	..	26	8			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
95	56	97	9	86	3	15	4	88	13	31	5	..	..	100	17	777	107	..	..	911	124	1035
38	7	34	2	26	3	..	..	7	..	4	..	..	..	11	5	..	..	134	17			
28	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	11	1	..	..	..	..	8	..	61	10	..	..	63	10	73
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..			
32	23	5	..	1	..	..	..	69	21	..	..	..	..	46	30	176	75	..	..	181	78	259
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	..	..	5	3			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	5	..	..	2	..	..	..	15	5	3	1	5	..	16	1	66	12	..	..	67	12	79
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
47	28	5	..	3	..	..	..	84	26	3	1	5	..	62	31	242	87	..	..	248	90	338
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	..	..	6	3			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..			
7	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	2	..	..	10	1	9	1	60	18	..	..	69	18	87
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	9	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52	19	..	..	21	14	..	..	7	3	2	..	..	..	35	2	136	38	..	..	189	48	237
13	5	..	..	28	5	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	53	10			
94	58	19	6	24	5	..	..	20	..	5	2	..	..	30	..	241	71	..	..	350	79	429
35	5	12	1	48	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	10	1	..	..	109	8			
15	4	10	2	18	4	3	..	11	6	4	..	..	..	40	2	111	18	..	..	132	21	153
3	..	6	..	4	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	..	..	21	3			
25	3	2	2	..	..	..	..	14	4	1	..	..	..	57	11	104	20	..	..	146	23	169
6	1	2	..	.	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	31	2	..	..	42	3			
4	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	15	2	..	..	18	3	21
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1			
197	98	33	11	63	23	3	..	77	16	12	2	10	1	172	16	667	167	..	..	905	192	1097
59	11	20	1	82	7	..	..	10	1	1	..	6	..	58	5	..	..	238	25			

I. HOME DISTRICT.

Digest of Gaol Returns.

Adult and Juvenile Offenders.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, i. e. Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, i. e. Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	By Courts Martial.	Deserters awaiting a Route.	Under the Game Laws.		Under the Revenue Laws.		Under t Bastard Laws.	
				M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F
Hants	Winchester	County Gaol	Adult	5	24	..	..	2	..	1	.
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult	1	..	81	..	2	..	..	.
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	.
,,	Gosport	,, ,,	Adult	..	10	5	..	..	..	1	.
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
,,	Portsmouth	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	5	23	..	..	..	..	2	.
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
,,	Southampton	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	6	..	..	24	1	1	.
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
,,	Newport (Isle of Wight.)	County Gaol and House of Correction.	Adult	..	27	2	..	..	..	..	.
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
,,	Parkhurst (Isle of Wight.)	Juvenile Prison	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
,,	Andover	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	6	..	..	2	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
		Total—County of Hants	Adult	11	96	88	..	30	1	5	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Hereford	Hereford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	12	..	..	..	8	..
			Juvenile	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol	Adult	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Hereford	Adult	..	3	12	..	..	..	8	..
			Juvenile	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Herts	Hertford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	10	93	..	..	..	6	..
			Juvenile	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
,,	St. Alban's	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	28	..	..	..	2	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Herts	Adult	..	10	121	..	..	..	8	..
			Juvenile	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
Huntingdon	Huntingdon	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	1	20	..	..	..	5	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kent	Maidstone	County Gaol and House of Correction.	Adult	7	204	55	..	15	..	9	..
			Juvenile	..	3	5	..	1	..	..	..
,,	Canterbury (St. Augustine's.)	,, ,,	Adult	2	6	13	..	..	..	1	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Canterbury	City Gaol	Adult	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Deal	Town Gaol	Adult	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Dover	,,	Adult	..	3	..	..	9	1	2	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Dover Castle	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Sandwich	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Folkstone	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Romney Marsh	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Faversham	,,	Adult	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Hythe	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tenterden	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Kent	Adult	9	226	68	..	28	1	13	..
			Juvenile	..	3	6	..	1	..	..	..

URNS, 1847—*continued.*

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

Digest of Gaol Returns.

Adult and Juvenile Offenders.

TABLE No. 3.

Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

er the rant ct.	Under the Malicious Trespass Act.		Under the Larceny Act.		Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Act.		For Assaults.		For want of Sureties.		As known or reputed Thieves.		Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	41	..	..	..	41	..	41
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
	2	40	18	21	5	..	..	35	15	1	..	..	..	183	19	411	59	..	..	451	62	513
	..	7	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	24	3	..	..	40	3			
	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	5	1	..	..	..	96	19	248	65	..	..	269	69	338
	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	12	2	..	..	21	4			
	18	6	5	16	2	10	..	45	16	6	1	4	2	29	4	170	48	..	..	198	52	250
	4	3	..	15	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	28	4			
	24	5	2	5	..	13	..	12	1	..	..	8	..	35	1	125	29	..	..	138	29	167
	..	..	..	10	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	13	..			
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1	6	1	..	..	29	6	104	14	..	..	126	18	144
	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	2	..	..	22	4			
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	2	..	..	25	3	28
	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1			
	91	53	25	46	7	23	..	129	40	17	2	12	2	373	49	1124	217	..	..	1248	233	1481
	7	10	..	28	1	2	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	56	7	..	..	124	16			
	9	10	2	6	6	..	..	12	2	..	1	..	..	10	7	102	27	..	..	113	29	142
	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	11	2			
	16	1	..	..	..	22	7	10	2	1	..	13	3	6	3	70	31	..	..	82	34	116
	2	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	5	..	..	..	12	3			
	25	11	2	6	6	22	7	22	4	1	1	13	3	16	10	172	58	..	..	195	63	258
	2	2	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	10	..	..	..	23	5			
	18	18	3	62	9	..	..	45	1	9	2	..	..	47	7	348	40	..	..	386	47	433
	..	4	..	11	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	10	1	..	..	38	7			
	2	43	2	..	..	2	..	13	2	1	..	..	..	12	6	115	12	..	..	125	13	138
	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	10	1			
	20	61	5	62	9	2	..	58	3	10	2	..	..	59	13	463	52	..	..	511	60	571
	..	11	..	11	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	11	2	..	..	48	8			
	5	12	9	..	..	..	..	15	4	3	..	..	..	41	..	127	18	..	..	140	19	159
	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	13	1			
	121	100	50	118	29	47	52	149	39	12	14	5	2	141	58	1095	365	..	..	1219	393	1612
	10	12	2	24	8	7	2	8	2	1	..	..	..	12	4	..	..	124	28			
	15	20	8	27	5	9	3	19	1	6	..	..	..	18	5	189	37	..	..	217	39	256
	..	3	2	10	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	28	2			
	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	15	2	17
	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2			
	3	7	3	..	..	..	..	12	1	..	..	..	..	4	1	40	8	..	..	41	10	51
	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2			
	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	..	..	6	3	9
	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1			
	18	5	..	3	..	..	..	26	3	7	1	..	..	53	5	159	28	..	..	176	30	206
	1	..	..	4	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	17	2			
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	9	3	..	..	..	9	1	12	..	1	..	..	..	7	..	55	10	..	..	61	10	71
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	6	..			
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	4
	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	6	1	..	..	6	1	7
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
	167	136	61	151	35	65	56	228	45	28	15	5	2	228	69	1574	451	..	..	1751	488	2239
	11	15	4	40	14	7	2	10	2	1	..	..	..	33	4	..	..	177	37			

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

Digest of Gaol Returns.

Adult and Juvenile Offenders.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	By Courts Martial.	Deserters awaiting a Route.	Under the Game Laws.		Under the Revenue Laws.		Under the Bastardy Laws.	
				M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F
Lancaster	Lancaster	County Gaol	Adult	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Preston	County House of Correction	Adult	1	24	26	..	4	..	32	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Kirkdale	,, ,,	Adult	..	10	22	..	5	1	10	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
,,	Liverpool	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	45	..	..	126	13	12	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
,,	Salford	County House of Correction	Adult	86	90	6	..	31	4	56	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		Total—County of Lancaster	Adult	87	171	54	..	168	18	110	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..
Leicester	Leicester	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	2	70	..	..	..	7	..
			Juvenile	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Leicester	Adult	..	2	70	..	..	..	10	..
			Juvenile	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Lincoln	Lincoln	County Gaol	Adult	..	..	3	..	4	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Louth	County House of Correction	Adult	..	1	5	..	2	..	1	..
			Juvenile	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Spilsby	,, ,,	Adult	..	2	12	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Kirton	County Bridewell	Adult	..	1	22	..	6	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Falkingham	County House of Correction	Adult	..	1	31	..	..	..	4	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Spalding	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Boston	Borough Gaol and County House of Correction	Adult	..	2	3	..	..	..	4	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
,,	Grantham	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Stamford	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Great Grimsby	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Lincoln	Adult	..	9	76	..	12	..	10	..
			Juvenile	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Merioneth	Dolgelly	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bala	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Merioneth	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middlesex	Clerkenwell	County Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Coldbath-fields	County House of Correction	Adult	2	83	13	..	72	5	26	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..
,,	Newgate	City and County Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Giltspur St.	City House of Correction	Adult	..	4	..	..	18	1	..	..
			Juvenile	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Whitecross St.	City Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bridge St.	City Bridewell	Adult	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tothill-fields	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	128	..	..	1	..	3	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Milbank	Milbank Prison	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Pentonville	Pentonville Prison	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Middlesex	Adult	2	215	13	..	92	6	29	..
			Juvenile	..	1	1	..	3	..	..	..

RETURNS, 1847—*continued.*

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

Digest of Gaol Returns.

Adult and Juvenile Offenders.

TABLE No. 3.

Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

Under the Vagrant Act.		Under the Malicious Trespass Act.		Under the Larceny Act.		Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Act.		For Assaults.		For want of Sureties.		As known or reputed Thieves.		Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	7	2	..	..	1	..	14	4	..	..	14	4	18
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
6	43	8	1	..	..	..	..	59	..	87	46	..	..	209	36	616	126	..	..	678	135	813
6	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	15	2	..	..	62	9			
4	34	7	7	26	8	..	..	68	5	40	6	12	..	212	11	536	72	..	..	587	78	665
6	3	2	1	15	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	6	..	7	1	..	..	51	6			
4	1618	123	82	..	..	..	..	449	90	208	77	260	93	2177	1414	4274	3387	..	..	4779	3557	8336
6	122	4	2	..	..	..	..	4	3	..	..	143	32	73	11	..	..	505	170			
5	306	67	16	37	3	345	212	251	38	293	53	364	136	97	73	2088	841	..	..	2394	876	3270
28	8	3	2	37	..	6	..	7	2	1	2	193	17	30	4	..	..	306	35			
29	2001	206	106	63	11	345	212	828	135	635	184	636	229	2696	1534	7528	4430	..	..	8452	4650	13102
56	139	10	5	52	..	6	..	14	6	1	3	342	49	125	18	..	..	924	220			
53	6	33	3	21	2	..	..	44	9	6	..	..	..	47	3	283	23	..	..	328	25	353
5	1	7	1	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	45	2			
7	..	43	2	20	..	62	6	57	6	9	..	9	..	41	5	251	19	..	..	296	20	316
.	..	13	..	15	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	12	1	..	..	45	1			
60	6	76	5	41	2	62	6	101	15	15	..	9	..	88	8	534	42	..	..	624	45	669
5	1	20	1	33	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	24	1	..	..	90	3			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	7	..	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
6	10	1	1	4	..	15	2	6	..	1	..	..	..	8	2	41	15	..	..	51	15	66
1	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	10	..			
170	10	10	2	..	..	5	..	25	3	4	1	5	1	27	8	255	25	..	..	273	25	298
8	..	1	..	2	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	18	..			
108	7	1	..	..	..	..	3	7	1	2	..	..	..	3	1	135	12	..	..	147	15	162
10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	12	3			
148	16	12	2	1	..	..	..	16	1	4	1	3	..	41	11	254	31	..	..	265	35	300
4	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	..	..	11	4			
20	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	12	1	4	2	..	..	17	1	94	8	..	..	99	8	107
..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	..			
5	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	6	1	..	..	20	5	39	7	..	..	46	8	54
1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	7	1			
34	5	3	4	..	..	..	..	20	10	4	2	..	..	13	7	83	28	..	..	100	28	128
4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	17	..			
2	..	4	..	..	..	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	15	..	..	..	19	..	19
1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..			
3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	1	3	2	..	..	3	..	14	4	..	..	17	7	24
1	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
496	52	39	9	5	1	23	5	97	18	28	9	8	1	134	35	937	130	..	..	1024	141	1165
30	3	13	1	12	3	4	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	22	4	..	..	87	11			
2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	8	..	..	..	8	..	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	8	..	..	..	8	..	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
725	689	151	156	79	24	644	281	1593	472	..	..	27	..	447	85	3862	1712	..	..	4366	1764	6130
204	23	31	7	88	4	21	4	66	9	..	..	15	..	75	5	..	..	504	52			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
60	43	24	92	28	8	319	236	132	81	47	14	..	..	..	..	632	475	..	..	664	492	1156
8	2	5	2	2	..	14	10	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	17			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
471	194	54	147	..	..	9	5	26	19	..	..	..	..	129	35	690	400	..	..	903	454	1357
189	43	8	7	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	15	2	..	..	213	54			
434	192	..	..	..	..	..	..	723	274	194	96	64	14	737	1102	2284	1678	..	..	2745	1798	4543
109	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	6	12	2	38	3	269	58	..	..	461	120			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
690	1118	229	395	107	32	972	522	2474	846	241	110	91	14	1316	1222	7471	4265	..	..	8681	4508	13189
510	119	44	16	90	4	36	14	101	17	12	5	53	3	359	65	..	..	1210	243			

I. HOME DISTRICT.

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Adult and Juvenile Offenders.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	By Courts Martial.	Deserters awaiting a Route.	Under the Game Laws.		Under the Revenue Laws.		Under the Bastard Laws.	
				M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Monmouth	Monmouth	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	5	2	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Usk	County House of Correction	Adult	..	14	7	..	2	2	3	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Monmouth	Adult	..	19	9	..	2	2	3	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Montgomery	Montgomery	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norfolk	Norwich	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	1	36	..	3	..	7	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	3	2	..	..	..	7	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Swaffham	County House of Correction	Adult	..	5	28	..	..	..	2	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Walsingham	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	40	..	..	..	3	..
			Juvenile	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Wymondham	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
,,	Great Yarmouth	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	1	..	..	14	..	3	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	King's Lynn	,, ,,	Adult	3	..	..	..	12	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Thetford	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Norfolk	Adult	3	10	106	..	29	..	22	..
			Juvenile	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..
Northampton	Northampton	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	4	1	62	..	1	..	8	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Peterborough	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Northampton	Adult	4	3	63	..	1	..	8	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Northumberland	Morpeth	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	6	..	..	..	6	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tynemouth	,, ,,	Adult	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Alnwick	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Hexham	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Newcastle-upon-Tyne	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	8	15	..	..	20	..	5	..
			Juvenile	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Berwick-upon-Tweed	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Northumberland	Adult	8	20	6	..	21	..	12	..
			Juvenile	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..

RNS, 1847—*continued.*

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

Digest of Gaol Returns.

Adult and Juvenile Offenders.

TABLE No. 3.

Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

the ant t.		Under the Malicious Trespass Act.		Under the Larceny Act.		Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Act.		For Assaults.		For want of Sureties.		As known or reputed Thieves.		Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	8	..	24	3	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	25	3	28
26	30	17	..	..	..	..	34	10	7	2	11	..	47	3	199	60	..	..			
1	8	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	3	1	..	..	18	2	217	62	279
26	30	17	..	2	..	..	37	11	7	2	11	..	55	3	223	63	..	..			
1	8	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	3	1	..	..	19	2	242	65	307
5	..	..	6	5	..	..	8	3	1	1	..	..	10	1	47	15	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	15	62
..	45	..	..	..	..	..	35	..	14	..	..	..	44	..	324	..	..	..			
..	14	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	28	..	352	..	352
1	14	1	4	..	29	3	33	2	14	1	..	..	7	..	130	8	..	..			
..	3	3	16	3	4	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	33	6	163	14	177
..	17	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	11	..	..	..	15	..	129	..	..	..			
..	7	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	17	..	146	..	146
14	9	1	..	..	..	..	14	5	2	..	..	..	42	16	149	36	..	..			
..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	18	3	167	39	206
31	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	1	..	13	..	61	..	..			
3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	7	..	68	68
5	10	1	2	..	..	..	18	1	8	..	..	..	16	7	80	14	..	..			
..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	14	..	94	14	108
5	6	..	..	..	..	..	16	6	4	..	8	3	22	6	87	20	..	..			
..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	7	1	..	..	15	2	102	22	124
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	25	3	..	..			
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	27	3	30
59	101	5	6	3	29	3	125	25	55	1	8	4	148	42	924	142	..	..			
3	36	6	16	3	4	..	10	1	2	..	4	1	25	3	..	..	127	18	1051	160	1211
12	40	7	..	..	..	..	25	3	2	1	..	..	49	2	261	25	..	..			
..	4	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	16	2	..	..	24	4	285	29	314
6	11	..	..	..	..	..	13	1	11	4	1	..	37	..	93	11	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	5	..	98	11	109
2	6	..	..	..	..	..	9	2	..	..	..	..	9	1	34	5	..	..			
1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	38	6	44
20	57	7	..	..	..	..	47	6	13	5	1	..	95	3	388	41	..	..			
1	8	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	20	2	..	..	33	5	421	46	467
12	1	1	1	1	16	16	17	5	3	1	1	..	39	4	131	40	..	..			
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	11	1	142	41	183
4	3	..	..	..	16	26	10	4	5	3	..	..	21	3	72	40	..	..			
1	8	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	18	2	..	..	33	3	105	43	148
..	..	..	..	..	10	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	14	8	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	8	22
2	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	1	..	..	5	..	19	3	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	20	3	23
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42	11	12	1	..	19	45	99	17	19	3	57	23	11	1	303	143	..	..			
7	4	..	2	..	7	6	3	3	1	1	100	4	11	1	..	..	160	22	463	165	628
1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	8	3	..	..			
..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	9	6	15
61	17	13	2	2	61	94	131	26	30	9	58	23	79	9	547	237	..	..			
8	12	1	3	3	7	6	5	3	2	1	100	4	40	3	..	..	206	29	753	266	1019

I. HOME DISTRICT.

Digest of Gaol Returns.

Adult and Juvenile Offenders.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	By Courts Martial.	Deserters awaiting a Route.	Under the Game Laws.		Under the Revenue Laws.		Under Basta Law
				M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
Notts	Nottingham	County Gaol	Adult	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	4	6	..	..	1	1	4
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Southwell	County House of Correction	Adult	..	1	71	..	..	..	9
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
,,	Newark-upon-Trent.	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Radford	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Notts	Adult	4	12	71	..	1	1	13
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Oxford	Oxford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	10	92	..	1	..	11
			Juvenile	..	..	16	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Banbury	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Oxford	Adult	..	17	92	..	1	..	11
			Juvenile	..	..	16	..	..	..	..
Pembroke	Haverfordwest	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	19	..	4	..	..	..	4
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Radnor	Presteign	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	New Radnor	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Radnor	Adult	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rutland	Oakham	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	14	..	1	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salop	Shrewsbury	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	4	36	..	2	..	5
			Juvenile	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
,,	Wellington	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Ludlow	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bridgenorth	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Salop	Adult	..	4	36	..	2	..	5
			Juvenile	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
Somerset	Wilton	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	2	5	14	..	2	..	4
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
,,	Shepton Mallet	County House of Correction	Adult	..	2	21	..	1	..	2
			Juvenile	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
,,	Bristol	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Common Gaol	Adult	..	17	..	..	1	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bath	City Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Somerset	Adult	2	24	35	..	4	..	7
			Juvenile	..	1	2	..	..	..	..

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

Digest of Gaol Returns.

Adult and Juvenile Offenders.

TABLE No. 3.

Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

Under the Malicious Trespass Act.		Under the Larceny Act.		Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Act.		For Assaults.		For want of Sureties.		As known or reputed Thieves.		Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
3	1	8	1	..	..	4	1	44	..	..	..	11	..	75	3	..	..	91	4	95
..	..	7	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	7	1	..	..	16	1			
10	1	..	..	..	..	16	..	33	8	..	..	25	..	137	15	..	..	165	16	181
3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	28	1			
8	3	33	2	..	..	22	7	2	..	..	..	89	4	494	24	..	..	557	27	584
3	..	15	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	63	3			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	5	41	3	..	..	42	8	79	8	..	..	125	4	706	42	..	..	813	47	860
6	1	22	1	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	27	1	..	..	107	5			
82	26	36	15	..	..	55	4	4	..	..	..	47	9	399	64	..	..	460	70	530
15	2	4	3	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	61	6			
5	..	2	..	..	..	15	2	..	..	..	..	10	8	52	67	..	..	56	67	123
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..			
2	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	13	3	..	..	13	3	16
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
89	26	38	15	..	..	77	7	4	..	..	..	58	17	464	134	..	..	529	140	669
15	2	6	3	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	65	6			
5	12	4	7	..	..	8	4	2	1	..	..	19	4	116	33	..	..	124	35	159
1	..	1	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	8	2			
3	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	19	6	..	..	27	6	33
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	8	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	19	6	..	..	27	6	33
3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	8	..			
7	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	2	..	54	1	..	..	58	2	60
..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1			
5	2	16	3	..	..	36	5	17	4	..	..	63	13	470	67	..	..	527	71	598
..	..	2	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	10	1	..	..	57	4			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	7	2	..	..	8	3	11
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..			
5	2	16	3	..	..	38	6	17	5	..	..	64	13	478	69	..	..	537	74	611
..	..	2	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	12	2	..	..	59	5			
28	5	41	21	..	..	44	9	21	..	..	..	13	2	272	80	..	..	331	90	421
9	2	23	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	59	10			
124	37	..	..	..	..	35	10	20	1	..	..	89	65	379	123	..	..	472	135	607
46	9	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	39	3	..	..	93	12			
..	..	..	..	..	..	178	93	..	..	47	12	260	63	780	383	..	..	1119	444	1563
..	..	..	..	..	..	37	2	..	..	21	16	50	14	..	..	339	61			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	..	..	..	..	23	3	..	..	29	3	32
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	6	..			
2	..	16	3	4	1	51	8	34	7	..	..	42	8	185	61	..	..	265	68	333
..	..	23	..	..	..	5	1	5	1	..	..	15	1	..	..	80	7			
154	42	57	24	4	1	308	120	80	11	47	12	404	138	1639	650	..	..	2216	740	2956
55	11	46	4	..	..	46	3	6	1	21	16	114	18	..	..	577	90			

I. HOME DISTRICT.

Digest of Gaol Returns.

Adult and Juvenile Offenders.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	By Courts Martial.	Deserters awaiting a Route.	Under the Game Laws.		Under the Revenue Laws.		Under the Bastardy Laws.	
				M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Stafford	Stafford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	2	..	52	..	5	..	20	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Lichfield	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Stafford	Adult	2	1	52	..	5	..	20	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Suffolk	Bury St. Edmunds	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	2	79	..	2	..	9	..
			Juvenile	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Ipswich	,, ,,	Adult	..	2	41	..	..	..	6	..
			Juvenile	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Beccles	County House of Correction	Adult	..	2	14	..	..	..	3	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Suffolk	Adult	..	8	135	..	2	..	19	..
			Juvenile	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
Surrey	Horsemonger-lane	County Gaol	Adult	..	44	..	..	1	..	14	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Brixton	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	13	..	4	2	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Guildford	,, ,,	Adult	..	18	23	..	..	1	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Kingston-on-Thames	,, ,,	Adult	..	3	3	..	15	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Southwark	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Queen's Prison	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Croydon	Town Gaol and Lock-up House	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Surrey	Adult	..	65	39	..	20	3	14	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sussex	Lewes	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	9	46	..	2	..	8	..
			Juvenile	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Petworth	,, ,,	Adult	..	5	24	..	..	..	4	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Battle	County House of Correction	Adult	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Chichester	City Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Hastings	Town Gaol	Adult	..	5	..	..	..	..	2	..
			Juvenile	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Winchelsea	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Rye	,,	Adult	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Sussex	Adult	..	23	71	..	2	..	14	..
			Juvenile	..	1	6	..	..	..	..	..
Warwick	Warwick	County Gaol	Adult	4	22	..	..	2	..	8	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	55	..	2	1	3	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Coventry	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	13	..	..	..	..	9	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Birmingham	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Warwick	Adult	4	35	55	..	4	1	20	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..

RETURNS, 1847—*continued.*

TABLE No. 3.

Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

Under the Vagrant Act.		Under the Malicious Trespass Act.		Under the Larceny Act.		Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Act.		For Assaults.		For want of Sureties.		As known or reputed Thieves.		Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
40	13	103	12	62	7	1	..	250	18	191	15	52	1	331	70	1509	136	..	..	1641	152	1793
39	3	13	1	18	2	..	..	2	..	2	..	24	7	32	3	..	..	132	16			
7	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	13	2	..	..	13	2	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
47	13	107	12	62	8	1	..	250	19	191	15	52	1	332	70	1522	138	..	..	1654	154	1808
39	3	13	1	18	2	..	..	2	..	2	..	24	7	32	3	..	..	132	16			
16	2	6	..	11	..	..	..	25	2	7	..	..	..	134	13	291	17	..	..	314	22	336
1	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	12	4	..	..	23	5			
14	1	6	1	2	..	..	..	29	8	3	..	..	..	141	26	244	36	..	..	284	37	321
..	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	27	..	..	..	40	1			
6	..	6	..	..	..	7	4	16	4	1	..	..	..	16	6	56	14	..	..	59	16	75
2	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2			
18	2	9	..	2	3	..	..	10	2	5	2	..	..	22	3	85	12	..	..	95	15	110
1	..	4	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	10	3			
54	5	27	1	15	3	7	4	80	16	16	2	..	..	313	48	676	79	..	..	752	90	842
4	2	8	3	6	..	1	2	8	..	1	..	..	..	40	4	..	..	76	11			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	496	..	132	152	..	..	..	..	687	152	..	..	703	158	861
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	6			
86	318	36	4	3	..	396	144	3	3	2	..	142	11	826	442	1611	924	..	..	2524	996	3520
15	11	45	..	26	..	214	24	..	..	..	..	75	..	538	37	..	..	913	72			
1	20	42	8	20	1	20	9	3	4	..	..	62	3	78	15	377	61	..	..	439	66	505
19	..	3	..	4	1	6	..	..	1	..	..	7	..	23	3	..	..	62	5			
4	13	..	..	..	..	129	209	61	143	..	..	..	..	153	59	378	424	..	..	478	443	921
7	4	..	..	..	..	6	2	9	4	..	..	..	..	78	9	..	..	100	19			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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11	351	78	12	23	1	545	362	563	150	134	152	204	14	1057	516	3053	1561	..	..	4144	1663	5807
41	15	48	..	30	1	226	26	23	5	2	6	82	..	639	49	..	..	1091	102			
01	19	22	2	15	4	27	5	27	5	7	1	..	..	33	14	297	50	..	..	357	60	417
21	9	5	..	10	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	18	1	..	..	60	10			
67	9	14	3	11	1	..	..	28	4	4	..	..	..	47	5	204	22	..	..	219	23	242
2	..	3	..	4	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	15	1			
1	..	7	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	17	..	..	..	18	..	18
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	11	2	..	1	..	..	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	8	1	48	13	..	..	59	14	73
5	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	11	1			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	2	..	..	21	2	23
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	6	..			
02	41	45	5	29	5	27	5	68	10	11	1	..	..	89	20	581	87	..	..	674	99	773
32	10	8	..	17	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	23	1	..	..	93	12			
..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	84	24	24	14	..	..	6	..	162	38	..	..	164	38	202
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..			
67	35	108	25	37	1	..	..	36	3	5	1	70	1	77	52	560	119	..	..	718	129	847
28	2	11	1	42	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	62	1	11	5	..	..	158	10			
36	12	6	1	..	..	..	..	30	..	21	2	..	..	22	1	137	16	..	..	145	17	162
3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	8	1			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
03	47	126	26	37	1	..	..	150	27	50	17	70	1	105	53	859	173	..	..	1027	184	1711
31	3	11	1	42	..	..	..	5	..	2	1	62	1	13	5	..	..	168	11			

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

Digest of Gaol Returns.

Adult and Juvenile Offenders.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	By Courts Martial.	Deserters awaiting a Route.	Under the Game Laws.		Under the Revenue Laws.		Under the Bastardy Laws.	
				M.	M.	F	F.	M.	F.	M.	F
Westmoreland	Appleby	County Gaol	Adult	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	.
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
,,	Kendal	County House of Correction	Adult	..	4	2	..	..	..	2	.
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
		Total—County of Westmoreland	Adult	..	4	4	..	..	..	2	.
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
Wilts	Fisherton Anger (Salisbury)	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	3	24	..	..	..	3	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	.
,,	Devizes	County House of Correction	Adult	..	5	56	..	..	..	5	.
			Juvenile	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	.
,,	Marlborough	County Bridewell	Adult	..	3	6	..	..	..	..	.
			Juvenile	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	.
		Total—County of Wilts	Adult	..	11	86	..	..	..	8	..
			Juvenile	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	.
Worcester	Worcester	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	7	26	..	2	..	19	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
		Total—County of Worcester	Adult	..	9	26	..	2	..	19	.
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
York	York	County Gaol	Adult	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	.
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City House of Correction	Adult	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
,,	Northallerton	County House of Correction	Adult	..	1	17	..	2	2	5	.
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	.
,,	Beverley	,, ,,	Adult	..	2	10	..	..	..	4	.
			Juvenile	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	.
,,	Wakefield	,, ,,	Adult	6	79	63	..	14	1	72	.
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
,,	Kingston-upon Hull	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	5	12	..	..	54	1	1	.
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	.
,,	Scarborough	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	.
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
,,	Ripon	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	.
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
,,	Richmond	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
,,	,,	Liberty Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
,,	Doncaster	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
,,	Beverley	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
,,	Halifax	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
,,	Knaresborough	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
,,	Knaresborough Castle	Liberty Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
,,	Ecclesnall	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
		Total—County of York	Adult	12	102	91	..	71	4	84	.
			Juvenile	..	..	3	..	2	2	..	.
		Grand Total Adult		224	1,304	2,136	:	577	50	667	8
		Grand Total Juvenile		:	8	132	1	14	2	2	

RNS, 1847—*continued.*

TABLE No. 3.

Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

Digest of Gaol Returns.

Adult and Juvenile Offenders.

Under the Malicious Trespass Act.		Under the Larceny Act.		Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Act.		For Assaults.		For want of Sureties.		As known or reputed Thieves.		Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	7	..	..	..	7	..	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
6	4	..	..	..	..	22	2	2	1	3	1	8	11	79	21	..	..	85	21	106
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	6	..			
6	4	..	..	..	..	24	2	2	1	3	1	11	11	86	21	..	..	92	21	113
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	6	..			
6	7	..	38	3	..	17	6	1	..	..	..	38	8	156	23	..	..	179	25	204
..	..	..	8	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	11	2	..	..	23	2			
12	..	..	..	..	..	19	1	3	..	..	..	264	52	394	65	..	..	448	70	518
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	45	4	..	..	54	5			
6	8	8	..	..	..	11	2	1	..	..	..	20	15	54	31	..	..	65	40	195
..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	7	..	..	11	9			
24	15	8	38	3	..	47	9	5	..	..	..	322	75	604	119	..	..	692	135	827
..	4	2	8	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	60	13	..	..	88	16			
24	17	1	36	2	5	59	9	19	10	8	..	62	3	362	50	..	..	402	56	458
2	3	..	17	1	..	2	3	..	..	7	..	2	..	..	..	40	6			
..	6	..	4	3	..	27	3	..	..	..	..	10	24	65	30	..	..	72	31	103
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	7	1			
24	23	1	40	5	5	86	12	19	10	8	..	72	27	427	80	..	..	474	87	561
2	3	..	17	1	..	5	3	..	..	7	..	5	1	..	..	47	7			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
37	..	2	2	..	61	71	18	5	3	..	..	8	1	177	116	..	..	200	125	325
5	1	..	1	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	23	9			
35	34	..	4	..	1	1	19	..	3	3	..	28	1	486	42	..	..	541	48	589
5	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	..	..	..	55	6			
46	6	3	..	1	..	..	19	..	3	..	5	2	15	1	364	53	..	..	400	56	456
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	36	3			
234	101	12	44	3	144	37	333	25	120	9	369	86	151	15	1860	422	..	..	2037	444	2481
9	5	..	21	1	4	..	5	1	..	..	116	9	17	2	..	..	177	22			
42	19	13	4	2	1	..	48	2	60	22	24	2	20	..	315	84	..	..	407	92	499
4	2	..	14	3	..	..	2	..	6	..	37	..	14	..	..	..	92	8			
5	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	2	2	..	15	7	..	..	16	7	23
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
..	3	..	2	..	..	2	..	5	..	..	..	2	..	19	..	..	..	23	2	25
..	1	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	18	..	..	..	19	..	19
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	TABLE No. 4. Debtors in the course of the Year.														Cr Del Offe ag tl Rev Law kep Crim Si
				On Mesne Process.		In Execution.		In Execution from Courts of Request.		Under 8 & 9 Vict. c. 127, and 9 & 10 Vict. c. 95.		For-feitures of Recog-nizances or on Attach-ment for Con-tempt.		Bank-rupts.		Non-Payment of Poor's-Rates.		
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
Anglesey.	Beaumaris	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bedford	Bedford	County Gaol	Adult	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Bedford	Adult	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Berks	Reading	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	13	1	..	..	13	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Abingdon	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Newbury	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Windsor	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Berks	Adult	..	..	13	1	..	..	15	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brecon	Brecknock	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bucks	Aylesbury	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	10	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Buckingham	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Bucks	Adult	..	..	10	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cambridge	Cambridge	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	11	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	10	2	1
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Wisbeach	House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Ely	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Cambridge	Adult	..	..	11	..	..	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	10	2	3
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cardigan	Cardigan	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Aberystwith	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Cardigan	Adult	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carmarthen	Carmarthen	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Carmarthen	Adult	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carnarvon	Carnarvon	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	9	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

RNS, 1847—*continued*

TABLE No. 5.

Number of Prisoners confined in the Prisons in the course of the Year.

al.	Grand Total of both Sexes.	In Custody at the commencement of the Year.		Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Governors.		Received from the Custody of other Governors and enumerated in their Returns.		Committed for Examination, but afterwards discharged.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Total of both Sexes.	Debtors in Custody at the commencement of the Year.		Debtors in the course of the Year.		Total of Debtors and Criminals.		Gran Total of both Sexes.
F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	2	8	..	42	13	..	..	..	..	50	13	..	..	51	13	64	..	..	1	1	52	14	66
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..				..	..	..	..			
..	4	26	4	207	23	..	..	9	2	242	29	..	..	258	35	293	2	..	4	..	264	35	299
..	..	3	..	12	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	16	6				..	..	..	..			
..	..	30	5	166	20	63	12	..	..	259	37	..	..	285	39	324	..	..	..	..	285	39	324
..	..	..	..	17	1	9	1	..	..	..	..	26	2				..	..	..	..			
..	4	56	9	373	43	63	12	9	2	501	66	..	..	543	74	617	2	..	4	..	549	74	623
..	..	3	..	29	7	9	1	1	..	..	..	42	8				..	..	..	..			
1	29	77	12	579	75	85	4	13	4	754	95	..	..	857	109	966	4	..	23	1	889	110	999
..	..	10	4	88	8	4	2	1	..	..	..	103	14				..	..	..	..			
..	2	9	1	138	19	3	1	4	..	154	21	..	..	187	28	215	..	..	2	..	189	28	217
..	..	..	..	33	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	7				..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	30	7	..	..	57	16	87	23	..	..	92	27	119	..	..	..	..	92	27	119
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	..	..	5	4				..	..	..	..			
..	..	5	2	40	9	..	..	31	11	76	22	..	..	89	24	113	..	..	..	..	89	24	113
..	..	2	..	7	1	..	..	4	1	..	..	13	2				..	..	..	..			
1	31	91	15	787	110	88	5	105	31	1071	161	..	..	1225	188	1413	4	..	30	1	1259	189	1448
..	..	12	4	128	16	4	2	10	5	..	..	154	27				..	..	..	..			
..	6	11	1	80	13	..	..	5	..	96	14	..	..	99	16	115	3	..	6	..	108	16	124
..	..	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2				..	..	..	..			
..	12	93	3	887	65	..	..	5	..	985	68	..	..	1117	76	1193	3	..	12	..	1132	76	1208
..	..	11	1	121	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	132	8				..	..	..	..			
..	1	1	..	10	..	..	..	2	..	13	..	..	..	13	..	13	..	..	1	..	14	..	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..			
..	13	94	3	897	65	..	..	7	..	998	68	..	..	1130	76	1206	3	..	13	..	1146	76	1222
..	..	11	1	121	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	132	8				..	..	..	..			
..	16	39	..	216	15	1	..	3	..	259	15	..	..	290	20	310	3	1	16	..	309	21	330
..	..	..	..	26	5	..	..	5	..	..	..	31	5				..	..	..	..			
3	18	23	2	183	54	..	..	26	5	232	61	..	..	256	65	321	..	..	15	3	271	68	339
..	..	..	1	19	3	..	..	5	..	..	..	24	4				..	..	..	..			
..	..	19	5	100	42	5	..	8	4	132	51	..	..	158	55	213	..	..	..	..	158	55	213
..	..	3	2	20	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	26	4				..	..	..	..			
..	..	15	3	98	15	9	3	1	1	123	22	..	..	133	22	155	..	..	..	..	133	22	155
..	..	..	..	9	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	10	..				..	..	..	..			
3	34	96	10	597	126	15	3	38	10	746	149	..	..	837	162	999	3	1	31	3	871	166	1037
..	..	3	3	74	10	4	..	10	..	..	..	91	13				..	..	..	..			
1	1	11	1	78	15	..	..	14	2	103	18	..	..	107	19	126	1	..	..	1	108	20	128
..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1				..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	109	6	..	..	..	..	109	6	..	..	110	6	116	..	..	..	..	110	6	116
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..				..	..	..	..			
1	1	11	1	187	21	..	..	14	2	212	24	..	..	217	25	242	1	..	..	1	218	26	244
..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1				..	..	..	..			
..	11	15	4	147	35	..	..	2	..	164	39	..	..	169	42	211	2	..	11	..	182	42	224
..	..	..	..	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3				..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	11	15	4	147	35	..	..	2	..	164	39	..	..	169	42	211	2	..	11	..	182	42	224
..	..	..	..	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3				..	..	..	..			
..	15	20	2	102	9	..	..	..	..	122	11	..	..	122	11	133	..	..	15	..	137	11	148
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..			

TABLE No. 4.

Debtors in the course of the Year.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	On Mesne Process.		In Execution.		In Execution from Courts of Request.		Under 8 & 9 Vict. c. 127, and 9 & 10 Vict. c. 95.		For-feitures of Recog-nizances, or on Attach-ment for Con-tempt.		Bank-rupts.		Non-Payment of Poor's Rates.		Crown Debtor or Offende against the Revenu Laws, u kept o Crimin Side.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F
hester	Chester	County Gaol	Adult	..	..	33	1	13	..	16	..	4	1	..	..	1	..	1	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	2	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Knutsford	House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Chester	Adult	..	..	35	1	13	..	53	1	4	1	..	..	1	..	1	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ornwall	Bodmin	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	3	..	17	2	..	..	6	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Falmouth	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Penzance	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Saltash	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Helstone	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Cornwall	Adult	3	..	17	2	..	..	6	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
umberland	Carlisle	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Whitehaven	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Cockermouth	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Cumberland	Adult	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
enbigh	Ruthin	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
erby	Derby	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	13	..	31	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
evon	Exeter	County Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	County Debtors' Gaol	Adult	4	..	35	..	6	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	7	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	2	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Plymouth	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Barnstaple	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tiverton	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bideford	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bradnench	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Dartmouth	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Plympton Earle	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Devon	Adult	4	..	42	..	7	1	3	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	2	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

RNS, 1847—*continued.*

TABLE No. 5.

Number of Prisoners confined in the Prisons in the course of the Year.

al.	Grand Total of both Sexes.	In Custody at the commencement of the Year.		Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Governors.		Received from the Custody of other Governors and enumerated in their Returns.		Committed for Examination, but afterwards discharged.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Total of both Sexes.	Debtors in Custody at the commencement of the Year.		Debtors in the course of the Year.		Total of Debtors and Criminals.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
2	70	46	18	148	15	73	15	2	..	269	48	..	..	286	53	339	16	..	68	2	370	55	425
..	..	4	..	10	3	3	2	..	..	..	..	17	5				..	..	..	..			
..	8	26	8	243	149	..	..	63	24	232	181	..	..	401	187	588	3	..	8	..	412	187	599
..	..	1	..	53	5	..	..	15	1	..	..	69	6				..	..	..	..			
1	32	143	41	1125	242	38	4	3	..	1309	287	..	..	1522	325	1847	..	..	31	1	1553	326	1879
..	..	34	5	177	32	2	1	..	..	..	..	213	38				..	..	..	..			
3	110	215	67	1516	406	111	19	68	24	1910	516	..	..	2209	565	2774	19	..	107	3	2335	568	2903
..	..	39	5	240	40	5	3	15	1	..	..	299	49				..	..	..	..			
2	33	79	24	483	151	12	2	1	..	575	177	..	..	642	195	837	7	..	31	2	680	197	877
..	..	10	1	57	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	67	18				..	..	..	..			
..	..	7	3	51	11	..	..	5	1	63	15	..	..	65	15	80	..	..	..	..	65	15	80
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..				..	..	..	..			
..	..	7	2	4	12	..	..	..	..	11	14	..	..	16	14	30	..	..	..	..	16	14	30
..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..				..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	5	1	6	..	..	..	..	5	1	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..			
2	33	93	29	544	176	12	2	6	1	655	208	..	..	729	226	955	7	..	31	2	767	228	995
..	..	10	1	64	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	74	18				..	..	..	..			
..	20	82	25	230	94	..	..	..	..	312	119	..	..	346	134	480	3	..	20	..	369	134	503
..	..	5	4	29	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	15				..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	18	9	..	..	6	6	24	15	..	..	38	20	58	..	..	..	..	38	20	58
..	..	..	..	11	4	..	..	3	1	..	..	14	5				..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	35	6	..	..	10	2	45	8	..	..	61	11	72	..	..	..	..	61	11	72
..	..	..	..	15	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	16	3				..	..	..	..			
..	20	82	25	283	109	..	..	16	8	381	142	..	..	445	165	610	3	..	20	..	468	165	633
..	..	5	4	55	18	..	..	4	1	..	..	64	23				..	..	..	..			
..	5	8	1	119	35	..	..	..	..	127	36	..	..	142	36	178	2	..	5	..	149	36	185
..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..				..	..	..	..			
2	50	107	15	705	100	..	..	9	..	821	115	..	..	933	150	1083	3	..	48	2	984	152	1136
..	..	13	1	99	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	112	35				..	..	..	..			
..	..	69	20	629	165	1	..	2	..	701	185	..	..	772	209	981	..	..	..	..	772	209	981
..	..	2	4	69	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	71	24				..	..	..	..			
..	..	83	15	358	154	280	80	..	..	721	249	..	..	790	281	1071	..	..	..	..	790	281	1071
..	..	4	3	45	20	20	9	..	..	..	..	69	32				..	..	..	..			
1	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	1	48	1	61	2	63
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	16	17	11	219	99	..	..	..	..	236	110	..	..	284	118	402	2	..	16	..	302	118	420
..	..	6	1	42	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	8				..	..	..	..			
..	..	5	2	197	54	..	..	203	84	405	140	..	..	461	153	614	..	..	..	..	461	153	614
..	..	2	..	19	3	..	..	35	10	..	..	56	13				..	..	..	..			
..	..	7	3	30	14	..	..	..	..	37	17	..	..	49	18	67	..	..	..	..	49	18	67
..	..	1	..	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	1				..	..	..	..			
..	..	7	1	43	11	5	1	12	3	67	16	..	..	88	16	104	..	..	..	..	88	16	101
..	..	4	..	17	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	21	..				..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	1	8	9	..	..	..	..	8	10	..	..	11	10	21	..	..	..	..	11	10	21
..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..				..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..				..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	5	2	..	..	..	..	5	2	..	..	5	2	7	..	..	..	..	5	2	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..			
1	65	188	53	1495	508	286	81	217	87	2186	729	..	..	2468	807	3275	15	1	64	1	2547	809	3356
..	..	15	8	208	51	21	9	38	10	..	..	282	78				..	..	..	..			

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	TABLE No. 4. Debtors in the course of the Year.														C Di Off ag Re La k Cr
				On Mesne Process.		In Execution.		In Execution from Courts of Request.		Under 8 & 9 Vict., c. 127, and 9 & 10 Vict., c. 95.		Forfeitures of Recognizances or on Attachment for Contempt.		Bankrupts.		Non-Payment of Poor's Rates.		
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.
Dorset	Dorchester	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	7	..	..	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Poole	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Dorset	Adult	..	..	7	..	..	..	7	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Durham	Durham	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	10	..	19	..	..	..	20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
Essex	Chelmsford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	2	..	24	1	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Springfield	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Colchester	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	.
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Ilford	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Harwich	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Maldon	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
,,	Romford	Gaol for the Liberty of Havering	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
		Total—County of Essex	Adult	2	..	24	1	..	..	12	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
Flint	Flint	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
Glamorgan	Cardiff	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	14	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
,,	,,	Borough Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
,,	Swansea	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
		Total—County of Glamorgan	Adult	..	..	14	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
Gloucester	Gloucester	County Gaol and Penitentiary	Adult	..	..	45	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	7	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	6	1	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
,,	,,	City Bridewell and Police Station	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
,,	Horsley	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
,,	Northleach	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
,,	Little Dean	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
,,	Lawford's Gate	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
,,	Tewkesbury	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
		Total—County of Gloucester	Adult	..	..	51	3	..	..	5	2	1	..	..	..	7	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.

NS, 1847—*continued.*

TABLE No. 5.

Number of Prisoners confined in the Prisons in the course of the Year.

Grand Total of both Sexes.	In Custody at the commencement of the Year.		Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Governors.		Received from the Custody of other Governors, and enumerated in their Returns.		Committed for Examination, but afterwards discharged.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Total of both Sexes.	Debtors in Custody at the commencement of the Year.		Debtors in the course of the Year.		Total of Debtors and Criminals.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
13	77	18	565	98	1	..	2	1	645	117	..	..	725	129	854	1	..	13	..	739	129	868
..	11	..	69	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	12				..	..	..	..			
4	..	3	17	3	..	..	..	..	17	6	..	..	25	8	33	..	..	4	..	29	8	37
..	..	1	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2				..	..	..	..			
17	77	21	582	101	1	..	2	1	662	123	..	..	750	137	887	1	..	17	..	768	137	905
..	11	1	77	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	88	14				..	..	..	..			
50	125	28	1088	337	..	..	..	..	1213	365	..	..	1331	380	1711	11	1	49	1	1391	382	1773
..	3	..	115	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	118	15				..	..	..	..			
41	..	22	..	97	..	2	..	1	..	122	..	..	..	138	138	10	..	40	1	50	139	189
..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16				..	..	..	..			
1	123	..	758	..	33	..	17	..	931	..	..	..	1073	..	1073	..	..	1	..	1074	..	1074
..	20	..	119	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	142	..				..	..	..	..			
..	25	6	72	9	143	18	3	..	243	33	..	..	284	35	319	..	..	..	..	284	35	319
..	2	2	10	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	41	2				..	..	..	..			
1	11	7	51	13	..	..	38	8	100	28	..	..	165	29	194	..	..	1	..	166	29	195
..	2	..	31	1	..	..	32	..	..	..	65	1				..	..	..	..			
3	38	3	309	51	48	16	34	5	429	75	..	..	481	85	566	..	..	3	..	484	85	569
..	5	..	34	8	8	1	5	1	..	..	52	10				..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	5	1	15	..	..	..	..	..	20	1	..	..	20	1	21	..	..	..	..	20	1	21
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	29	7	..	..	..	..	29	7	..	..	31	10	41	..	..	..	..	31	10	41
..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3				..	..	..	..			
46	202	39	1234	177	224	36	92	14	1752	266	..	..	2054	298	2352	10	..	45	1	2109	299	2408
..	29	2	196	28	39	1	38	1	..	..	302	32				..	..	..	..			
6	9	1	86	16	..	..	..	..	95	17	..	..	101	17	118	2	..	6	..	109	17	126
..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..				..	..	..	..			
17	19	10	274	155	11	1	9	5	313	171	..	..	327	176	503	2	2	16	1	345	179	524
..	..	1	14	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	5				..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	18	5	113	28	35	27	..	..	166	60	..	..	185	62	247	..	..	..	..	185	62	247
..	2	..	9	1	8	1	..	..	..	..	19	2				..	..	..	..			
17	37	15	387	183	46	28	9	5	479	231	..	..	512	238	750	2	2	16	1	530	241	771
..	2	1	23	5	8	1	..	..	..	..	33	7				..	..	..	..			
58	79	10	422	81	20	5	7	..	528	96	..	..	655	112	767	11	..	56	2	722	114	836
..	19	1	106	15	2	..	..	..	..	..	127	16				..	..	..	..			
12	11	3	112	31	..	..	31	..	154	37	..	..	187	39	226	1	..	9	3	197	42	239
..	4	..	26	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	33	2				..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	17	..	..	298	36	298	53	..	..	381	60	441	..	..	..	..	381	60	441
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	83	5	..	..	83	7				..	..	..	..			
..	14	1	136	38	38	6	13	2	201	47	..	..	275	60	335	..	..	..	..	275	60	335
..	3	..	53	10	13	3	5	..	..	..	74	13				..	..	..	..			
2	21	13	241	71	38	9	10	..	310	93	..	..	441	102	543	..	..	2	..	443	102	545
..	4	..	109	8	17	1	1	..	..	..	131	9				..	..	..	..			
..	9	..	111	18	18	4	..	..	138	22	..	..	163	26	189	..	..	..	..	163	26	189
..	..	..	21	3	4	1	..	..	..	..	25	4				..	..	..	..			
..	11	4	104	20	28	8	7	2	150	34	..	..	209	38	247	..	..	..	..	209	38	247
..	1	..	42	3	6	1	10	..	..	..	59	4				..	..	..	..			
..	1	2	26	4	..	..	9	..	29	6	..	..	35	7	42	..	..	..	..	35	7	42
..	2	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1				..	..	..	..			
72	146	33	1152	283	1 2	32	368	40	1808	388	..	..	2346	444	2790	12	..	67	5	2425	449	2874
..	33	1	361	41	42	6	102	5	..	..	538	56				..	..	..	..			

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	TABLE No. 4. Debtors in the course of the Year.														Cri Debt or Offen agai the Rev Laws kept Crim Sid
				On Mesne Process.		In Execution.		In Execution from Courts of Request.		Under 8 & 9 Vict. c. 127, & 9 & 10 Vict. c. 95.		Forfeitures of Recognizances, or on Attachment for Contempt.		Bankrupts.		Non-Payment of Poor's Rates.		
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
Hants	Winchester	County Gaol	Adult	..	..	28	..	1	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Gosport	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Portsmouth	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	4	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Southampton	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	6	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Newport (Isle of Wight)	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Parkhurst (Isle of Wight)	Juvenile Prison	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Andover	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Hants	Adult	..	..	38	1	1	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenie	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hereford	Hereford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	13	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Hereford	Adult	..	..	13	1	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Herts	Hertford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	St. Alban's	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Herts	Adult	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Huntingdon	Huntingdon	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kent	Maidstone	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	2	1	61	..	15	..	42	2	5	..	..	..	1	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Canterbury, St. Augustine's	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Canterbury	City Gaol	Adult	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
			Juvenile.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Deal	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Dover	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Dover Castle	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	2	..	12	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Sandwich	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Folkstone	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Romney Marsh	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Faversham	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Hythe	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tenterden	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Kent	Adult	4	1	76	..	16	1	46	2	6	..	..	..	1	..	1
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

ETURNS, 1847—*continued.*

TABLE No. 5.

Number of Prisoners confined in the Prisons in the course of the Year.

cal.	Grand Total of both Sexes	In Custody at the commencement of the Year.		Received under Commitments and who have not been in the Custody of other Governors.		Received from the Custody of other Governors and enumerated in their Returns.		Committed for Examination, but afterwards discharged.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		T otal of both Sexes.	Debtors in Custody at the commencement of the Year.		Debtors in the course of the Year.		Total of Debtors and Criminals.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
..	46	33	6	326	49	21	4	3	1	383	60	..	..	426	70	496	12	..	46	..	484	70	554
..	..	2	..	40	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	43	10				..	..	..	..			
..	..	97	9	410	59	146	12	..	..	653	80	..	..	720	84	804	..	..	..	..	720	84	804
..	..	6	..	40	3	21	1	..	..	..	..	67	4				..	..	..	..			
..	..	3	1	268	68	17	..	16	2	304	71	..	..	328	80	408	..	..	..	..	328	80	408
..	..	1	..	21	5	1	..	1	4	..	..	24	9				.	..	..	..			
..	10	15	5	245	68	..	..	81	33	341	106	..	..	397	113	510	..	..	10	..	407	113	520
..	..	5	1	34	6	..	..	17	..	..	..	56	7				..	..	..	..			
..	..	28	7	189	46	..	..	22	1	239	54	..	..	271	55	326	..	..	..	..	271	55	326
..	..	2	1	26	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	32	1				..	..	..	..			
1	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	10	1	11	1	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..			
..	..	8	1	152	31	..	..	19	1	179	33	..	..	223	39	262	..	..	..	..	223	39	262
..	..	7	..	32	6	..	..	5	..	..	..	44	6				..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	879	..	879	..	..	..	..	879	..	879
..	..	620	..	..	..	259	..	..	..	..	..	879	..				..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	37	4	..	..	..	..	37	4	..	..	39	6	45	..	..	..	..	39	6	45
..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2				..	..	..	..			
1	67	184	29	1627	325	184	16	141	38	2136	408	..	..	3283	447	3730	13	..	66	1	3362	448	3810
..	..	643	2	195	32	282	1	27	4	..	..	1147	39				..	..	..	..			
1	18	44	4	222	60	..	..	..	..	266	64	..	..	297	69	366	6	..	17	1	320	70	390
..	..	2	..	29	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	5				..	..	..	..			
..	1	9	4	84	35	..	..	16	1	109	40	..	..	124	44	168	..	..	1	..	125	44	169
..	..	1	..	13	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	15	4				..	..	..	..			
1	19	53	8	306	95	..	..	16	1	375	104	..	..	421	113	534	6	..	18	1	445	114	559
..	..	3	..	42	9	..	..	1	..	..	..	46	9				..	..	..	..			
..	13	54	8	536	54	..	..	16	..	606	62	..	..	665	74	739	1	..	13	..	679	74	753
..	..	2	..	57	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	12				..	..	..	..			
..	..	13	1	163	17	..	..	22	..	198	18	..	..	211	19	230	..	..	..	..	211	19	230
..	..	2	..	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	1				..	..	..	..			
..	13	67	9	699	71	..	..	38	..	804	80	..	..	876	93	969	1	..	13	..	890	93	983
..	..	4	..	68	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	13				..	..	..	..			
..	4	31	3	194	29	..	..	7	..	232	32	..	..	259	33	292	1	..	4	..	264	33	297
..	..	1	..	26	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	1				..	..	..	..			
3	129	197	63	1479	444	78	22	125	40	1879	569	..	..	2103	611	2714	11	..	126	3	2240	614	2854
..	..	16	1	172	34	12	..	24	7	..	..	224	42				..	..	..	..			
..	1	36	3	253	43	2	1	1	..	292	47	..	..	332	52	384	..	..	1	..	333	52	385
..	..	3	..	37	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	5				..	..	..	..			
..	4	7	2	56	9	..	..	5	3	68	14	..	..	69	18	87	..	..	4	..	73	18	91
..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	4				..	..	..	..			
..	..	4	..	40	8	..	..	..	..	44	8	..	..	45	10	55	..	..	..	..	45	10	55
..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2				..	..	..	..			
1	2	3	1	7	3	..	..	..	..	10	4	..	..	11	6	17	..	..	1	1	12	7	19
..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2				..	..	..	..			
..	..	12	6	195	49	..	..	11	2	218	57	..	..	242	61	303	..	..	..	..	242	61	303
..	..	..	..	23	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	24	4				..	..	..	..			
6	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	16	..	19	..	19
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
2	2	7	3	75	17	1	2	3	2	86	24	..	..	94	25	119	..	..	2	..	96	25	121
.	..	..	..	7	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	8	1				..	..	..	..			
.	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..				..	..	..	..			
.	..	..	..	12	1	..	..	1	..	13	1	..	..	14	1	15	..	..	..	..	14	1	15
.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..				..	..	..	..			
.	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	5	1	6	..	..	..	..	5	1	6
.	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1				..	..	..	..			
.	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	6	..	6
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..			
.	..	..	..	25	3	..	..	..	..	25	3	..	..	25	3	28	..	..	..	..	25	3	28
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..			
50	154	266	78	2154	577	81	25	147	47	2648	727	..	..	2950	788	3738	14	..	150	4	3114	792	3906
..	..	20	1	243	52	12	1	27	7	..	..	302	61				..	..	..	..			

TABLE No. 4.

Debtors in the course of the Year.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	On Mesne Process.		In Execution.		In Execution from Courts of Request.		Under 8 & 9 Vict. c. 127, and 9 & 10 Vict. c. 95.		Forfeitures of Recognizances or on Attachment for Contempt.		Bankrupts.		Non-Payment of Poor's Rates.		Crown Debtors or Offenders against the Revenue Laws not kept of Criminal Side
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
Lancaster	Lancaster	County Gaol	Adult	11	..	269	9	131	6	11	1	5	1	1	..	16	5	16
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Preston	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Kirkdale	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Liverpool	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	48	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Salford	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	111	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Lancaster	Adult	11	..	317	13	242	15	11	1	5	1	1	..	16	5	16
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Leicester	Leicester	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	12	2	..	..	30	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Leicester	Adult	..	..	12	2	..	..	36	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lincoln	Lincoln	County Gaol	Adult	..	..	26	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol	Adult	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Louth	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Spilsby	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Kirton	County Bridewell	Adult	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Falkingham	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Spalding	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Boston	Borough Gaol and County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Grantham	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Stamford	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Great Grimsby	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Lincoln	Adult	..	..	27	..	4	..	2	..	7	..	..	..	1	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Merioneth	Dolgelly	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bala	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Merioneth	Adult	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middlesex	Clerkenwell	County Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Coldbath-fields	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Newgate	City and County Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Giltspur-street	City House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Whitecross-st.	City Debtors' Gaol	Adult	37	3	894	17	..	..	153	13	16	4	..	..	..	..	6
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bridge-street	City Bridewell	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tothill-fields	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Millbank	Millbank Prison	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Pentonville	Pentonville Prison	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Middlesex	Adult	37	3	894	17	..	..	153	13	16	4	..	..	..	..	6
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

RETURNS, 1847—*continued*.

TABLE No. 5.

Number of Prisoners confined in the Prisons in the course of the Year.

tal.	Grand Total of both Sexes.	In Custody at the commencement of the Year.		Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Governors.		Received from the Custody of other Governors and enumerated in their Returns.		Committed for Examination, but afterwards discharged.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Total of both Sexes.	Debtors in Custody at the commencement of the Year.		Debtors in the course of the Year.		Total of Debtors and Criminals.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
22	482	102	19	76	19	147	33	..	..	325	71	..	..										
..	..	..	..	5	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	15	1	340	72	412	90	3	460	22	890	97	987
..	..	118	36	884	212	9	1	29	5	1040	254	..	..				..	..	..	..			
..	..	7	3	118	20	12	..	9	..	..	..	146	23	1186	277	1463	..	..	..	..	1186	277	1463
..	..	189	49	980	168	..	..	5	..	1174	217	..	..				..	..	..	..			
..	..	17	2	97	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	114	23	1288	240	1528	..	..	..	..	1288	240	1520
4	52	286	225	4696	3604	..	..	39	17	5021	3846	..	..				10	..	48	41			
..	..	30	18	565	191	..	..	1	..	..	..	596	209	5617	4055	9672	..	..	..	..	5675	4059	9734
9	120	315	153	3078	1221	..	..	347	138	3740	1512	..	..				..	..	111	9			
..	..	42	19	460	62	..	..	73	19	..	..	575	100	4315	1612	5927	..	..	..	..	4426	1621	6047
35	654	1010	482	9714	5224	156	34	420	169	11300	5900	..	..				100	3	619	35			
..	..	96	42	1245	295	22	..	83	19	..	..	1446	356	12746	6256	19002	..	..	..	..	13165	6294	19759
5	49	43	7	461	47	..	..	16	..	520	54	..	..				7	..	44	5			
..	..	8	..	64	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	74	6	594	60	654	..	..	..	..	645	65	710
..	6	16	9	325	37	..	..	155	40	496	86	..	..				..	..	6	..			
..	..	6	..	69	2	..	..	65	6	..	..	140	8	636	94	730	..	..	..	..	642	94	736
5	55	59	16	786	84	..	..	171	40	1016	140	..	..				7	..	50	5			
..	..	14	..	133	8	2	..	65	6	..	..	214	14	1230	154	1384	..	..	..	..	1287	159	1446
33	..	33	3	1	55	3	3	..	16	..	77	4	..	..				11	1	33	..			
..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	80	4	84	..	..	..	..	124	5	129
2	..	2	13	2	73	30	..	..	11	8	97	40	..	..				..	..	2	..			
..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	15	..	112	40	152	..	..	..	..	114	40	154
..	..	..	29	4	299	36	10	6	5	1	343	47	..	..				..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	2	..	22	3	3	..	1	..	..	..	28	3	371	50	421	..	..	..	..	371	50	421
3	..	3	30	8	188	25	20	5	9	..	247	38	..	..				..	..	3	..			
..	..	..	3	..	18	4	2	..	..	1	..	..	23	5	270	43	313	..	..	..	..	273	43	316
1	..	1	32	8	315	49	9	..	3	..	359	57	..	..				..	..	1	..			
..	..	..	..	..	13	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	14	5	373	62	435	..	..	..	..	374	62	436
..	..	..	29	4	137	22	5	..	1	1	172	27	..	..				..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	17	..	189	27	216	..	..	..	..	189	27	216
..	..	..	17	4	82	11	20	2	24	7	143	24	..	..				..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	8	1	..	..	3	1	..	..	11	2	154	26	180	..	..	..	..	154	26	180
2	..	2	8	7	130	38	2	..	11	3	151	48	..	..				..	..	2	..			
..	..	..	5	2	23	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	29	3	180	51	231	..	..	..	..	182	51	233
..	..	..	3	..	21	1	..	..	..	..	24	1	..	..				..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	28	2	30	..	..	..	..	28	2	30
..	..	..	3	1	23	8	..	..	..	1	26	10	..	..				..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	1	1	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	30	14	44	..	..	..	..	30	14	44
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	..	41	167	39	1323	223	69	13	80	21	1639	296	..	..				11	1	41	..			
..	..	..	11	3	124	18	5	..	8	2	..	..	148	23	1787	319	2106	..	..	..	..	1829	326	2155
3	1	4	8	..	20	3	..	..	..	..	28	3	..	..				1	..	3	1			
..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	30	3	33	..	..	..	..	34	4	38
..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..				..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
3	1	4	8	..	22	3	..	..	..	..	30	3	..	..				1	..	3	1			
..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	33	3	36	..	..	..	..	37	4	41
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	640	257	3862	1712	1124	400	..	..	5526	2369	..	..				..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	87	12	504	52	213	23	..	..	..	..	804	87	6430	2456	8886	..	..	..	..	6430	2456	8886
..	..	..	172	36	96	13	2050	528	..	..	2318	577	..	..				..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	6	2	7	1	301	26	..	..	..	..	314	29	2632	606	3238	..	..	..	..	2632	606	3238
..	..	..	121	32	973	555	285	30	513	157	1892	774	..	..				..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	14	4	94	21	47	2	84	9	..	..	239	36	2131	810	2941	..	..	..	..	2131	810	2941
06	37	1143	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				159	9	1106	37			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1265	46	1311
..	..	..	50	16	690	400	..	..	..	..	740	416	..	..				..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	12	1	213	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	225	55	965	471	1436	..	..	..	..	965	471	1436
..	..	..	368	145	4277	2528	27	2	1352	791	6024	3466	..	..				..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	114	12	1082	203	3	..	390	170	..	..	1589	385	7613	3851	11464	..	..	..	..	7613	3851	11464
..	..	..	938	177	..	..	2147	330	..	..	3085	507	..	..				..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	140	15	..	..	261	24	..	..	..	..	401	39	3486	546	4032	..	..	..	..	3486	546	4032
..	..	..	341	..	..	..	360	..	..	..	701	..	..	..				..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	701	..	701	..	..	..	..	701	..	701
06	37	1143	2630	663	9898	5208	5993	1290	1865	948	20386	8109	..	..				159	9	1106	37			
..	..	..	373	46	1900	331	825	75	474	179	..	..	3572	631	23958	8740	32698	..	..	..	..	25223	8786	34009

TABLE No. 4.

Debtors in the course of the Year.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	On Mesne Process.		In Execution.		In Execution from Courts of Request.		Under 8 & 9 Vict. c. 127, and 9 & 10 Vict. c. 95.		For-feitures of Recog-nizances or on Attach-ment for Con-tempt.		Bank-rupts.		Non-Payment of Poor's Rates.		Crow Debto or Offenc against the Reven Laws r kept Crimi Side
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
Monmouth	Monmouth	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	10	1	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Usk	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Monmouth	Adult	..	..	10	1	..	..	12	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Montgomery	Montgomery	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norfolk	Norwich	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	18	1	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	17	..	..	..	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Swaffham	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Walsingham	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Wymondham	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Great Yarmouth	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	King's Lynn	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Thetford	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Norfolk	Adult	..	..	35	1	..	..	24	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northampton	Northampton	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	7	2	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Peterborough	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Northampton	Adult	..	..	10	2	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northumberland	Morpeth	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	5	1	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tynemouth	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Alnwick	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Hexham	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Newcastle-upon-Tyne	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	17	..	..	..	56	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Berwick-upon-Tweed	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Northumberland	Adult	5	1	18	..	..	..	62	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

RNS, 1847—*continued.*

TABLE No. 5.

Number of Prisoners confined in the Prisons in the course of the Year.

al.	Grand Total of both Sexes.	In Custody at the commencement of the Year.		Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Governors.		Received from the Custody of other Governors and enumerated in their Returns.		Committed for Examination, but afterwards discharged.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Total of both Sexes.	Debtors in Custody at the commencement of the Year.		Debtors in the course of the Year.		Total of Debtors and Criminals.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	15	22	4	79	10	68	21	1	..	170	35	..	..	179	38	217	10	..	14	1	203	39	242
..	..	1	..	3	..	5	3	..	..	..	..	9	3				..	..	..	..			
..	10	39	14	345	110	10	2	2	..	396	126	..	..	430	133	563	..	..	10	..	440	133	573
..	..	2	1	32	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	7				..	..	..	..			
1	25	61	18	424	120	78	23	3	..	566	161	..	..	609	171	780	10	..	24	1	643	172	815
..	..	3	1	35	6	5	3	..	..	..	..	43	10				..	..	..	..			
..	5	6	1	83	29	..	..	3	3	92	33	..	..	94	37	131	..	..	5	..	99	37	136
..	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	4				..	..	..	..			
1	26	84	..	549	..	..	..	38	..	671	..	..	..	740	..	740	11	1	25	1	776	2	778
..	..	4	..	60	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	69	..				..	..	..	..			
2	25	33	7	172	22	..	..	122	43	327	72	..	..	406	98	504	3	..	23	2	432	100	532
..	6	6	6	51	11	..	..	22	9	..	..	79	26				..	..	..	..			
..	6	41	..	301	17	2	..	17	4	361	21	..	..	401	26	427	..	..	6	..	407	26	433
..	..	4	..	34	5	..	..	2	..	..	..	40	5				..	..	..	..			
..	2	42	14	233	64	11	4	10	..	296	82	..	..	330	86	416	..	..	2	..	332	86	418
..	..	2	..	31	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	34	4				..	..	..	..			
1	1	..	8	..	121	..	..	..	1	..	130	..	..	..	148	148	..	..	..	1	..	149	149
..	..	..	2	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18				..	..	..	..			
..	1	14	3	90	18	..	..	24	1	128	22	..	..	146	22	168	..	..	1	..	147	22	169
..	..	2	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..				..	..	..	..			
..	2	4	3	97	24	..	..	10	4	111	31	..	..	139	35	174	..	..	2	..	141	35	176
..	..	..	..	18	2	..	..	10	2	..	..	28	4				..	..	..	..			
..	..	4	2	30	3	..	..	..	..	34	5	..	..	37	5	42	..	..	..	..	37	5	42
..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..				..	..	..	..			
4	63	222	37	1 472	269	13	4	221	53	1923	363	..	..	2199	420	2619	14	1	59	4	2272	425	2697
..	..	18	8	213	37	..	1	40	11	..	..	271	57				..	..	..	..			
2	23	47	6	400	48	1	..	2	1	450	55	..	..	492	60	552	3	..	21	2	516	62	578
..	..	8	..	34	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	5				..	..	..	..			
..	1	24	6	127	22	..	..	10	2	161	30	..	..	177	34	211	..	..	1	..	178	34	212
..	..	2	..	14	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	16	4				..	..	..	..			
..	2	5	1	56	7	..	..	1	1	62	9	..	..	68	10	78	..	..	2	..	70	10	80
..	..	1	..	4	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	1				..	..	..	..			
2	26	76	13	583	77	1	..	13	4	673	94	..	..	737	104	841	3	..	24	2	764	106	870
..	..	11	..	52	8	..	..	1	2	..	..	64	10				..	..	..	..			
1	13	40	7	172	54	4	1	3	1	219	63	..	..	243	64	307	3	..	12	1	258	65	323
..	..	3	..	17	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	24	1				..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	161	66	..	..	9	7	170	73	..	..	222	78	300	..	..	..	..	222	78	300
..	..	..	..	50	4	..	..	2	1	..	..	52	5				..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	43	19	..	..	141	38	184	57	..	..	186	57	243	..	..	..	..	186	57	243
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..				..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	33	3	..	..	17	4	50	7	..	..	53	7	60	..	..	..	..	53	7	60
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..				..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	78	52	19	363	168	..	..	68	24	483	211	..	..	693	238	931	6	2	73	5	772	245	1017
..	..	21	..	171	25	..	..	18	2	..	..	210	27				..	..	..	..			
..	1	3	1	11	6	..	..	7	1	21	8	..	..	26	11	37	..	..	1	..	27	11	38
..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	4	..	..	..	5	3				..	..	..	..			
6	92	95	27	783	316	4	1	245	75	1127	419	..	..	1423	455	1878	9	2	86	6	1518	463	1981
..	..	24	..	243	33	..	..	29	3	..	..	296	36				..	..	..	..			

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	TABLE No. 4. Debtors in the course of the Year.															
				On Mesne Process.		In Execution.		In Execution from Courts of Request.		Under 8 & 9 Vict. c. 127, & 9 & 10 Vict. c. 95.		Forfeitures of Recognizances, or on Attachment for Contempt.		Bankrupts.		Non-Payment of Poor's Rates.		Cro debt or Offe aga th Reve Laws kept Crimi Sol	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	
Notts	Nottingham	County Gaol	Adult	..	..	8	..	..	..	65	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	,,	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	9	1	..	..	3	..	37	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Southwell	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Newark-upon-Trent.	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Radford	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Total—County of Notts	Adult	9	1	17	..	3	..	102	3	2	..	..	..	1	..	4	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Oxford	Oxford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	13	..	..	..	6	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Banbury	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Total—County of Oxford	Adult	..	..	13	..	..	..	6	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Pembroke	Haverfordwest	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	10	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Radnor	Presteign	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	New Radnor	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Total—County of Radnor	Adult	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Rutland	Oakham	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Salop	Shrewsbury	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	16	3	..	..	18	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Wellington	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Ludlow	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Bridgenorth	Borough Gaol and Lock-up-House	Adult	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Total—County of Salop	Adult	..	..	16	3	1	..	18	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Somerset	Wilton	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	19	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Shepton Mallet	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Bristol	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	,,	Common Gaol	Adult	..	..	31	3	..	..	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Bath	City Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Total—County of Somerset	Adult	..	..	50	4	..	..	78	4	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

RNS, 1847—*continued.*

TABLE No. 5.

Number of Prisoners confined in the Prisons in the course of the Year.

al.	Grand Total of both Sexes.	In Custody at the commencement of the Year.		Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Governors.		Received from the Custody of other Governors and enumerated in their Returns.		Committed for Examination, but afterwards discharged.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Total of both Sexes.	Debtors in Custody at the commencement of the Year.		Debtors in the course of the Year.		Total of Debtors and Criminals.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
3	81	10	1	293	29	4	1	57	12	364	43	..	..										
..	..	..	..	59	3	..	..	29	3	..	..	88	6	452	49	501	11	..	78	3	541	52	593
1	52	35	7	192	36	..	..	49	11	276	54	..	..				..	..	..	..			
..	..	12	2	44	2	..	..	17	2	..	..	73	6	349	60	409	4	..	51	1	404	61	465
..	..	56	10	445	32	163	10	..	..	664	52	..	..				..	..	..	..			
..	..	8	..	47	8	37	1	..	..	..	..	92	9	756	61	817	..	..	..	..	756	61	817
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	105	25	105	25	..	..				..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	105	25	130	..	..	..	..	105	25	130
..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				..	..	9	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	9
4	142	101	18	930	97	167	11	211	48	1409	174	..	..										
..	..	20	2	150	13	37	1	46	5	..	..	253	21	1662	195	1604	15	..	138	4	1815	199	2014
..	24	68	8	573	88	4	..	4	..	649	96	..	..										
..	..	5	1	82	8	..	..	1	..	..	..	88	9	737	105	842	6	..	24	..	767	105	872
..	..	6	1	78	76	..	..	21	14	105	91	..	..				..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	7	2	2	..	3	..	..	..	12	2	117	93	210	..	..	..	..	117	93	210
..	..	1	1	31	7	..	..	2	..	34	8	..	..				1	..	..	..			
..	..	1	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	46	8	54	..	..	..	..	47	8	55
..	24	75	10	682	171	4	..	27	14	788	195	..	..										
..	..	6	1	100	10	2	..	4	..	..	..	112	11	900	206	1106	7	..	24	..	931	206	1137
1	18	31	7	172	47	..	..	1	..	204	54	..	..										
..	..	..	1	10	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	4	214	58	272	1	1	17	1	232	60	292
..	3	7	2	29	10	..	..	..	..	36	12	..	..										
..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	45	12	57	1	..	3	..	49	12	61
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3	7	2	29	10	..	..	..	..	36	12	..	..										
..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	45	12	57	1	..	3	..	49	12	61
..	6	9	..	87	9	..	..	3	1	99	10	..	..										
..	..	2	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	105	11	116	..	..	6	..	111	11	122
4	40	58	6	624	109	..	..	5	1	687	116	..	..										
..	..	6	..	76	12	..	..	2	..	..	..	84	12	771	128	899	6	..	36	4	813	132	945
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	8	4	..	..	..	..	8	4	..	..				..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	9	5	14	..	..	..	..	9	5	14
..	1	..	..	65	11	..	..	34	8	99	19	..	..				..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	11	2	..	..	5	..	..	..	16	2	115	21	136	..	..	1	..	116	21	137
4	41	58	6	697	124	..	..	39	9	794	139	..	..										
..	..	6	..	88	15	..	..	7	..	..	..	101	15	895	154	1049	6	..	37	4	938	158	1096
1	24	73	18	488	134	67	7	6	2	634	161	..	..										
..	..	7	3	104	13	12	1	3	..	..	..	126	17	760	178	938	11	..	23	1	794	179	973
..	..	87	16	619	159	33	10	..	..	739	185	..	..				..	..	..	..			
..	..	20	6	138	20	1	1	..	..	..	..	159	27	898	212	1110	..	..	..	..	898	212	1110
..	..	25	22	780	383	..	..	158	37	963	442	..	..				..	..	..	..			
..	..	6	2	339	61	..	..	73	12	..	..	418	75	1381	517	1898	..	..	..	..	1381	517	1898
3	83	55	23	269	88	15	3	..	..	339	114	..	..				..	..	..	..			
..	..	16	2	62	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	80	8	419	122	541	6	..	80	3	505	125	630
4	33	18	13	240	95	..	..	14	7	272	115	..	..				..	..	..	..			
..	..	6	..	107	12	..	..	13	..	..	..	126	12	398	127	525	6	..	29	4	433	131	564
8	140	258	92	2396	859	115	20	178	46	2947	1017	..	..										
..	..	55	13	750	112	15	2	89	12	..	..	909	139	3856	1156	5012	23	..	132	8	4011	1164	5175

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	TABLE No. 4. Debtors in the course of the Year.															
				On Mesne Process.		In Execution.		In Execution from Courts of Request.		Under 8 & 9 Vict. c. 127 and 9 & 10 Vict. c. 95.		Forfeitures of Recognizances or on Attachment for Contempt.		Bankrupts.		Non-Payment of Poor's Rates.		Cr... Debt... Offen... agai... th... Reve... Laws... kept... Crim... Si...	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	
Stafford	Stafford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	23	1	7	..	..	..	10	2	..	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Lichfield	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Total—County of Stafford.	Adult	..	..	24	1	7	..	..	..	10	2	..	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Suffolk	Bury St. Edmund's.	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	8	2	..	..	..	..	6	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Ipswich	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	11	1	2	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	5	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Beccles	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Total—County of Suffolk	Adult	8	2	13	1	2	..	21	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	10	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Surrey	Horsemonger-lane.	County Gaol	Adult	2	..	118	6	..	..	68	2	3	1	..	..	23	4	2	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Brixton	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Guildford	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Kingston-upon-Thames	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Southwark	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Queen's Prison	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	19	1	288	9	..	..	..	..	22	3	..	..	..	..	4	
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Croydon	Town Gaol and Lock-up House	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Total—County of Surrey	Adult	21	1	406	15	..	..	68	2	25	4	..	..	23	4	6	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Sussex	Lewes	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	15	1	5	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Petworth	,, ,,	Adult	5	..	1	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Battle	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Chichester	City Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Hastings	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Winchelsea	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Rye	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Total—County of Sussex	Adult	5	..	16	1	5	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Warwick	Warwick	County Gaol	Adult	..	..	12	3	..	..	9	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Coventry	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	37	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Birmingham	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Total—County of Warwick	Adult	37	2	12	3	..	..	9	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

RETURNS, 1847—*continued.*

TABLE No. 5.

Number of Prisoners confined in the Prisons in the course of the Year.

Total.		Grand Total of both Sexes.	In Custody at the commencement of the Year.		Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Governors.		Received from the Custody of other Governors, and enumerated in their Returns.		Committed for Examination, but afterwards discharged.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Total of both Sexes.	Debtors in Custody at the commencement of the Year.		Debtors in the course of the Year.		Total of Debtors and Criminals.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
)	3	43	266	55	2170	276	71	23	..	..	2507	354	..	..	2766	494	3170	11	2	40	3	2817	409	3226
	..	..	55	5	201	45	3	..	..	..	..	..	259	50				..	..	..	..			
	..	1	..	..	25	7	..	..	1	..	26	7	..	..	30	8	38	..	..	1	..	31	8	39
	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1				..	..	..	..			
	3	44	266	55	2195	283	71	23	1	..	2533	361	..	..	2796	412	3208	11	2	41	3	2848	417	3265
.	..	..	55	5	205	46	3	..	..	..	..	..	263	51				..	..	..	..			
)	2	21	72	12	421	40	..	..	10	3	503	55	..	..	543	63	606	2	..	19	2	564	65	629
.	..	..	5	..	35	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	8				..	..	..	..			
5	1	36	29	8	373	66	20	4	3	..	425	78	..	..	490	87	577	7	..	35	1	532	88	620
.	..	..	5	3	56	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	65	9				..	..	..	..			
4	..	4	13	6	106	20	..	..	4	3	123	29	..	..	139	35	174	..	..	4	..	143	35	178
.	..	..	..	..	14	3	..	..	2	3	..	..	16	6				..	..	..	..			
.	..	..	10	4	134	18	..	..	6	1	150	23	..	..	176	28	204	..	..	..	..	176	28	204
.	..	..	1	1	22	4	..	..	3	..	..	..	26	5				..	..	..	..			
8	3	61	124	30	1034	144	20	4	23	7	1201	185	..	..	1348	213	1561	9	..	58	3	1415	216	1631
.	..	..	11	4	127	21	4	..	5	3			147	28				..	..	..	..			
6	13	229	85	31	1444	416	13	..	539	313	2081	760	..	..	2449	825	3274	20	..	216	13	2685	838	3523
.	..	..	10	1	190	34	1	..	167	30	..	..	368	65				..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	147	50	1611	924	317	92	..	..	2075	1066	..	..	3138	1153	4291	..	..	..	..	3138	1153	4291
..	..	..	44	7	913	72	106	8	..	..	..	..	1063	87				..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	334	21	388	61	94	36	13	3	629	121	..	..	723	127	850	..	..	..	..	723	127	850
..	..	..	16	1	62	5	16	..	..	..	..	..	94	6				..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	14	17	380	424	..	..	65	18	459	459	..	..	571	478	1049	..	..	..	..	571	478	1049
..	..	..	1	..	101	19	..	..	10	..	..	..	112	19				..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	13	346	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	158	7	333	13	491	20	511
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	26	575	380	119	3823	1825	424	128	617	334	5244	2406	..	..	6881	2583	9464	178	7	549	26	7608	2616	10224
..	..	..	71	9	1266	130	123	8	177	20	..	..	1637	177				..	..	..	..			
29	1	30	65	14	554	105	10	2	7	..	636	121	..	..	764	143	907	4	1	29	1	797	145	942
..	..	..	15	2	111	20	1	..	1	..	..	..	128	22				..	..	..	..			
15	..	15	45	5	299	39	..	..	..	..	344	44	..	..	376	52	428	..	..	15	..	391	52	443
..	..	..	5	2	26	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	32	8				..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	18	..	18	..	..	..	..	18	..	18
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..				..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	4	1	57	14	..	..	..	..	61	15	..	..	76	16	92	..	..	..	..	76	16	92
..	..	..	1	..	14	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	1				.	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	3	..	26	4	..	..	7	1	36	5	..	..	44	6	50	..	..	..	..	44	6	50
..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	8	1				..	..	..	..			
44	1	45	117	20	953	162	10	2	14	1	1094	185	..	..	1278	217	1495	4	1	44	1	1326	219	1545
..	..	..	21	4	159	27	2	..	2	1	..	..	184	32				..	..	..	..			
26	3	29	97	27	737	174	..	..	5	..	839	201	..	..	969	224	1193	5	..	26	3	1000	227	1227
..	..	..	15	3	115	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	130	23				..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	125	36	560	119	279	51	..	..	964	206	..	..	1210	224	1434	..	..	..	..	1210	224	1434
..	..	..	32	2	158	10	56	6	..	..	..	..	246	18				..	..	..	..			
37	2	39	31	4	324	40	..	..	..	..	355	44	..	..	382	51	433	5	1	37	2	424	54	478
..	..	..	3	1	24	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	7				..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
63	5	68	253	67	1621	333	279	51	5	..	2158	451	..	..	2561	499	3060	10	1	63	5	2634	505	3139
..	..	..	50	6	297	36	56	6	..	..	..	..	403	48				..	..	..	..			

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	TABLE No. 4. Debtors in the course of the Year.															
				On Mesne Process.		In Execution.		In Execution from Courts of Request.		Under 8 and 9 Vict. c. 127, & 9 & 10 Vict. c. 95.		Forfeitures of Recognizances, or on Attachment for Contempt.		Bankrupts.		Non-Payment of Poor's Rate.		Crown Debtors or Offender against the Revenue Laws not kept on Criminal Side.	
				M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Westmoreland	Appleby	County Gaol	Adult	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Kendal	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Westmoreland	Adult	..	..	7	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wilts	Fisherton Anger (Salisbury)	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	4	1	5	..	..	..	15	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Devizes	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Marlborough	County Bridewell	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Wilts	Adult	4	1	5	..	..	..	18	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Worcester	Worcester	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	13	2	..	..	8	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Worcester	Adult	..	..	17	3	..	..	8	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
York	York	County Gaol	Adult	6	..	134	1	..	..	82	1	11	2	1	..	27	..	21	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Northallerton	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Beverley	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Wakefield	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Kingston upon Hull	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	17	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Scarborough	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Ripon	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Richmond	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Liberty Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Doncaster	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Beverley	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Halifax	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Knaresborough	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Knaresborough Castle	Liberty Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Eccleshall	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of York	Adult	6	..	151	1	2	..	86	1	11	2	1	..	27	..	22	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Grand Total Adult.	166	12	2537	83	342	19	979	44	116	14	17	.	97	11	90	.
			Grand Total Juvenile	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

TURNS, 1847—*continued.*

TABLE No. 5.

Number of Prisoners confined in the Prisons in the course of the Year.

otal.		Grand Total of both Sexes.	In Custody at the commencement of the Year.		Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Governors.		Received from the Custody of other Governors and enumerated in their Returns.		Committed for Examination, but afterwards discharged.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Total of both Sexes.	Debtors in Custody at the commencement of the Year.		Debtors in the course of the Year.		Total of Debtors and Criminals.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
	..	7	11	2	15	1	4	1	..	..	30	4	..	..	31	4	35	1	..	7	..	39	4	43
	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..				..	..	..	..			
	..	6	16	1	95	23	4	..	9	1	124	25	..	..	132	25	157	..	..	6	..	138	25	163
	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..				..	..	..	..			
	..	13	27	3	110	24	8	1	9	1	154	29	..	..	163	29	192	1	..	13	..	177	29	206
	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..				..	..	..	..			
	2	28	35	9	306	54	34	3	2	5	377	71	..	..	426	77	503	4	1	26	2	456	80	536
	..	..	2	..	44	6	1	..	2	..	..	..	49	6				..	..	..	..			
	..	3	71	6	582	99	93	15	6	3	752	123	..	..	847	135	982	..	..	3	..	850	135	985
	..	..	5	..	79	10	11	2	..	..	..	..	95	12				..	..	..	..			
	..	..	21	4	137	49	..	..	17	2	175	55	..	..	196	65	261	..	..	..	..	196	65	261
	..	..	2	..	18	10	..	..	1	..	..	..	21	10				..	..	..	..			
	2	31	127	19	1025	202	127	18	25	10	1304	249	..	..	1469	277	1746	4	1	29	2	1502	280	1782
	..	..	9	..	141	26	12	2	3	..	..	..	165	28				..	..	..	..			
	2	28	116	18	740	145	..	..	3	..	859	163	..	..	962	190	1152	5	..	26	2	993	192	1185
	..	..	7	3	96	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	103	27				..	..	..	..			
	1	5	9	8	111	44	..	..	33	14	153	66	..	..	182	70	252	3	..	4	1	189	71	260
	..	..	..	..	14	3	..	..	15	1	..	..	29	4				..	..	..	..			
	3	33	125	26	851	189	..	..	36	14	1012	229	..	..	1144	260	1404	8	..	30	3	1182	263	1445
	..	..	7	3	110	27	..	..	15	1	..	..	132	31				..	..	..	..			
	4	286	53	8	276	27	92	13	8	1	429	49	..	..	449	49	498	72	3	282	4	803	56	859
	..	..	1	..	9	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	20	..				..	..	..	..			
	..	..	9	6	208	134	2	1	12	1	231	142	..	..	269	154	423	..	..	..	..	269	154	423
	..	..	1	..	32	11	..	..	5	1	..	..	38	12				..	..	..	..			
	..	..	47	8	565	70	22	1	5	1	639	80	..	..	709	91	800	..	..	..	..	709	91	800
	..	..	4	1	62	10	3	..	1	..	..	..	70	11				..	..	..	..			
	..	..	41	7	457	68	6	1	2	1	506	77	..	..	555	83	638	..	..	..	..	555	83	638
	..	..	1	2	48	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	6				..	..	..	..			
4	..	4	385	82	2494	611	75	12	13	3	2967	708	..	..	3305	749	4054	..	..	4	..	3309	749	4058
	..	..	44	7	290	34	4	..	..	..	..	..	338	41				..	..	..	..			
0	..	20	58	14	397	121	1	..	45	24	501	159	..	..	636	178	814	2	..	20	..	658	178	836
	..	..	6	2	103	11	..	..	26	6	..	..	135	19				..	..	..	..			
	..	..	2	1	21	11	..	..	1	..	24	12	..	..	29	12	41	..	..	..	..	29	12	41
	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	..				..	..	..	..			
	..	..	8	..	37	3	..	..	3	2	48	5	..	..	53	8	61	..	..	..	..	53	8	61
	..	..	..	..	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3				..	..	..	..			
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	18	1	..	..	..	..	18	1	..	..	22	1	23	..	..	..	..	22	1	23
	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	..				..	..	..	..			
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	14	4	..	..	..	..	14	4	..	..	15	4	19	..	..	..	..	15	4	19
	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..				..	..	..	..			
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TAB

County.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Number of Prisoners in Confinem										Tota Adu
				Prisoners before Trial.		Convicted at Assizes and Sessions.		Summary Convictions.		Criminal Lunatics.		Committed for Examination.		
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
Anglesey	Beaumaris	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	1	2	7	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	9
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bedford	Bedford	County Gaol	Adult	14	4	1	..	11	..	..	..	2	2	28
			Juvenile	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	20	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	32
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Bedford	Adult	14	4	21	..	23	..	..	..	2	2	60
			Juvenile	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Berks	Reading	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	36	4	78	2	28	4	..	..	..	..	142
			Juvenile	1	1	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Abingdon	County House of Correction	Adult	4	..	1	1	11	1	..	..	..	..	16
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Newbury	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Windsor	,,	Adult	3	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	6
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
		Total—County of Berks	Adult	43	4	79	5	42	5	..	..	..	..	164
			Juvenile	1	1	4	..	8	..	..	..	1	..	..
Brecon	Brecknock	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	6	..	15	1	9	1	..	..	1	..	31
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bucks	Aylesbury	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	40	1	35	..	35	..	..	..	..	..	110
			Juvenile	1	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Buckingham	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Bucks	Adult	40	1	36	..	36	..	..	..	..	..	112
			Juvenile	1	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cambridge	Cambridge	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	12	1	25	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	42
			Juvenile	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	8	3	7	2	9	2	1	..	1	..	26
,,	,,		Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Wisbeach	House of Correction	Adult	5	7	8	..	18	6	..	..	..	..	26
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Ely	,, ,,	Adult	1	..	4	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	11
			Juvenile	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Cambridge	Adult	26	11	39	3	38	8	1	..	1	..	105
			Juvenile	2	1	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Cardigan	Cardigan	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	1	1	9	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	12
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Aberystwith	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Cardigan	Adult	1	1	9	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	12
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carmarthen	Carmarthen	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	2	2	4	..	10	4	..	1	..	..	16
			Juvenile	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Carmarthen	Adult	2	2	4	..	10	4	..	1	..	..	16
			Juvenile	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carnarvon	Carnarvon	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	1	..	11	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	23
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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ate of the Returns.								TABLE No. 7. Number of Recommittals in the course of the Year.												
	Total Adult and Juvenile.		Total of both Sexes.	Debtors.		Total of Debtors and Criminals.		Grand Total of both Sexes.	Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		Four times or more.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
..	9	3	12	..	1	9	4	13	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	2	4	6
..	29	6	35	3	..	32	6	38	24	..	10	..	3	..	3	..	40	..	..	..	40	..	40
..	32	..	32	..	..	32	..	32	35	4	21	4	13	2	22	1	91	11	..	..	100	11	111
									5	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	9	..			
..	61	6	67	3	..	64	6	70	59	4	31	4	16	2	25	1	131	11	..	..	140	11	151
									5	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	9	..			
..	151	11	162	11	..	162	11	173	73	12	29	6	14	2	11	1	127	21	..	..	144	21	165
1				..	..				9	..	4	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	17	..			
..	20	2	22	..	..	20	2	22	18	..	7	..	..	..	4	1	29	1	..	..	29	2	31
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	2	1	..	..	7	1	..	..	7	1	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	7	2	9	..	..	7	2	9	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	7	..	7
									3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..			
..	178	15	193	11	..	189	15	204	94	12	40	6	16	3	17	2	167	23	..	..	187	24	211
1				..	..				12	1	4	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	20	1			
..	32	2	34	2	..	34	2	36	1	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
..	115	1	116	6	..	121	1	122	153	7	75	4	53	2	106	4	387	17	..	..	427	18	445
..				..	..				21	1	9	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	40	1			
..	2	..	2	..	..	2	..	2	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	6	..	6
									..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	117	1	118	6	..	123	1	124	157	7	75	4	55	2	106	4	393	17	..	..	433	18	451
..				..	..				21	1	9	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	40	1			
..	43	3	46	4	..	47	3	50	50	1	11	..	10	..	15	2	86	3	..	..	90	3	93
1				..	..				3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..			
..	27	7	34	2	..	29	7	36	31	9	18	5	11	4	14	6	74	24	..	..	77	25	102
				..	..				2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1			
..	27	14	41	..	..	27	14	41	104	42	4	..	..	..	..	1	108	43	..	..	128	45	173
1				..	..				19	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	2			
..	14	..	14	..	..	14	..	14	9	..	3	..	2	1	2	..	16	1	..	..	17	1	18
									..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
..	111	24	135	6	..	117	24	141	194	52	36	5	23	5	31	9	284	71	..	..	312	74	386
2				..	..				24	2	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	28	3			
..	12	2	14	..	1	12	3	15	4	1	2	..	..	..	..	2	6	3	..	..	7	3	10
..				..	..				1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
									..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	12	2	14	..	1	12	3	15	4	1	2	..	..	..	..	3	6	4	..	..	7	4	11
									1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
..	16	8	24	4	..	20	8	28	23	5	5	1	1	1	4	11	33	18	..	..	33	18	51
1				..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
									..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	16	8	24	4	..	20	8	28	23	5	5	1	1	1	4	11	33	18	..	..	33	18	51
1				..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	23	..	23	10	1	33	1	34	5	..	6	..	9	..	4	..	24	..	..	..	24	..	24
				..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	T. Number of Prisoners in Confin									
				Prisoners before Trial.		Convicted at Assizes and Sessions.		Summary Convictions.		Criminal Lunatics.		Committed for Examination.		T Ad
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
Chester	Chester	County Gaol	Adult	10	..	66	11	7	..	..	..	..	..	83
			Juvenile	..	..	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	2	..	6	1	15	6	..	..	2	..	25
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Knutsford	House of Correction	Adult	38	11	50	21	70	4	..	..	..	..	158
			Juvenile	13	1	10	2	13	3	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Chester	Adult	50	11	122	33	92	10	..	..	2	..	266
			Juvenile	13	1	15	3	15	3	..	..	..	..	..
Cornwall	Bodmin	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	15	7	79	13	29	5	..	..	..	..	123
			Juvenile	4	1	6	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Falmouth	Town Gaol	Adult	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	10
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Penzance	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Saltash	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Helstone	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Cornwall	Adult	16	7	79	14	29	5	..	..	9	..	133
			Juvenile	5	1	6	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cumberland	Carlisle	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	8	3	18	5	19	11	1	..	..	..	46
			Juvenile	..	..	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Whitehaven	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Cockermouth	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Cumberland	Adult	8	3	18	5	19	12	1	..	..	..	46
			Juvenile	..	..	2	1	4	1	..	..	..	..	..
Denbigh	Ruthin	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	1	..	5	3	2	2	..	..	..	..	8
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Derby	Derby	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	20	3	44	2	49	3	..	..	..	..	113
			Juvenile	3	..	5	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
Devon	Exeter	County Gaol	Adult	42	19	11	2	15	8	..	..	..	..	68
			Juvenile	5	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult	1	..	56	6	28	7	..	..	..	..	85
			Juvenile	..	..	6	3	2	3	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	County Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	9	4	8	3	9	1	..	..	..	..	26
			Juvenile	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Plymouth	Borough Gaol	Adult	8	6	1	..	4	..	..	..	2	1	15
			Juvenile	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
,,	Barnstaple	,,	Adult	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tiverton	,,	Adult	2	1	5	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	9
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bideford	,,	Adult	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bradnench	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Dartmouth	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Plympton Earle	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Devon	Adult	66	31	83	13	58	16	..	..	2	1	209
			Juvenile	9	4	7	4	4	3	..	..	..	1	..

RNS, 1847—*continued.*

Date of the Returns.									TABLE No. 7. Number of Recommittals in the course of the Year.													
ile.	Total Adult and Juvenile.		Total of both Sexes.	Debtors.		Total of Debtors and Criminals.		Grand Total of both Sexes.	Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		Four times or more.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
.. 1	89	12	101	9 ..	2 ..	98	14	112	17 ..	2 ..	6 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	23 ..	2 ..	.. ..	.. ..	23 ..	2 ..	25 ..
.. ..	26	7	33	2 ..	.. ..	28	7	35	8 1	6 1	7 6	9 ..	4 4	9 ..	14 2	16 ..	33 ..	40 ..	.. 13	.. 1	46	41	87
.. 6	194	42	236	7 ..	.. ..	201	42	243	192 24	31 4	78 20	18 2	50 10	7 ..	89 25	20 1	409 ..	76 ..	.. 79	.. 7	488	83	571
.. 7	309	61	370	18 ..	2 ..	327	63	390	217 25	39 5	91 26	27 2	54 14	16 ..	103 27	36 1	465 ..	118 ..	.. 92	.. 8	557	126	683
.. 5	139	30	169	8 ..	1 ..	147	31	178	76 9	26 1	35 1	15 ..	16 1	8 1	16 ..	9 3	143 ..	58 ..	.. 11	.. 5	154	63	217
.. ..	10	..	10	.. ..	.. ..	10	..	10	6 1	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	3 ..	.. ..	1 ..	6 ..	4 ..	.. 1	.. ..	7	4	11
.. ..	1	1	2	.. ..	.. ..	1	1	2	1 ..	3 ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	4 ..	.. ..	.. ..	1	4	5
.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. 5	150	31	181	8 ..	1 ..	158	32	190	83 10	29 1	35 1	16 ..	16 1	11 1	16 ..	10 3	150 ..	66 ..	.. 12	.. 5	162	71	233
.. 2	49	21	70	3 ..	.. ..	52	21	73	19 2	9 1	10 1	5 2	3 1	3 ..	2 ..	.. ..	34 ..	17 ..	.. 4	.. 3	38	20	58
.. ..	3	1	4	.. ..	.. ..	3	1	4	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..
.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	.. ..	2 3	2 ..	3 1	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	5 ..	2 ..	.. 4	.. ..	9	2	11
.. 2	49	22	74	3 ..	.. ..	55	22	77	19 2	9 1	12 4	7 2	6 2	3 ..	2 ..	.. ..	39 ..	19 ..	.. 8	.. 3	47	22	69
.. ..	8	5	13	6 ..	.. ..	14	5	19	4 ..	1 ..	1 ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	6 ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	6	1	7
.. ..	131	8	139	8 ..	.. ..	139	8	147	62 9	7 2	27 8	1 ..	19 2	2 ..	24 ..	.. ..	132 ..	10 ..	.. 19	.. 2	151	12	163
.. 4	73	33	106	.. ..	.. ..	73	33	106	46 5	7 1	2 2	1 1	1 ..	.. ..	1 ..	3 ..	50 ..	11 ..	.. 7	.. 2	57	13	70
.. 6	93	19	112	.. ..	.. ..	93	19	112	69 5	24 3	34 1	12 ..	10 ..	9 ..	22 ..	6 ..	135 ..	51 ..	.. 6	.. 3	141	54	195
.. ..	..	..	..	14 ..	.. ..	14	..	14	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..
.. 1	28	9	37	1 ..	.. ..	29	9	38	9 2	4 ..	6 1	3 ..	3 1	1 ..	1 1	1 ..	19 ..	9 ..	.. 5	.. ..	24	9	33
.. 1	17	8	25	.. ..	.. ..	17	8	25	9 3	3 1	6 ..	2 ..	1 ..	2 ..	3 ..	.. ..	19 ..	7 ..	.. 3	.. 1	22	8	30
.. ..	5	1	6	.. ..	.. ..	5	1	6	11 6	9 ..	4 1	2 ..	2 1	1 ..	1 ..	.. ..	18 ..	12 ..	.. 8	.. ..	26	12	38
.. ..	12	2	14	.. ..	.. ..	12	2	14	2 1	2 ..	4 ..	2 ..	1 ..	.. ..	1 1	.. ..	8 ..	4 ..	.. 2	.. ..	10	4	1
.. ..	1	1	2	.. ..	.. ..	1	1	2	.. 1	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. 1	.. ..	1	..	1
.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..
.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..
.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..
.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..
.. 12	299	73	302	15 ..	.. ..	244	73	317	146 23	49 5	56 5	22 1	18 2	13 ..	29 2	10 ..	249 ..	94 ..	.. 32	.. 6	281	100	381

DIGEST OF C

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, i. e. Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, i. e. Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	TA Number of Prisoners in Confine									
				Prisoners before Trial.		Convicted at Assizes and Sessions.		Summary Convictions.		Criminal Lunatics.		Committed for Examination.		To Ad
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
Dorset	Dorchester	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	24	3	45	8	40	1	2	..	..	..	111
			Juvenile	2	..	2	1	4	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Poole	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Dorset	Adult	24	3	46	8	41	1	2	..	..	..	113
			Juvenile	2	..	2	1	4	1	..	..	..	..	..
Durham	Durham	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	14	8	34	13	81	12	..	..	..	..	129
			Juvenile	..	..	5	..	14	3	..	..	..	..	..
Essex	Chelmsford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	9	..	5	..	3	..	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Springfield	,, ,,	Adult	44	..	40	..	40	..	1	..	..	..	125
			Juvenile	4	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Colchester	County House of Correction	Adult	..	1	25	..	13	2	..	..	..	..	38
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Ilford	County House of Correction	Adult	7	..	12	5	22	2	..	..	..	..	41
			Juvenile	2	..	2	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Harwich	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Maldon	,,	Adult	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Romford	Gaol for the Liberty of Havering	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Essex	Adult	53	10	78	11	75	7	1	1	1	..	208
			Juvenile	6	2	4	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
Flint	Flint	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	3	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	6
			Juvenile	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glamorgan	Cardiff	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	24	9	24	11	12	8	..	..	..	..	60
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Swansea	County House of Correction	Adult	17	4	15	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	35
			Juvenile	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Glamorgan	Adult	41	13	39	15	15	8	..	..	..	..	95
			Juvenile	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gloucester	Gloucester	County Gaol and Penitentiary	Adult	39	17	98	12	..	..	1	..	..	..	138
			Juvenile	4	1	16	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	8	4	2	3	5	3	..	..	..	..	15
			Juvenile	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Bridewell and Police Station	Adult	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Horsley	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	3	..	9	4	..	..	..	..	12
			Juvenile	..	..	1	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Northleach	,,	Adult	..	..	4	..	14	1	..	..	..	..	18
			Juvenile	..	..	4	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Little Dean	,,	Adult	..	..	3	..	7	2	..	..	..	..	10
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Lawford's Gate	,,	Adult	..	..	3	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	13
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tewkesbury	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	1	..	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	5
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Gloucester	Adult	48	23	115	17	47	10	1	..	..	..	211
			Juvenile	6	1	23	3	15	1	..	..	..	..	..

URNS, 1847—*continued.*

TABLE No. 7.

Number of Recommittals in the course of the Year.

| Date of the Returns. | | |

TABLE

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, i. e. Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, i. e. Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Number of Prisoners in Confinement: Prisoners before Trial.		Convicted at Assizes and Sessions.		Summary Convictions.		Criminal Lunatics.		Committed for Examination.		Total Adult.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Hants	Winchester	County Gaol	Adult	42	7	19	8	4	..	1	1	..	..	66	16
			Juvenile	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	24	1	22	3	..	..	..	..	46	4
			Juvenile	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Gosport	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	18	11	..	..	..	..	18	11
			Juvenile.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Portsmouth	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	18	2	7	..	13	2	..	1	1	..	41	5
			Juvenile.	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Southampton	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	19	7	10	4	3	2	..	..	..	..	32	13
			Juvenile.	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Newport, (Isle of Wight)	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	8	11	4	..	5	3	..	..	1	..	18	14
			Juvenile.	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Parkhurst, (Isle of Wight)	Juvenile Prison	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	620	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Andover	Borough Gaol	Adult	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Hants	Adult	92	27	64	13	68	21	1	2	2	..	227	63
			Juvenile	11	2	624	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hereford	Hereford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	17	1	42	7	17	5	..	..	..	..	76	13
			Juvenile.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol	Adult	2	2	4	1	7	1	..	..	..	..	13	4
			Juvenile.	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Hereford	Adult	19	3	46	8	24	6	..	..	..	..	89	17
			Juvenile	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Herts	Hertford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	7	1	43	3	28	..	1	..	2	..	81	4
			Juvenile.	2	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	St. Alban's	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	6	..	6	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	19	1
			Juvenile.	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Herts	Adult	13	1	49	3	35	1	1	..	2	..	100	5
			Juvenile	2	3	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Huntingdon	Huntingdon	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	22	..	11	..	7	1	1	..	..	..	41	1
			Juvenile.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kent	Maidstone	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	24	3	177	35	73	30	..	..	1	..	275	68
			Juvenile.	1	..	13	1	11	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Canterbury, (St. Augustine's)	,,	Adult	..	..	16	..	16	1	..	..	..	..	32	1
			Juvenile.	..	..	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Canterbury	City Gaol	Adult	8	2	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	11	5
			Juvenile.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
			Juvenile.	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Deal	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
			Juvenile.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Dover	,,	Adult	6	3	7	3	5	2	1	..	..	..	19	8
			Juvenile.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Dover Castle	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Sandwich	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	6	1	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	8	5
			Juvenile.	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Folkstone	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Romney Marsh	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Faversham	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Hythe	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tenterden	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Kent	Adult	44	9	202	43	98	37	1	..	1	..	346	89
			Juvenile.	2	..	14	3	16	2	..	..	..	..	..	..

RETURNS, 1847—*continued.*

No. 6. at the Date of the Returns.										TABLE No. 7. Number of Recommittals in the course of the Year.														
Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Total of both Sexes.	Debtors.		Total of Debtors and Criminals.		Grand Total of both Sexes.	Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		Four times or more.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	
..	..	68	16	84	18	..	86	16	102	27	1	11	..	8	..	1	1	47	2	..	..	50	2	52
2	..				..	..				2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..			
..	..	49	4	53	..	..	49	4	53	..	..	84	11	23	3	37	2	144	16	..	..	153	16	169
3	..				..	..				..	..	7	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	9	..			
..	..	18	11	29	..	..	18	11	29	12	6	4	3	..	..	..	..	16	9	..	..	22	10	32
..	..				..	..				4	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1			
..	..	44	6	50	..	..	44	6	50	27	11	14	6	8	4	13	8	62	29	..	..	76	32	108
3	1				..	..				8	2	2	1	1	..	3	..	..	..	14	3			
..	..	37	13	50	..	..	37	13	50	10	6	..	1	1	..	1	..	12	7	..	..	17	7	24
5	..				..	..				4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	22	15	37	..	..	22	15	37	25	2	12	1	6	1	9	1	52	5	..	..	61	5	66
4	1				..	..				4	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	9	..			
..	..	620	..	620	..	..	620	..	620	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
620	..				..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	6	..	6	..	..	6	..	6	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	3	1	..	..	3	1	4
..	..				..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	864	65	929	18	..	882	65	947	101	26	126	22	48	9	61	12	336	69	..	..	382	73	455
637	2				..	..				22	3	14	1	6	..	4	..	..	..	46	4			
..	..	77	14	91	6	..	83	14	97	19	4	3	1	2	..	2	..	26	5	..	..	28	5	33
1	1				..	..				2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..			
..	..	14	4	18	1	..	15	4	19	13	7	4	3	3	1	1	3	21	14	..	..	24	14	38
1	..				..	..				2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..			
..	..	91	18	109	7	..	98	18	116	32	11	7	4	5	1	3	3	47	19	..	..	52	19	71
2	1				..	..				4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..			
..	..	87	7	94	..	..	77	7	94	104	11	52	5	27	1	41	..	224	17	..	..	237	19	256
6	3				..	..				7	1	3	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	13	2			
..	..	21	1	22	..	..	21	1	22	7	..	5	..	6	..	14	..	32	..	..	..	37	..	37
2	..				..	..				2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..			
..	..	108	8	116	..	..	108	8	116	111	11	57	5	33	1	55	..	256	17	..	..	274	19	293
8	3				..	..				9	1	6	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	18	2			
..	..	42	1	43	1	..	43	1	44	10	1	21	..	9	..	17	4	57	5	..	..	62	5	67
1	..				..	..				3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..			
..	..	300	71	371	24	..	324	71	395	158	64	75	27	39	15	81	50	353	156	..	..	384	158	542
25	3				..	..				23	1	6	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	31	2			
..	..	36	2	38	..	..	36	2	38	29	1	18	2	7	..	5	2	59	5	..	..	62	5	67
4	1				..	..				3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..			
..	..	11	5	16	2	..	13	5	18	3	3	4	..	1	..	..	..	8	3	..	..	8	3	11
..	..				..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	2	1	3	..	..	2	1	3	1	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	3	3	6
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..	..	20	8	28	..	..	20	8	28	32	6	15	3	13	1	16	..	76	10	..	..	80	10	90
1	..				..	..				4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..			
..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	9	6	15	..	..	9	6	15	14	3	6	2	2	..	1	..	23	5	..	..	24	6	30
1	1				..	..				..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1			
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TABLE

Number of Prisoners in Confinement

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Prisoners before Trial.		Convicted at Assizes and Sessions.		Summary Convictions.		Criminal Lunatics.		Committed for Examination.		Total Adult.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Lancaster	Lancaster	County Gaol	Adult	9	..	137	32	2	..	..	..	..	..	148	32
			Juvenile.	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Preston	County House of Correction	Adult	24	4	56	21	45	17	..	..	..	..	125	42
			Juvenile.	..	..	18	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Kirkdale	,, ,,	Adult	55	18	143	21	58	14	..	1	..	..	256	57
			Juvenile.	5	2	8	1	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Liverpool	Borough Gaol	Adult	35	30	93	45	241	182	..	..	2	1	371	258
			Juvenile.	6	3	17	5	33	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Salford	County House of Correction	Adult	75	34	126	62	170	63	..	..	4	2	375	161
			Juvenile.	8	..	23	8	16	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Lancaster	Adult	198	86	555	184	516	276	..	1	6	3	1275	550
			Juvenile	19	5	73	14	66	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
Leicester	Leicester	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	12	2	39	2	30	4	..	..	3	..	84	8
			Juvenile.	2	1	3	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	6	..	15	7	15	..	..	..	3	4	39	11
			Juvenile.	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		Total—County of Leicester	Adult	18	2	54	9	45	4	..	..	6	4	123	19
			Juvenile.	5	1	7	..	8	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Lincoln	Lincoln	County Gaol	Adult	6	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2
			Juvenile.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol	Adult	2	..	9	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	13	1
			Juvenile.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Louth	County House of Correction	Adult	8	4	11	6	15	2	..	..	..	..	34	12
			Juvenile.	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Spilsby	,, ,,	Adult	5	..	26	6	5	..	..	..	..	..	36	6
			Juvenile.	1	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Kirton	County Bridewell	Adult	13	5	22	2	18	3	..	..	1	..	54	10
			Juvenile.	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Falkingham	County House of Correction	Adult	7	3	13	3	10	..	..	..	..	..	30	6
			Juvenile.	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Spalding	,, ,,	Adult	8	..	17	1	9	..	..	..	1	..	35	1
			Juvenile.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Boston	Borough Gaol and County House of Correction	Adult	7	..	5	2	12	3	..	..	..	..	24	5
			Juvenile.	..	..	1	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Grantham	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Stamford	Borough Gaol	Adult	3	1	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	4	4
			Juvenile.	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Great Grimsby	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Lincoln	Adult	60	14	105	23	72	10	..	..	2	..	239	47
			Juvenile.	8	1	8	1	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Merioneth	Dolgelly	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bala	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Merioneth	Adult	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middlesex	Clerkenwell	County Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Coldbath-fields	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	503	119	286	75	..	..	..	..	789	194
			Juvenile.	..	..	50	11	33	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Newgate	City and County Gaol	Adult	31	9	175	51	..	..	2	..	..	..	20	60
			Juvenile.	5	..	13	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Giltspur-street	City House of Correction	Adult	1	..	157	12	21	31	1	..	7	2	187	45
			Juvenile	..	..	9	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Whitecross-street	City Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bridge-street	City Bridewell	Adult	..	..	..	..	46	12	..	..	..	..	46	12
			Juvenile.	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tothill-fields	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	7	2	269	110	62	41	1	..	40	8	379	161
			Juvenile.	1	..	92	13	11	4	..	..	6	5	..	..
,,	Millbank	Millbank Prison	Adult	..	..	923	175	..	..	..	..	..	..	923	175
			Juvenile.	..	..	52	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Pentonville	Pentonville Prison	Adult	..	..	361	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	501	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Middlesex	Adult	39	11	2528	467	415	159	4	..	47	10	3033	647
			Juvenile.	6	..	216	36	59	8	..	..	6	5	..	..

RETURNS, 1847—*continued.*

No. 6. at the Date of the Returns.									TABLE No. 7. Number of Recommittals in the course of the Year.															
Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Total of both Sexes.	Debtors.		Total of Debtors and Criminals.		Grand Total of both Sexes.	Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		Four times or more.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
..	..	155	32	187	125	41	280	36	316	57	15	21	7	9	3	14	3	101	28	..	..			
7	..				..	..				3	..	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	9	..	110	28	138
..	..	148	42	190	..	..	148	42	190	58	19	38	12	23	9	40	26	189	66	..	..			
23	..				..	..				14	..	2	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	22	..	211	66	277
..	..	281	60	341	..	..	281	60	341	145	9	36	4	15	4	40	7	236	24	..	..			
25	3				..	..				14	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	20	..	256	24	280
..	..	427	275	702	11	3	438	278	716	607	453	351	193	207	219	782	1495	1947	2360	..	..			
56	17				..	..				25	32	55	20	24	12	69	31	..	..	173	95	2120	2455	4575
..	..	422	171	593	20	..	442	171	613	412	153	222	72	127	58	292	270	1053	553	..	..			
47	10				..	..				85	12	55	5	33	1	46	1	..	..	219	19	1272	572	1844
..	..	1433	580	2013	156	7	1589	587	2176	1309	649	668	288	381	293	1168	1801	3526	3031	..	..			
158	30				..	..				141	44	115	25	61	13	126	32	..	..	443	114	3969	3145	7114
..	..	97	9	106	4	..	101	9	110	87	5	31	2	13	3	8	1	137	11	..	..			
13	1				..	..				8	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	146	12	158
..	..	47	11	58	1	..	48	11	59	49	8	41	3	34	5	40	2	164	18	..	..			
8	..				..	..				24	1	12	..	18	..	15	..	..	..	69	1	233	19	252
..	..	144	20	164	5	..	149	20	169	134	13	72	5	47	8	48	3	301	29	..	..			
21	1				..	..				32	2	13	..	18	..	15	..	..	..	78	2	379	31	410
..	..	6	2	8	5	..	11	2	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..				..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	14	1	15	..	..	14	1	15	8	2	2	2	1	3	1	1	12	8	..	..			
1	..				..	..				1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	13	8	21
..	..	38	13	51	..	..	38	13	51	47	2	12	1	6	1	12	2	77	6	..	..			
4	1				..	..				1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	79	7	86
..	..	40	7	47	..	..	40	7	47	10	1	5	1	2	..	5	..	22	2	..	..			
4	1				..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	2	24
..	..	57	10	67	1	..	58	10	68	40	1	10	1	10	1	8	..	68	3	..	..			
3	..				..	..				3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	71	3	74
..	..	35	6	41	..	..	35	6	41	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	5	..	..	..			
5	..				..	..				2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	7	..	7
..	..	35	1	36	..	..	35	1	36	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	..	..			
..	..				..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
..	..	29	6	35	..	..	29	6	35	18	5	7	1	2	..	5	..	32	6	..	..			
5	1				..	..				2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	35	6	41
..	..	3	..	3	..	..	3	..	3	1	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	5	..	..	..			
..	..				..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
..	..	5	4	9	..	..	5	4	9	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..			
1	..				..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	262	50	312	6	..	268	50	318	131	11	40	6	23	5	36	3	230	25	..	..			
23	3				..	..				9	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	1	241	26	267
..	..	3	..	3	1	..	4	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..			
1	..				..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
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1	..				..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
83	15	872	209	1081	..	..	872	209	1081	866	387	352	198	127	96	208	373	1553	1054	..	..			
					..	..				106	6	37	5	21	3	19	1	..	..	183	15	1736	1069	2805
..	..	226	61	287	..	..	226	61	287	396	81	111	32	33	8	9	16	549	137	..	..			
18	1				..	..				94	3	22	..	6	..	3	..	..	..	125	3	674	140	814
..	..	201	45	246	..	..	201	45	246	158	24	80	14	33	17	41	25	312	80	..	..			
14	..				..	..				21	5	18	5	9	..	18	..	..	..	66	10	378	90	468
..	..	..	..	..	145	2	145	2	147	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	56	12	68	..	..	56	12	68	98	64	54	36	22	26	38	76	212	202	..	..			
10	..				..	..				28	3	9	3	1	..	4	..	..	..	42	6	254	208	462
..	..	489	183	672	..	..	489	183	672	634	297	311	202	145	103	401	92	1491	694	..	..			
110	22				..	..				342	194	118	13	21	11	563	169	..	..	1044	387	2535	1081	3616
..	..	975	186	1161	..	..	975	186	1161	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52	11				..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	501	..	501	..	..	501	..	501	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..				..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
287	49	3320	696	4016	145	2	3465	698	4163	2152	853	908	482	360	250	697	582	4117	2167	..	..			
					..	..				591	211	204	26	58	14	607	170	..	..	1460	421	5577	2588	8165

TABLE

Number of Prisoners in Confinement

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Prisoners before Trial.		Convicted at Assizes and Sessions.		Summary Convictions.		Criminal Lunatics.		Committed for Examination.		Total Adult.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Monmouth .	Monmouth .	County Gaol and House of Correction .	Adult .	3	2	27	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	8
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Usk . . .	County House of Correction	Adult .	13	9	14	2	13	3	..	..	..	..	40	14
			Juvenile	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Monmouth . .	Adult .	16	11	41	8	13	3	..	..	..	..	70	22
			Juvenile	2	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Montgomery .	Montgomery .	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult .	4	1	8	1	5	3	..	..	..	..	17	5
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norfolk . .	Norwich . .	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult .	18	..	30	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	76	..
			Juvenile	3	..	3	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction .	Adult .	8	1	8	3	17	..	..	..	..	..	33	4
			Juvenile	1	1	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Swaffham .	County House of Correction . . .	Adult .	20	..	16	..	13	..	..	1	..	..	49	1
			Juvenile	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Walsingham .	,, ,, ...	Adult .	10	1	18	2	9	..	..	..	3	..	40	3
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Wymondham	,, ,, ...	Adult .	..	6	..	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	20
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Great Yarmouth	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult .	..	2	2	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	7	2
			Juvenile	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	King's Lynn.	,, ,,	Adult .	3	1	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	7	2
			Juvenile	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Thetford . .	Borough Gaol.	Adult .	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Norfolk . . .	Adult .	60	11	77	12	74	8	..	1	3	..	214	32
			Juvenile	6	1	8	1	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northampton	Northampton	County Gaol and House of Correction .	Adult .	7	..	27	4	25	..	..	..	1	..	60	4
			Juvenile	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult .	..	..	12	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	17	5
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Peterborough	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction .	Adult .	10	..	11	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	24	1
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Northampton .	Adult .	17	..	50	9	33	1	..	..	1	..	101	10
			Juvenile	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northumberland	Morpeth . .	County Gaol and House of Correction .	Adult .	6	1	14	5	10	4	1	..	..	..	31	10
			Juvenile	..	.	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tynemouth .	,, ,,	Adult .	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Alnwick . .	,, ,,	Adult .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Hexham . .	,, ,,	Adult .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	Adult .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	Town Gaol and House of Correction .	Adult .	12	4	15	6	24	2	..	..	..	..	51	12
			Juvenile	3	..	2	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Berwick-upon-Tweed.	Borough Gaol	Adult .	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	2
			Juvenile	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Northumberland	Adult .	18	5	30	13	34	6	1	..	2	..	85	24
			Juvenile	3	..	3	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

RETURNS, 1847—*continued.*

No. 6.
at the Date of the Returns.

TABLE No. 7.
Number of Recommittals in the course of the Year.

Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Total of both Sexes.	Debtors.		Total of Debtors and Criminals.		Grand Total of both Sexes.	Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		Four times or more.		Total Adult		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
..	..	31	8	39	4	..	35	8	43	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	..	..	6	4	10
1	..				..	..				1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2			
..	..	42	16	58	7	..	49	16	65	37	14	10	9	4	2	9	5	60	30	..	..	62	30	92
2	2				..	..				1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..			
..	..	73	24	97	11	..	84	24	108	42	16	10	9	4	2	9	5	65	32	..	..	68	34	102
3	2				..	..				2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2			
..	..	17	5	22	3	..	20	5	25	7	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	9	1	..	..	9	2	11
..	..				..	..				..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1			
..	..	87	..	87	7	..	94	..	94	79	..	29	..	17	..	16	..	141	..	..	..	144	..	144
11	..				..	..				2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..			
..	..	39	6	45	4	..	43	6	49	31	5	25	5	12	1	33	..	101	11	..	..	129	16	145
6	2				..	..				10	2	10	1	2	1	6	1	..	..	28	5			
..	..	53	1	54	2	..	55	1	56	51	..	17	..	7	..	22	..	97	..	..	..	102	..	102
4	..				..	..				4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..			
..	..	40	3	43	1	..	41	3	44	25	4	3	1	3	..	3	..	34	5	..	..	36	5	41
..	..				..	..				2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..			
..	..	..	20	20	..	1	..	21	21	..	11	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	17	..	..	..	18	18
..	..				..	..				..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1			
..	..	9	2	11	..	..	9	2	11	7	1	3	1	3	..	12	4	25	6	..	..	33	6	39
2	..				..	..				6	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..			
..	..	8	2	10	..	2	8	4	12	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
1	..				..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	3	..	3	..	..	3	..	3	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
1	..				..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	239	34	273	14	3	253	37	290	197	21	78	10	43	1	86	7	404	39	..	..	450	45	495
25	2				..	..				24	3	14	1	2	1	6	1	..	..	46	6			
..	..	63	5	68	6	..	69	5	74	53	6	28	5	7	..	15	2	103	13	..	..	104	13	117
3	1				..	..				1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
..	..	17	5	22	..	..	17	5	22	19	2	6	..	3	1	6	..	34	3	..	..	37	3	40
..	..				..	..				..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..			
..	..	24	1	25	..	..	24	1	25	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
..	..				..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	104	11	115	6	..	110	11	121	74	8	34	5	10	1	21	2	139	16	..	..	143	16	159
3	1				..	..				1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	..			
..	..	34	10	44	2	..	36	10	46	28	5	4	1	5	5	4	8	41	19	..	..	43	19	62
3	..				..	..				2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	64	12	76	4	1	68	13	81	40	21	26	14	12	12	43	26	121	73	..	..	217	77	294
13	..				..	..				18	3	12	1	11	..	55	..	..	..	96	4			
..	..	2	2	4	1	..	3	2	5	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	3	2	5
..	..				..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	101	24	125	7	1	108	25	133	71	27	30	16	17	17	47	34	165	94	..	..	263	98	361
16	..				..	..				20	3	12	1	11	..	55	..	..	..	98	4			

DIGEST OF GAOL

TABLE

Number of Prisoners in Confinement

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Prisoners before Trial.		Convicted at Assizes and Sessions.		Summary Convictions.		Criminal Lunatics.		Committed for Examination.		Total Adult.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Notts	Nottingham	County Gaol	Adult	12	1	..	..	5	..	1	..	5	..	23	1
			Juvenile	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	12	5	8	6	16	3	..	..	3	1	39	15
			Juvenile	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
,,	Southwell	County House of Correction	Adult	4	2	11	2	53	3	..	..	..	..	68	7
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Newark-upon-Trent	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Radford	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Notts	Adult	28	8	19	8	74	6	1	..	8	1	130	23
			Juvenile	5	..	..	..	14	1	..	..	2	..	..	..
Oxford	Oxford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	24	5	16	2	30	3	..	..	1	..	71	10
			Juvenile	5	1	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	7	2	5	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	13	4
			Juvenile	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Banbury	Borough Gaol	Adult	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2
			Juvenile	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Oxford	Adult	34	9	21	2	31	5	..	..	1	..	87	16
			Juvenile	7	3	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pembroke	Haverfordwest	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	3	..	9	2	7	4	..	..	..	..	19	6
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Radnor	Presteign	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	New Radnor	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Radnor	Adult	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rutland	Oakham	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	4	..	12	2	2	..	..	..	1	1	19	3
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salop	Shrewsbury	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	24	3	30	5	19	5	..	..	..	..	73	13
			Juvenile	2	..	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Wellington	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Ludlow	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bridgeworth	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Salop	Adult	24	3	30	5	19	5	..	..	..	..	73	13
			Juvenile	2	..	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Somerset	Wilton	County House of Correction	Adult	19	5	66	11	25	11	..	..	..	..	110	27
			Juvenile	3	1	4	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Shepton Mallet	County House of Correction	Adult	16	3	50	1	33	6	..	..	..	..	99	10
			Juvenile	1	..	4	2	14	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bristol	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	20	12	..	..	..	..	20	12
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	16	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Common Gaol	Adult	42	21	50	13	1	1	..	..	..	..	93	35
			Juvenile	10	..	7	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bath	City Gaol	Adult	13	3	12	5	12	4	..	..	..	..	37	12
			Juvenile	..	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Somerset	Adult	90	32	178	30	91	34	..	..	..	..	359	96
			Juvenile	14	1	20	5	52	6	..	..	..	..	..	..

RETURNS, 1847—*continued.*

No. at the Date of the Returns.

TABLE No. 7.
Number of Recommittals in the course of the Year.

Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Total of both Sexes.	Debtors.		Total of Debtors and Criminals.		Grand Total of both Sexes.	Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		Four times or more.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes
M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
..	..	26	1	27	4	..	30	1	31	50	2	31	1	17	..	20	..	118	3	..	..	158	3	161
3	..				..	..				22	..	11	..	3	..	4	..	..	..	40	..			
..	..	46	15	61	1	..	47	15	62	35	7	11	3	12	2	8	1	66	13	..	..	84	13	97
7	..				..	..				10	..	5	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	18	..			
..	..	79	8	87	..	..	79	8	87	74	7	17	3	11	..	14	..	116	10	..	..	120	10	130
11	1				..	..				3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	151	24	175	5	..	156	24	180	159	16	59	7	40	2	42	1	300	26	..	..	362	26	388
21	1				..	..				35	..	17	..	6	..	4	..	..	..	62	..			
..	..	81	11	92	8	..	89	11	100	112	20	46	4	24	1	52	1	234	26	..	..	252	27	279
10	1				..	..				14	1	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	18	1			
..	..	14	6	20	..	..	14	6	20	2	11	6	6	3	9	7	23	18	49	..	..	18	49	67
1	2				..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	4	2	6	..	..	4	2	6	20	2	4	1	..	..	2	..	26	3	..	..	38	3	41
1	..				..	..				10	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	12	..			
..	..	99	19	118	8	..	107	19	126	134	33	56	11	27	10	61	24	278	78	..	..	308	79	387
12	3				..	..				24	1	2	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	30	1			
..	..	19	6	25	2	..	21	6	27	11	2	4	1	..	..	..	1	15	4	..	..	15	4	19
..	..				..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	4	1	5	..	..	4	1	5	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	2
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..	..	4	1	5	..	..	4	1	5	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	2
..	..				..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	19	3	22	1	..	20	3	23	5	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	9	..	..	..	9	..	9
..	..				..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	81	13	94	9	2	90	15	105	103	20	36	14	13	1	42	10	194	45	..	..	214	45	259
8	..				..	..				14	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	20	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	2	1	1	..	7	..	15	2	..	..	16	4	20
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2			
..	..	81	13	94	9	2	90	15	105	108	21	38	15	14	1	49	10	209	47	..	..	230	49	279
8	..				..	..				14	2	4	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	21	2			
..	..	128	28	156	8	1	136	29	165	114	19	15	2	13	3	10	1	152	25	..	..	179	25	204
18	1				..	..				21	..	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	27	..			
..	..	118	13	131	..	..	118	13	131	121	33	52	15	19	9	33	16	225	73	..	..	247	74	321
19	3				..	..				16	1	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	22	1			
..	..	36	17	53	..	..	36	17	53	82	35	39	11	26	6	92	78	239	130	..	..	348	146	494
16	5				..	..				34	9	25	1	12	1	38	5	..	..	109	16			
..	..	116	38	154	22	..	138	38	176	16	9	1	3	2	..	..	..	19	12	..	..	61	13	74
23	3				..	..				23	1	16	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	42	1			
..	..	47	12	59	..	..	47	12	59	31	15	18	12	14	8	20	15	83	50	..	..	118	63	181
10	..				..	..				19	9	11	4	2	..	3	..	..	..	35	13			
..	..	445	108	553	30	1	475	109	584	364	111	125	43	74	26	155	110	718	290	..	..	953	321	1274
86	12				..	..				113	20	57	5	23	1	42	5	..	..	235	31			

DIGEST OF GAOL

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Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Number of Prisoners in Confinement											
				Prisoners before Trial.		Convicted at Assizes and Sessions.		Summary Convictions.		Criminal Lunatics.		Committed for Examination.		Total Adult	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.
Stafford	Stafford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	90	36	100	14	103	10	..	1	..	..	293	61
			Juvenile	8	3	13	4	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Lichfield	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2
			Juvenile	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Stafford	Adult	90	36	103	16	103	10	..	1	..	..	296	63
			Juvenile	8	3	15	4	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suffolk	Bury St. Edmund's.	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	18	4	31	7	32	2	..	..	1	..	82	13
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Ipswich	,, ,,	Adult	14	1	24	6	9	1	..	..	..	..	47	8
			Juvenile	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	7	1	4	2	7	..	..	..	..	..	18	3
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Beccles	County House of Correction	Adult	6	..	..	..	8	2	..	1	..	1	14	4
			Juvenile	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Suffolk	Adult	45	6	59	15	56	5	..	1	1	1	161	28
			Juvenile	2	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Surrey	Horsemonger-lane.	County Gaol	Adult	15	6	31	10	47	15	..	..	16	5	109	36
			Juvenile	2	1	4	2	2	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
,,	Brixton	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	137	47	76	33	..	..	..	..	213	80
			Juvenile	..	..	20	1	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Guildford	,, ,,	Adult	1	..	60	22	43	3	..	..	..	..	104	25
			Juvenile	..	..	3	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Kingston-on Thames.	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	21	24	..	..	1	..	22	24
			Juvenile	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Southwark	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Queen's Prison	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Croydon	Town Gaol and Lock-up House	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Surrey	Adult	16	6	228	79	187	75	..	..	17	5	448	165
			Juvenile	3	1	27	3	39	1	..	..	2	2	..	..
Sussex	Lewes	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	4	..	71	10	29	4	..	..	..	..	104	14
			Juvenile	1	..	6	..	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Petworth	,, ,,	Adult	10	3	20	1	10	1	..	..	..	..	40	5
			Juvenile	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Battle	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Chichester	City Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Hastings	Town Gaol	Adult	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Winchelsea	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Rye	,,	Adult	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Sussex	Adult	15	3	95	12	40	5	..	..	..	..	150	20
			Juvenile	1	2	8	..	13	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Warwick	Warwick	County Gaol	Adult	56	19	79	27	7	2	2	2	..	..	141	50
			Juvenile	12	2	10	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	107	22	52	5	..	..	..	..	159	27
			Juvenile	..	..	8	1	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Coventry	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	10	3	2	..	22	2	..	..	..	..	34	5
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Birmingham	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Warwick	Adult	66	22	188	49	81	9	2	2	..	..	337	82
			Juvenile	12	2	18	3	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

RETURNS, 1847—*continued.*

No. 6. at the Date of the Returns.									TABLE No 7. Number of Recommittals in the course of the Year.															
Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Total of both Sexes.	Debtors.		Total of Debtors and Criminals.		Grand Total of both Sexes.	Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		Four times or more.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
..	..	325	69	394	9	4	334	73	407	71	32	52	16	36	10	84	10	243	68	..	..	260	69	329
32	8				..	..				10	..	4	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	17	1			
..	..	5	2	7	..	..	5	2	7	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	7	..	7
2	..				..	..				1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
..	..	330	71	401	9	4	339	75	414	73	32	56	16	36	10	84	10	249	68	..	..	267	69	336
34	8				..	..				11	..	4	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	18	1			
..	..	85	13	98	7	..	92	13	105	82	4	43	1	22	3	40	1	187	9	..	..	191	10	201
3	..				..	..				2	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	1			
..	..	49	8	57	11	..	60	8	68	60	5	27	8	17	..	10	..	114	13	..	..	121	13	134
2	..				..	..				4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..			
..	..	18	3	21	..	..	18	3	21	5	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	6	3	..	..	7	3	10
..	..				..	..				1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
..	..	15	4	19	..	..	15	4	19	12	2	8	1	4	1	5	..	29	4	..	..	35		39
1	..				..	..				2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..			
..	..	167	28	195	18	..	185	28	213	159	13	79	11	43	4	55	1	336	29	..	..	354	30	384
6	..				..	..				9	1	8	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	18	1			
..	..	119	41	160	34	2	153	43	196	220	72	107	23	43	12	43	11	413	118	..	..	481	123	604
10	5				..	..				41	5	13	..	8	..	6	..	..	..	68	5			
..	..	262	81	343	..	..	262	81	343	256	133	101	85	49	47	102	203	508	468	..	..	988	495	1483
49	1				..	..				171	15	96	4	67	2	146	6	..	..	480	27			
..	..	114	25	139	..	..	114	25	139	50	10	21	5	18	1	22	1	11.	17	..	..	125	18	143
10	..				..	..				14	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	1			
..	..	24	25	49	..	..	24	25	49	100	82	29	43	15	18	32	75	176	218	..	..	237	225	462
2	1				..	..				26	4	21	2	8	..	6	1	..	..	61	7			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	164	8	164	8	172	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	519	172	691	198	10	717	182	899	626	297	258	156	125	78	199	290	1208	821	..	..	1831	861	2692
71	7				..	..				252	25	130	6	83	2	158	7	..	..	623	40			
..	..	120	15	135	8	..	128	15	143	120	12	43	9	20	4	29	9	212	34	..	..	247	40	287
16	1				..	..				23	3	6	1	4	1	2	1	..	..	35	6			
..	..	44	7	51	6	..	50	7	57	57	3	20	1	8	2	15	1	100	7	..	..	103	8	111
4	2				..	..				2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	4	..	4	..	..	4	..	4	9	1	3	..	3	..	1	..	16	1	..	..	17	1	18
2	..				..	..				1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	4	1	5	..	..	4	1	5	7	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	11	1	..	..	12	1	13
..	..				..	..				1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
..	..	172	23	195	14	..	186	23	209	193	17	69	10	32	6	45	10	339	43	..	..	379	50	429
22	3				..	..				27	4	7	1	4	1	2	1	..	..	40	7			
..	..	166	54	220	8	..	174	54	228	103	24	39	10	16	5	8	1	166	40	..	..	203	47	250
22	4				..	..				21	4	7	3	2	..	7	..	..	..	37	7			
..	..	194	28	222	..	..	194	28	222	99	18	26	7	11	4	33	8	169	37	..	..	227	40	267
35	1				..	..				31	3	10	..	9	..	8	..	..	..	58	3			
..	..	42	5	47	8	..	50	5	55	65	9	14	..	26	1	6	..	111	10	..	..	119	10	129
8	..				..	..				7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	402	87	489	16	..	418	87	505	267	51	79	17	53	10	47	9	446	87	..	..	549	97	646
65	5				..	..				59	7	18	3	11	..	15	..	..	..	103	10			

DIGEST OF GAOL

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Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Number of Prisoners in Confinement: Prisoners before Trial. M.	F.	Convicted at Assizes and Sessions. M.	F.	Summary Convictions. M.	F.	Criminal Lunatics. M.	F.	Committed for Examination. M.	F.	Total Adult. M.	F.
Westmoreland	Appleby	County Gaol	Adult	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	3	1
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Kendal	County House of Correction	Adult	3	..	2	..	11	1	..	..	..	..	16	1
			Juvenile	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Westmoreland	Adult	3	..	4	..	12	1	..	1	..	..	19	2
			Juvenile	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wilts	Fisherton Anger (Salisbury)	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	15	3	26	9	21	1	..	..	..	..	62	13
			Juvenile	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Devizes	County House of Correction	Adult	11	6	75	2	32	8	..	..	..	..	118	16
			Jnvenile	..	..	5	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Marlborough	County Bridewell	Adult	7	3	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	12	3
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Wilts	Adult	33	12	101	11	57	9	..	..	1	..	192	32
			Juvenile	1	..	7	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Worcester	Worcester	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	54	11	66	14	26	1	..	..	..	..	146	26
			Juvenile	9	1	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	5	3	7	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	18	5
			Juvenile	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Worcester	Adult	59	14	73	16	32	1	..	..	..	..	164	31
			Juvenile	10	1	3	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
York	York	County Gaol	Adult	34	2	52	7	..	..	5	..	3	..	94	9
			Juvenile	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City House of Correction	Adult	3	6	10	3	2	3	..	..	..	..	15	12
			Juvenile	4	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Northallerton	County House of Correction	Adult	24	3	19	3	39	5	..	..	..	..	82	11
			Juvenile	2	1	1	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Beverley	,, ,,	Adult	20	1	11	2	17	2	..	..	..	..	48	5
			Juvenile	6	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Wakefield	,, ,,	Adult	77	20	170	33	188	33	..	..	1	1	436	87
			Juvenile	12	1	24	2	28	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Kingston-upon Hull	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	21	7	27	6	31	7	..	1	..	1	79	22
			Juvenile	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Scarborough	Borough Gaol	Adult	1	..	1	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	4	3
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Ripon	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Debtor's Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Richmond	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Liberty Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Doncaster	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Beverley	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Halifax	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Knaresborough	Borough Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Knaresborough Castle	Liberty Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Eccleshall	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of York	Adult	181	41	292	56	279	51	5	1	4	2	761	151
			Juvenile	25	3	30	2	42	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Grand Total Adult	1,793	510	6,120	1,241	3,191	862	23	12	123	30	11,250	2,655
			Grand Total Juvenile	208	42	1176	94	504	52	1	.	12	8	.	.

RETURNS, 1847—*continued.*

No. 6. at the Date of the Returns.

TABLE No. 7. Number of Recommittals in the course of the Year.

Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Total of both Sexes.	Debtors.		Total of Debtors and Criminals.		Grand Total of both Sexes.	Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		Four times or more.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
..	..	3	1	4	2	..	5	1	6	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
..	..				..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	19	1	20	1	..	20	1	21	11	3	5	1	2	..	7	..	25	4	..	..	26	4	30
3	..				..	..				..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
..	..	22	2	24	3	..	25	2	27	11	3	5	1	3	..	9	..	28	4	..	..	29	4	33
3	..				..	..				..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
..	..	65	13	78	..	2	65	15	80	26	3	21	2	6	..	7	1	60	6	..	..	69	8	77
3	..				..	..				3	1	4	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	9	2			
..	..	129	17	146	..	..	129	17	146	116	18	56	7	28	..	26	8	226	33	..	..	266	33	299
11	1				..	..				19	..	17	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	40	..			
..	..	14	3	17	..	..	14	3	17	9	5	1	4	1	1	..	..	11	10	..	..	13	12	25
2	..				..	..				2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2			
..	..	208	33	241	..	2	208	35	243	151	26	78	13	35	1	33	9	297	49	..	..	348	53	401
16	1				..	..				24	3	21	..	3	1	3	..	..	..	51	4			
..	..	159	29	188	14	..	173	29	202	101	17	44	4	9	..	18	..	172	21	..	..	184	22	206
13	3				..	..				8	1	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	12	1			
..	..	19	6	25	1	..	20	6	26	10	4	14	1	5	..	4	6	33	11	..	..	33	11	44
1	1				..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	178	35	213	15	..	193	35	228	111	21	58	5	14	..	22	6	205	32	..	..	217	33	250
14	4				..	..				8	1	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	12	1			
..	..	98	9	107	76	..	174	9	183	28	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	30	3	..	..	30	3	33
4	..				..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	23	12	35	..	..	23	12	35	18	12	7	17	5	15	12	16	42	60	..	..	52	62	114
8	..				..	..				8	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	2			
..	2	93	13	106	..	..	93	13	106	122	5	41	1	17	1	11	1	191	8	..	..	196	8	204
11	..				..	..				5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..			
..	1	56	6	62	..	..	56	6	62	38	8	11	4	4	1	6	7	59	20	..	..	64	20	84
8	..				..	..				3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..			
..	..	500	94	594	2	..	502	94	596	125	85	197	49	108	27	269	111	999	272	..	..	1103	277	1380
64	7				..	..				49	5	28	..	12	..	15	..	..	..	104	5			
..	..	80	23	103	7	..	87	23	110	12	14	3	7	3	5	13	7	31	33	..	..	51	33	84
1	1				..	..				7	..	8	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	20	..			
..	..	4	3	7	..	..	4	3	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
..	..				..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	4	1	5	..	..	4	1	5	7	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	12	..	12
1	..				..	..				2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE No. 8.

Ages of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Under 12 Years of Age.		12 Years and under 14.		14 Years and under 17.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and upwards.		Ages not ascertained.		Under 12 Years of Age.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Anglesey	Beaumaris	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	15	3	11	1	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bedford	Bedford	County Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	6	51	10	50	4	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	2	1	6	2	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Bedford	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	6	51	10	50	4	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	2	1	6	2	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Berks	Reading	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	5	67	12	74	13	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	3	1	3	2	16	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
,,	Abingdon	County House of Correction.	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	18	4	22	2	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	1	1	5	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
,,	Newbury	Borough Gaol.	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Windsor	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	9	1	2	5	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Berks	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	8	94	17	98	20	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	4	2	9	3	21	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
Brecon	Brecknock	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	12	2	12	4	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bucks	Aylesbury	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	7	109	7	77	6	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	5	3	27	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
,,	Buckingham	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Bucks	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	7	112	7	77	6	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	5	3	27	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Cambridge	Cambridge	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	1	28	3	43	2	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	2	..	..	..	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
,,	,,	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	19	4	10	8	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	1	..	2	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Wisbeach	House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	3	15	4	16	4	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
,,	Ely	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	12	1	13	3	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Cambridge.	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	4	74	12	82	17	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	4	..	2	..	14	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Cardigan	Cardigan	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	4	2	15	4	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Aberystwith	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Cardigan	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	4	2	15	4	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carmarthen	Carmarthen	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	11	2	10	3	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol.	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Carmarthen.	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	11	2	10	3	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carnarvon	Carnarvon	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	3	25	2	15	3	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

RETURNS, 1847—*continued.*

TABLE No. 9.
Ages of Prisoners under Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

12 Years and under 14.		14 Years and under 17.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and upwards.		Ages not ascertained.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
..	..	..	..	2	1	8	1	5	2	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	17	..	29	1	24	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	46	1	71	15	49	4	..	..
2	..	15	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	63	1	100	16	73	5	..	..
2	..	15	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	146	13	146	24	111	12	..	..
10	1	55	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	30	4	30	5	20	2	..	..
1	..	17	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	3	..	14	..	6	2	..	..
1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	179	17	190	29	137	16	..	..
12	1	77	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	9	..	17	1	17	5	..	..
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	234	13	239	21	151	12	..	..
6	1	88	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	3	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	234	13	243	21	154	12	..	..
6	1	88	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	29	2	44	3	45	3	..	..
4	..	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	48	10	43	13	54	18	..	..
2	..	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	16	10	24	9	30	11	..	..
1	..	12	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	14	6	30	3	29	3	..	..
..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	107	28	141	28	158	35	..	..
7	..	37	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	14	..	15	3	26	6	..	..
1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	20	..	30	4	14	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	34	..	45	7	40	6	..	..
1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	30	..	47	12	49	15	..	..
..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	30	..	47	12	49	15	..	..
..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	25	..	15	1	10	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE No. 10.
State of Instruction of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly.		Can Read and Write well.		State of Instruction not ascertained.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
10	3	8	4	5	..	4	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44	3	36	12	54	5	3	..	..	..
8	1	4	3	2	2	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44	3	36	12	54	5	3	..	..	..
8	1	4	3	2	2	..	..	..	..
67	3	50	18	67	9	15	..	..	..
8	..	5	4	9	4	..	..	..	..
20	1	18	3	10	3	..	..	..	..
3	2	6	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	2	7	4	3	2	1	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
91	6	75	25	80	14	16	..	..	..
11	2	12	5	11	5	..	..	..	..
8	6	12	1	10	..	3	..	..	..
1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
97	7	56	5	89	8	13	..	..	..
11	..	7	5	13	..	1	..	..	..
1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
98	7	57	5	90	8	13	..	..	..
11	..	7	5	13	..	1	..	..	..
20	2	36	3	25	1	10	..	..	..
2	1	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
2	2	13	4	19	4	4	2	..	..
1	..	1	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
16	5	7	1	1	1	14	4	..	..
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
16	1	..	1	12	2	..	..	..	..
1	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
54	10	56	9	57	8	28	6	..	..
7	1	4	1	9	3	..	2	..	..
4	..	7	4	11	1	3	1	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	..	7	4	11	1	3	1	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	6	3	..	10	..	3	..	..	..
1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	6	3	..	10	..	3	..	..	..
1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
25	..	10	5	12	3	5	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE No. 11.
State of Instruction of Prisoners under Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly.		Can Read and Write well.		State of Instruction not ascertained.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
7	2	6	1	2	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	1	16	..	25	1	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52	6	75	10	34	4	5	..	..	..
5	1	4	..	6	..	2	..	..	..
80	7	91	10	59	5	6	..	..	..
5	1	4	..	6	..	2	..	..	..
117	12	114	28	155	9	17	..	..	..
21	..	13	1	34	2	1	..	..	..
24	4	35	5	21	2	..	..	..	..
11	1	7	1	4	2	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	..	4	..	7	1	8	1	..	..
2	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
145	16	153	33	183	12	25	1	..	..
34	1	20	2	42	4	1	..	..	..
9	4	9	..	20	2	5	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
204	10	161	22	219	14	40	..	..	..
33	2	23	..	38	1	1	..	..	..
1	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
205	10	163	22	223	14	40	..	..	..
33	2	23	..	38	1	1	..	..	..
43	3	46	4	27	1	2	..	..	..
5	1	4	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
13	5	45	19	74	16	13	1	..	..
6	..	5	..	3	1	..	..	..	..
30	14	9	9	3	2	28	5	..	..
9	1	2	..	..	1	6	..	..	..
33	4	..	..	39	8	1	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
119	26	100	32	143	27	44	6	..	..
22	2	11	..	10	2	6	..	..	..
20	5	14	4	20	..	1	..	..	..
1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
30	4	30	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	9	44	4	20	..	5	..	..	..
1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
56	18	15	..	44	7	11	2	..	..
..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56	18	15	..	44	7	11	2	..	..
..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
25	..	18	1	5	..	2	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE No. 8.

Ages of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the year.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Under 12 Years of Age.		12 Years and under 14.		14 Years and under 17.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and upwards.		Ages not ascertained.		Under 12 Years of Age.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Chester	Chester	County Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	..	47	10	48	7	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	4	1	..	..	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	6	4	6	1	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
,,	Knutsford	House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	101	48	149	40	171	52	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	7	1	18	6	47	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1
		Total—County of Chester	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	131	48	202	54	225	60	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	11	2	18	6	53	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	2
Cornwall	Bodmin	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	15	87	18	98	29	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	5	..	7	3	21	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
,,	Falmouth	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Penzance	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	1	3	2	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Saltash	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Helstone	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Cornwall	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	18	90	21	104	33	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	5	..	8	3	23	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
Cumberland	Carlisle	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	6	22	9	29	12	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	5	2	5	..	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
,,	Whitehaven	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
,,	Cockermouth	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
		Total—County of Cumberland	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	6	22	9	29	12	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	5	2	5	..	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..
Denbigh	Ruthin	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	7	24	10	13	4	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Derby	Derby	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	6	57	4	87	15	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	4	..	6	2	17	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Devon	Exeter	County Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	98	29	202	53	227	48	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	2	16	5	31	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2
,,	,,	County Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	3	20	10	21	17	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	..	12	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
,,	Plymouth	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2	12	2	9	2	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
,,	Barnstaple	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
,,	Tiverton	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	6	..	6	2	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
,,	Bideford	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	1	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
,,	Bradnench	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Dartmouth	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Plympton Earle	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Devon	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	131	34	245	70	268	70	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	2	18	5	54	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	2

RETURNS, 1847—*continued*.

TABLE No. 9.

Ages of Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

12 Years and under 14.		14 Years and under 17.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and upwards.		Ages not ascertained.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
..	..	..	..	13	..	24	2	5	1	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	63	51	80	58	82	34	..	..
21	..	30	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	157	15	254	38	263	49	..	..
18	1	74	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	233	66	358	98	350	84	..	..
40	1	104	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	38	33	86	34	129	22	..	..
6	..	15	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	5	..	36	5	5	2	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	5	1	3	1	1	..	..
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	43	38	124	42	136	26	..	..
6	..	18	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	51	33	73	11	44	23	..	..
4	4	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	2	3	4	13	3	..	..
3	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	..	6	2	5	2	..	..
2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	55	35	82	17	62	28	..	..
9	4	12	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	30	6	36	4	7	4	..	..
..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	119	14	194	29	195	31	..	..
13	3	54	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	15	2	43	10	48	21	..	..
1	..	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	85	42	132	67	138	45	..	..
10	5	29	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	44	23	45	23	66	23	..	..
7	1	16	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	18	8	58	22	75	13	..	..
5	..	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	8	9	3	2	7	1	..	..
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	7	6	14	1	7	1	..	..
7	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	4	2	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	180	90	295	128	345	106	5	..
37	6	68	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE No. 10.

State of Instruction of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly.		Can Read and Write well.		State of Instruction not ascertained.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
34	9	27	4	48	4	13	..	..	..
3	3	1	1	5	..	1	..	..	..
2	3	4	1	9	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
153	64	115	55	130	20	23	1	..	..
28	13	23	7	20	1	1	..	..	..
189	76	146	60	187	25	36	1	..	..
31	16	24	8	25	1	2	..	..	..
75	29	56	23	87	10	16	..	..	..
19	4	9	3	4	2	1	..	..	..
3	..	..	..	2	4	1	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	1	4	4	1	..	..	..	..
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
80	30	58	27	94	15	18	..	..	..
21	4	10	3	4	2	1	..	..	..
13	7	3	3	34	15	12	2	..	..
1	..	2	..	9	3	5	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	7	3	3	34	15	12	2	..	..
1	..	2	..	9	3	5	1	..	..
30	17	8	..	6	4	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
42	7	73	13	82	5	2	..	..	..
4	..	16	4	7	..	..	..	..	..
185	49	165	57	110	20	67	4	..	..
28	9	12	7	7	2	1	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	6	21	14	16	9	14	1	..	..
3	..	6	3	4	1	1	..	..	..
3	2	..	..	26	4	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..
4	..	2	1	..	..	2	..	..	..
2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	6	1	4	1	4	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	3	..	1	1	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
203	57	195	76	158	35	88	6	..	..
35	9	21	11	15	4	2	1	..	..

TABLE No. 11.

State of Instruction of Prisoners under Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly.		Can Read and Write well.		State of Instruction not ascertained.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
8	1	6	2	19	..	9	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
78	68	21	40	126	35	..	..	..	..
20	4	7	1	26	..	..	..	..	..
240	58	166	35	230	7	38	2	..	..
32	7	39	2	25	1	2	..	..	..
326	127	193	77	375	42	47	2	..	..
54	11	46	3	51	1	2	..	..	..
82	44	56	30	95	15	20	..	..	..
10	3	4	3	10	1	..	..	..	..
20	1	21	6	5	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	4	..	4	2	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
102	50	77	40	103	16	21	..	..	..
10	3	5	3	12	1	..	..	..	..
56	38	33	14	65	12	14	3	..	..
5	3	2	2	4	2	1	..	..	..
5	2	3	6	4	1	6	..	..	..
7	1	3	2	1	1	..	..	..	..
5	3	..	..	7	1	1	..	..	..
2	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
66	43	36	20	76	14	21	3	..	..
14	4	8	4	8	3	1	..	..	..
19	8	25	5	29	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
154	33	136	36	216	5	2	..	..	..
23	10	38	17	9	3	..	..	..	..
29	14	39	12	26	4	12	3	..	..
7	1	4	..	3	..	1	..	..	..
145	47	115	73	72	32	23	2	..	..
14	5	18	12	12	3	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	155	69
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	2
39	15	10	3	99	25	3	..	..	..
4	..	3	..	8	2	..	..	..	..
8	1	6	9	..	..	4	2	..	..
3	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
4	1	10	4	9	2	5	1	..	..
1	..	7	..	5	..	1	..	..	..
..	1	3	4	2	..	2	..	..	..
..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
225	79	183	105	208	63	49	8	160	69
30	6	39	12	28	5	4	..	26	2

TABLE No. 8.

Ages of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, i. e. Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, i. e. Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Under 12 Years of Age.		12 Years and under 14.		14 Years and under 17.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and upwards.		Ages not ascertained.		Under 12 Year of Age.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Dorset	Dorchester	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	11	84	16	85	16	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	4	1	7	..	21	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
,,	Poole	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	3	1	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
		Total—County of Dorset	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	11	86	17	88	17	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	4	1	7	1	21	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
Durham	Durham	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	10	75	19	60	29	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	4	..	7	..	12	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	1
Essex	Chelmsford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	17	..	12	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Springfield	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	105	..	114	..	128	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	10	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..
,,	Colchester	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	11	..	8	6	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	2	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Ilford	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
,,	Harwich	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Maldon	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	4	1	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Romford	Gaol for the Liberty of Havering	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Essex	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	113	23	129	17	140	19	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	12	1	36	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..
Flint	Flint	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	9	1	7	6	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glamorgan	Cardiff	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	25	35	28	24	26	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	..	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Swansea	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	15	38	16	36	12	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	2	..	4	..	10	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Glamorgan	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	40	73	44	60	38	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	2	..	6	..	18	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gloucester	Gloucester	County Gaol and Penitentiary	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	138	33	157	23	155	29	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	10	1	24	2	74	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	7	13	4	14	5	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	7	2	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Bridewell	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Horsley	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	1
,,	Northleach	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	2
,,	Little Dean	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
,,	Lawford's Gate	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1
,,	Tewkesbury	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	2	4	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
		Total—County of Gloucester	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	155	40	175	29	173	34	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	11	1	31	4	84	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	4

ETURNS, 1847—*continued*.

TABLE No. 9.

ges of Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

2 Years and under 14.		14 Years and under 17.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and upwards.		Ages not ascertained.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
..	..	..	..	69	13	111	20	161	22	..	..
5	..	30	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	3	..	4	1	4	..	..	..
4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	72	13	115	21	165	22	..	..
9	..	32	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	236	39	338	106	279	130	..	..
25	3	57	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	32	..	13	..	11	..	..
..	2	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	151	..	143	..	125	..	..	..
5	..	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	21	3	31	5	25	4	..	..
8	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	..	..
2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	92	14	108	10	75	15	..	..
2	..	19	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	264	49	283	28	230	30	..	..
17	2	100	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	13	2	23	4	25	4	..	..
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	36	21	96	36	44	18	..	..
2	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	14	2	27	6	25	4	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	50	23	123	42	69	22	..	..
3	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	37	10	16	4	7	4	..	..
..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	35	18	49	13	52	7	..	..
8	4	28	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	71	25	60	30	110	16	..	..
28	1	57	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	25	6	35	11	51	1	..	..
5	3	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	37	7	27	8	40	5	..	..
8	1	30	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	3	..	9	..	3	2	..	..
1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	208	66	196	66	263	35	..	..
51	9	139	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE No. 10.

State of Instruction of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly.		Can Read and Write well.		State of Instruction not ascertained.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
65	12	71	17	51	9	32	5	..	..
7	4	19	1	5	..	1	..	..	..
1	..	1	1	3	1	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
66	12	72	18	54	10	33	5	..	..
7	4	19	2	5	..	1	..	..	..
66	24	25	15	94	18	6	1	..	..
13	1	4	1	6	..	..	..	..	..
..	14	..	19	..	12	..	3	..	..
..	2	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..
152	..	76	..	102	..	17	..	..	..
18	..	9	..	10	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	2	4	6	9	2	2	..	..	..
1	..	5	1	5	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	1	1	..	3	..	4	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
164	17	81	25	114	14	23	3	..	..
19	2	14	2	15	2	1	..	..	..
8	3	6	2	6	2	2	..	..	..
2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
32	25	25	33	22	21	2	..	..	..
5	1	4	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	29	14	7	39	6	10	1	..	..
6	1	4	1	3	..	3	..	..	..
66	54	39	40	61	27	12	1	..	..
11	2	8	1	4	1	3	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
132	20	137	32	116	23	65	10	..	..
21	6	44	6	30	2	13	1	..	..
10	4	17	3	11	9	5	..	..	..
..	..	10	1	..	..	7	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	1	1	7	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
144	24	154	35	128	33	77	11	..	.
21	6	54	7	31	2	20	2	..	..

TABLE No. 11.

State of Instruction of Prisoners under Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly		Can Read and Write well.		State of Instruction not ascertained.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.
100	19	104	25	71	10	66	1	..	..
11	4	14	3	7	..	7	..	..	..
1	..	2	1	7	..	1	..	..	..
2	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
101	19	106	26	78	10	67	1	..	..
13	4	20	3	7	..	7	..	..	..
319	108	146	93	436	72	2	2	..	..
53	9	14	2	27	2	..	..	..	..
..	20	..	16	..	20	..	..	..	..
..	2	..	3	..	4	..	..	..	..
169	..	87	..	142	..	21	..	..	..
24	..	26	..	30	..	..	..	..	..
22	1	17	7	35	4	3	..	..	..
13	..	11	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
119	11	58	18	94	9	4	1	..	..
10	2	5	3	10	3	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
311	32	162	41	274	33	30	1	..	..
48	4	42	6	43	7	1	..	..	..
18	7	19	2	18	1	6	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
88	40	46	18	33	14	9	3	..	..
3	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	6	19	3	26	3	3	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
106	46	65	21	59	17	12	3	..	..
4	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	10	39	21	37	6	26	1	..	..
20	3	20	3	1	3	12	1	..	..
50	14	114	29	60	25	17	3	..	..
19	2	44	4	45	2	1	..	..	..
34	2	43	12	20	4	14	..	..	..
7	2	14	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	7	23	7	33	3	7	3	..	..
10	1	7	..	15	1	10	1	..	..
11	2	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
196	38	238	75	166	42	67	12	..	..
59	8	91	8	65	7	23	2	..	..

TABLE No. 8.

Ages of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Under 12 Years of Age.		12 Years and under 14.		14 Years and under 17.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and upwards.		Ages not ascertained.		Under 12 Years of Age.	
				M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Hants.	Winchester	County Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	71	22	109	14	100	15	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	9	..	12	1	20	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Gosport	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Portsmouth	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	4	20	5	28	9	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	1	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..
,,	Southampton	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	4	19	4	18	5	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	2	..	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Newport (Isle of Wight)	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	4	20	2	14	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Parkhurst (Isle of Wight)	Juvenile Prison	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Andover	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	5	1	4	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Hants	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	117	35	173	26	164	29	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	13	1	20	3	35	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..
Hereford	Hereford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	8	40	15	42	10	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	4	..	14	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	4	..	6	2	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Hereford	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	12	44	15	48	12	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	4	1	15	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Herts.	Hertford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	3	69	8	77	4	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	1	..	15	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
,,	St. Albans	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	16	..	26	2	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
		Total—County of Herts	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	6	85	8	103	6	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	1	..	16	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Huntingdon	Huntingdon	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	4	26	3	14	5	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	2	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Kent	Maidstone	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	91	16	148	29	135	36	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	3	1	15	..	31	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	4
,,	Canterbury (St. Augustine's)	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	1	28	1	13	2	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	2	..	2	1	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
,,	Canterbury	City Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	1	10	2	11	6	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
,,	Deal	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Dover	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	5	13	6	12	9	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	3	..	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
,,	Dover Castle	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Sandwich	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	1	7	3	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
,,	Folkstone	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Romney Marsh	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Faversham	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
,,	Hythe	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tenterden	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Kent	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	131	27	218	39	183	56	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	8	2	19	2	38	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	4

RETURNS, 1847—*continued*.

TABLE No. 9.

Ages of Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

12 Years and under 14.		14 Years and under 17.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and upwards.		Ages not ascertained.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
..	..	..	..	12	..	19	..	10	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	130	22	170	22	111	15	..	..
8	..	32	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	66	27	84	28	98	10	..	..
9	3	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	29	11	62	20	51	17	28	..
4	..	15	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	22	16	67	9	36	4	..	..
..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	33	3	27	3	44	8	..	..
6	4	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	..	18	2	5	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	294	79	447	84	355	54	28	..
27	7	86	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	27	11	38	9	37	7	..	..
3	..	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	16	9	25	15	29	7	..	..
3	1	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	43	20	63	24	66	14	..	..
6	1	17	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	91	12	134	15	123	13	..	..
7	1	29	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	49	3	36	4	30	5	..	..
4	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	140	15	170	19	153	18	..	..
11	1	34	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	30	8	53	7	44	3	..	..
2	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	344	100	434	150	317	115	..	..
22	5	95	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	43	7	74	15	72	15	..	..
6	2	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	8	..	6	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	6	1	10	5	24	2	..	..
..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	2	2	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	38	1	45	5	76	22	..	.
6	2	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	9	2	22	4	24	4	..	..
..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	..	3	1	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	452	111	599	180	520	160	3	..
34	9	125	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE No. 10.

State of Instruction of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly.		Can Read and Write well.		State of Instruction not ascertained.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
94	12	61	14	104	22	19	3	..	..
15	2	13	2	12	6	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	4	5	6	39	8	9	..	..	..
1	2	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
13	4	5	6	26	3	8	..	..	..
4	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	1	4	..	31	5	3	..	..	..
2	..	1	..	4	1	3	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	1	1	4	..	5	1	..	..
2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
128	21	76	27	204	38	46	4	..	..
24	5	16	2	24	7	4	..	..	..
78	17	19	12	10	4	..	..	..	..
11	..	6	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
5	3	1	2	10	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
83	20	20	14	20	5	..	..	..	..
11	..	6	2	2	1	1	..	..	..
86	2	34	6	45	5	23	2	..	..
5	1	4	..	6	1	2	..	..	..
15	1	9	2	14	1	10	1	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
101	3	43	8	59	6	33	3	..	..
5	1	5	..	6	1	2	..	..	..
13	2	13	5	25	5	..	..	..	..
1	..	9	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
144	24	39	24	175	33	16	..	..	..
28	1	4	2	17	3	..	..	..	..
18	2	13	1	23	1	2	..	..	..
4	2	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
11	6	8	2	15	1	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
6	1	10	5	24	2	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	5	3	5	22	10	2	..	..	..
3	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	1	1	3	4	2	3	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	3	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
188	38	66	35	254	49	24	..	..	..
36	6	6	4	23	5	..	..	..	..

TABLE No. 11.

State of Instruction of Prisoners under Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly.		Can Read and Write well.		State of Instruction not ascertained.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
14	..	5	..	21	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
166	19	95	24	120	14	30	2	..	..
20	..	9	2	11	1	..	..	..	..
41	14	53	25	110	19	44	7	..	..
10	2	6	1	3	1	2	..	..	..
44	12	17	22	78	14	3	..	28	..
13	4	8	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
28	9	12	8	69	11	16	1	..	..
2	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	3	16	3	62	8	2	..	..	..
5	..	3	1	14	3	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	..	..	1	2	..	12	1	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
328	57	198	83	462	66	108	11	28	..
50	6	26	5	46	5	2	..	..	..
31	11	45	12	26	4	..	..	..	..
7	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	13	14	10	29	8	6	..	..	..
5	2	5	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
52	24	59	22	55	12	6	..	..	..
12	2	9	3	2	..	..	..	..	..
160	12	72	16	102	12	14	..	..	..
19	6	9	1	10	..	..	..	..	..
60	6	26	4	16	2	13	..	..	..
5	1	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
220	18	98	20	118	14	27	..	..	..
24	7	12	1	12	..	..	..	..	..
35	4	43	9	48	5	1	..	..	..
3	1	6	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
497	170	115	96	470	99	13	..	..	..
64	18	17	8	43	2	..	..	..	..
62	16	56	12	70	9	1	..	..	..
8	1	5	1	15	..	..	..	..	..
5	..	..	..	8	..	2	..	..	..
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
..	..	..	..	5	2	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	17	19	4	83	6	7	1	..	..
7	..	1	2	9	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	3	7	5	33	2	2	..	..	..
3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	4	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
628	206	202	117	676	119	27	1	41	8
83	21	23	12	70	2	..	..	1	2

TABLE No. 8.

Ages of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Under 12 Years of Age.		12 Years and under 14.		14 Years and under 17.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and upwards.		Ages not ascertained.		Under 12 Years of Age.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Lancaster	Lancaster	County Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	4	26	8	18	4	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	1	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Preston	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	19	102	34	92	34	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	9	1	12	4	36	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3
,,	Kirkdale	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	99	27	174	31	157	41	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	10	1	10	1	25	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
,,	Liverpool	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	140	59	163	83	101	61	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	3	2	9	2	44	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88	14
,,	Salford	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	285	94	346	141	348	147	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	13	2	29	1	112	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	..
		Total—County of Lancaster	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	603	203	811	297	716	287	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	35	7	61	8	221	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	126	17
Leicester	Leicester	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	5	67	11	75	8	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	6	..	4	2	10	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	8	29	3	16	12	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	3	..	8	..	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
		Total—County of Leicester	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	13	96	14	91	20	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	9	..	12	2	21	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
Lincoln	Lincoln	County Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	29	1	10	1	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	8	10	4	19	4	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
,,	Louth	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	2	14	3	10	4	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Spilsby	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	4	16	7	23	5	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1
,,	Kirton	County Bridewell	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	6	20	1	11	6	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
,,	Falkingham	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2	14	4	22	6	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
,,	Spalding	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	13	1	19	2	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Boston	Borough Gaol and County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	3	8	4	17	7	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
,,	Grantham	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	1	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
,,	Stamford	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
,,	Great Grimsby	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Lincoln	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	76	28	130	27	134	36	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	1	6	1	23	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	2
Merioneth	Dolgelly	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	8	1	6	2	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bala	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Merioneth	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	8	1	6	2	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middlesex	Clerkenwell	County Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Coldbath-fields	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	67	2
,,	Newgate	City and County Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	702	139	774	224	654	173	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	18	1	68	2	220	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Giltspur-street	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	8	22	7	18	9	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
,,	Whitecross-street	City Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bridge-street	City Bridewell	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	33
,,	Tothill-fields	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	706	343	433	229	241	130	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	21	7	41	9	487	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	19
,,	Millbank	Millbank Prison	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Pentonville	Pentonville Prison	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Middlesex	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	1425	490	1229	460	913	312	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	39	8	109	11	708	77	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	130	55

RETURNS, 1847—*continued.*

TABLE No. 9.

Ages of Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

12 Years and under 14.		14 Years and under 17.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and upwards.		Ages not ascertained.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
..	..	..	..	5	..	1	1	8	3	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	112	20	230	43	274	63	..	..
16	2	42	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	130	20	187	22	219	30	..	..
10	..	34	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	954	726	1514	1481	1806	1180	..	..
140	38	277	118	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	532	151	785	378	771	312	..	..
58	5	221	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1733	917	2717	1925	3078	1588	..	..
224	45	574	158	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	76	4	101	9	106	10	..	..
12	..	31	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	80	6	83	8	83	5	5	..
6	..	30	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
..	..	..	..	155	10	184	17	189	15	5	..
18	..	61	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	9	1	16	11	16	3	..	..
2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	58	7	94	10	103	8	..	..
4	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	25	1	51	7	56	4	..	..
3	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	62	4	96	11	96	16	..	..
..	..	9	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	32	1	36	2	26	5	..	..
1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	11	..	18	3	10	4	..	..
..	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	13	7	38	11	32	10	..	..
3	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	..	10	..	3	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	7	2	6	2	..	..
..	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	213	21	375	57	349	52	..	..
13	1	53	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	3	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	3	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1132	323	1461	776	1269	613	..	..
95	7	342	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	126	165	270	164	236	146	..	..
4	1	26	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	272	88	227	153	191	159	..	..
36	1	157	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1014	462	433	681	837	535	..	..
67	16	353	85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2544	1038	2393	1774	2534	1453	..	..
202	25	878	163	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE No. 10.

State of Instruction of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly.		Can Read and Write well.		State of Instruction not ascertained.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
12	5	13	6	32	5	1	..	..	..
2	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
109	45	51	19	93	23	6	..	..	..
19	8	26	3	11	..	1	..	..	..
145	48	83	29	161	22	41	..	..	..
25	9	8	2	11	2	1	..	..	..
116	102	31	52	227	49	30	..	..	..
28	12	8	3	19	3	1	..	..	..
306	163	196	153	417	64	60	2	..	..
73	15	43	15	27	3	11	..	..	..
688	363	374	259	930	163	138	2	..	..
147	44	86	24	70	8	14	..	..	..
29	6	59	11	75	7	16	..	..	..
5	1	9	2	6	1	..	..	..	..
12	9	3	2	32	9	26	3	..	..
7	..	2	..	6	..	7	1	..	..
41	15	62	13	107	16	42	3	..	..
12	1	11	2	12	1	7	1	..	..
13	1	12	..	19	1	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
6	1	..	..	20	13	9	2	..	..
1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
8	..	8	6	17	3	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	3	1	..	..	..	..
16	8	8	1	24	7	3	..	..	..
3	1	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
12	4	7	8	18	1	5	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	4	8	6	19	1	2	1	..	..
1	..	4	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
16	1	5	1	14	3	2	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	5	12	5	19	4	1	..	..	..
..	..	2	1	2	1	..	..	..	..
3	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	..	6	1	2	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
95	26	60	27	157	34	28	4	..	..
5	1	8	5	15	3	1	..	..	..
3	..	1	..	10	2	1	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	1	..	10	2	1	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1132	323	1461	776	1269	613	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
126	165	270	164	236	146	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
272	88	227	153	191	159	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1014	462	433	681	837	535	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2544	1038	2393	1774	2534	1453	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE No. 11.

State of Instruction of Prisoners under Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly.		Can Read and Write well.		State of Instruction not ascertained.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
3	1	4	3	6	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
283	76	114	37	212	13	7	..	..	..
41	7	14	2	7	..	..	..	..	..
246	42	84	15	183	14	22	1	..	..
23	1	7	4	21	1	..	..	..	..
1397	1625	562	959	2177	802	138	1	..	..
282	129	90	27	127	14	6	..	..	..
758	464	430	252	806	117	94	8	..	..
154	26	84	7	64	2	4	..	..	..
2687	2208	1194	1266	3385	946	262	10	..	..
500	163	195	40	219	17	10	..	..	..
57	3	101	15	107	5	18	..	..	..
11	1	10	1	23	..	1	..	..	..
83	9	5	..	83	6	75	4	5	..
21	..	1	..	13	..	6	1	4	..
140	12	106	15	190	11	93	4	5	..
32	1	11	1	36	..	7	1	4	..
..	..	..	..	5	..	2	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	4	4	6	13	4	12	1	..	..
2	..	3	..	4	..	1	..	..	..
70	10	48	13	132	2	5	..	..	..
3	..	5	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
41	4	32	4	51	4	11	..	..	..
5	1	3	1	4	1	..	..	..	..
78	11	74	13	81	5	21	2	..	..
3	1	3	1	4	2	1	..	..	..
27	2	23	2	40	4	4	..	..	..
3	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
4	5	10	..	24	2	1	..	..	..
..	..	2	1	5	..	..	..	..	..
21	8	15	12	43	8	4	..	..	..
3	..	3	..	11	..	..	..	..	..
4	..	1	..	6	..	4	..	..	..
2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	4	2	6	2	4	..	..	..
1	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
257	44	211	52	401	31	68	3	..	..
22	3	23	5	40	3	2	..	..	..
4	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
790	874	563	132	2509	706	..	..	..	..
230	15	51	7	223	30	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
174	194	48	72	301	187	109	22	..	..
4	2	2	1	23	14	3	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
314	224	99	88	277	88	..	..	..	..
111	48	41	3	61	3	..	..	..	..
97	372	106	264	2081	1042	..	..	..	..
134	82	17	6	310	32	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1375	1664	816	556	5169	2023	111	22	..	..
479	147	111	17	617	79	3	..	..	..

TABLE No. 8.

Ages of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Under 12 Years of Age.		12 Years and under 14.		14 Years and under 17.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and upwards.		Ages not ascertained.		Under 12 Years of Age.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Monmouth	Monmouth	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	5	40	13	24	4	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	1	3	1	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Usk	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	5	49	14	42	12	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	2	..	3	1	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Monmouth	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	10	89	27	66	16	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	2	1	6	2	10	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Montgomery	Montgomery	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	16	6	12	5	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norfolk	Norwich	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	..	76	..	99	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	6	..	7	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	8	17	6	13	2	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	3	1	18	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
,,	Swaffham	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	2	74	7	55	4	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	8	..	11	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Walsingham	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	9	39	14	32	9	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	5	..	4	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Wymondham	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	16	..	23	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
,,	Great Yarmouth	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	2	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	King's Lynn	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	3	2	1	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
,,	Thetford	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Norfolk	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	131	40	213	47	209	39	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	12	..	24	1	52	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1
Northampton	Northampton	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	9	60	6	56	8	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	3	..	3	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2	13	2	12	7	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	3	..	3	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Peterborough	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	1	8	2	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
,,	,,	Total—County of Northampton	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	11	76	9	76	17	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	6	..	6	2	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Northumberland	Morpeth	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	4	18	3	20	7	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tynemouth	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..
,,	Alnwick	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Hexham	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Newcastle-upon-Tyne	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	4	21	9	17	9	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	4	..	8	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	3
,,	Berwick-upon-Tweed	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
		Total—County of Northumberland	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	9	43	14	37	16	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	4	..	14	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71	4

TURNS, 1847—*continued.*

TABLE No. 9.

Ages of Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

2 Years and under 14.		14 Years and under 17.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and upwards.		Ages not ascertained.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
..	..	..	..	10	..	9	2	5	1	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	43	19	94	21	62	20	..	..
6	1	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	53	19	103	23	67	21	..	..
6	1	13	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	14	8	17	3	16	4	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	90	..	115	..	119	..	..	..
8	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	44	3	52	4	34	1	..	..
1	..	31	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	36	..	48	..	45	..	..	..
3	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	32	9	52	17	65	10	..	..
6	..	12	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	13	..	27	..	21	..	..
..	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	24	4	30	7	26	3	..	..
2	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	40	10	31	5	16	5	..	..
6	1	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	4	..	4	3	17	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	270	39	332	63	322	40	..	..
26	3	91	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	55	11	99	6	107	8	..	..
7	..	15	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	18	..	41	6	34	5	..	..
..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	7	2	14	3	13	..	..	..
1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	80	13	154	15	154	13	..	..
8	..	22	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	44	5	43	17	44	18	..	..
1	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	15	9	31	13	26	18	..	..
2	..	19	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	1	5	1	8	6	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	13	3	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	88	30	124	54	91	59	..	..
38	9	64	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	1	2	1	4	1	..	..
..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	151	46	210	86	186	105	..	..
41	10	94	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE No. 10.

State of Instruction of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year

Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly.		Can Read and Write well.		State of Instruction not ascertained.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
23	5	33	5	31	11	8	1	..	..
1	1	5	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
30	10	39	15	37	6	12	..	..	..
6	..	1	1	4	2	..	..	..	..
53	15	72	20	68	17	20	1	..	..
7	1	6	3	5	2	..	..	..	..
9	4	13	6	10	3	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..
99	..	37	..	36	..	55	..	..	..
10	..	4	..	11	..	3	..	..	..
19	5	11	2	18	7	2	2	..	..
7	5	6	..	7	1	1	..	..	..
61	4	..	..	75	6	28	3	..	..
6	..	..	..	11	4	3	..	..	..
36	8	25	9	15	11	10	4	..	..
4	..	3	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
..	22	..	23	..	8	..	4	..	..
..	3	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	..	2	1	3	..	2	1	..	..
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	3	2	1	1	..	2	..	..	..
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	2	2	..	2	2	2	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
225	42	77	36	150	34	101	14	..	..
30	8	15	8	36	5	7	..	..	..
39	4	41	14	60	5	..	..	..	..
1	..	3	..	6	1	..	..	..	..
1	3	3	2	23	3	6	3	..	..
..	1	5	1	4	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	4	..	7	2	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
41	8	48	16	90	10	7	3	..	..
1	1	8	1	11	1	..	..	..	..
10	3	9	6	26	4	5	1	..	..
2	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	8	8	11	32	3	2	..	..	..
2	1	..	..	10	2	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	12	17	17	61	8	10	2	..	..
4	1	3	..	11	2	..	..	..	..

TABLE No. 11.

State of Instruction of Prisoners under Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly.		Can Read and Write well.		State of Instruction not ascertained.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
..	1	14	2	10	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54	20	53	28	77	11	15	1	..	..
4	..	4	2	10	..	..	..	..	..
54	21	67	30	87	11	15	1	..	..
4	..	5	2	10	..	..	..	..	..
12	7	17	5	18	3	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
129	..	62	..	45	..	88	..	..	..
11	..	8	..	4	..	5	..	..	..
50	5	24	2	52	1	4	..	..	..
19	4	7	1	7	1	..	..	..	..
44	..	..	..	62	..	23	..	..	..
4	..	..	..	10	..	3	..	..	..
73	13	15	..	31	13	30	10	..	..
7	1	3	..	6	2	2	..	..	..
..	21	..	33	..	3	..	4	..	..
..	2	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	1	12	6	33	4	20	3	..	..
9	..	1	..	3	..	1	..	..	..
29	7	28	5	20	3	10	5	..	..
4	1	2	1	1	..	8	..	..	..
7	..	4	..	14	3	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
347	47	145	46	257	27	175	22	..	..
54	8	21	7	33	3	19	..	..	..
86	15	65	7	109	3	1	..	..	..
6	2	8	2	10	..	..	..	..	..
19	3	24	6	41	2	9	..	..	..
..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
10	1	5	3	17	1	2	..	..	..
4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
115	19	94	16	167	6	12	..	..	..
10	2	11	3	12	..	..	..	..	..
33	15	31	13	59	9	8	3	..	..
4	1	1	..	5	..	1	..	..	..
22	19	19	20	29	1	2	..	..	..
17	2	6	1	9	..	1	..	..	..
7	4	1	2	5	2	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	2	3	11	..	4	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
93	65	33	40	177	38	..	..	..	..
87	20	25	1	48	1	..	..	..	..
1	1	1	..	4	2	2	..	..	..
..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
158	104	87	78	285	52	17	3	..	..
109	25	33	3	62	1	2	..	..	..

TABLE No. 8.

Ages of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Under 12 Years of Age.		12 Years and under 14.		14 Years and under 17.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and upwards.		Ages not ascertained.		Under 12 Years of Age.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Notts.	Nottingham	County Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	5	46	10	44	9	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	2	..	7	..	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
,,	,,	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	3	24	9	15	5	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	3	..	5	..	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Southwell	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	3	24	5	27	3	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	1	1	9	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
,,	Newark-upon-Trent	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Radford	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Notts	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	11	94	24	86	17	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	5	..	13	1	27	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Oxford	Oxford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	5	80	9	63	9	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	2	..	..	..	17	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	6	3	12	3	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Banbury	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	11	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	1	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Oxford	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	8	97	13	76	12	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	3	..	1	..	27	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2
Pembroke	Haverfordwest	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	19	11	35	6	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Radnor	Presteign	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	3	7	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
,,	New Radnor	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Radnor	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	3	7	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Rutland	Oakham	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	12	3	14	4	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salop	Shrewsbury	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	10	53	18	67	14	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	4	1	6	6	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
,,	Wellington	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Ludlow	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bridgenorth	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Salop	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	11	54	20	70	14	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	4	1	6	6	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Somerset	Wilton	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	21	80	18	63	16	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	17	1	18	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
,,	Shepton Mallet	County House of Correction	Adult	8	..	..	..	..	..	71	8	89	19	80	12	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	16	5	29	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2
,,	Bristol	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	6
,,	,,	Common Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	25	63	27	87	23	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	5	1	9	1	39	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
,,	Bath	City Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	19	13	9	15	12	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	3	..	6	3	22	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..
		Total—County of Somerset	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	209	73	245	73	245	63	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	20	1	48	10	108	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	8

ETURNS, 1847—*continued.*

TABLE No. 9.

Ages of Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

12 Years and under 14.		14 Years and under 17.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and upwards.		Ages not ascertained.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
..	..	..	..	20	..	25	2	30	1	..	..
6	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	68	4	33	5	36	6	..	..
..	..	28	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	161	3	190	9	143	12	..	..
11	1	51	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	249	7	248	16	209	19	..	..
17	1	87	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	124	26	143	20	132	18	..	..
8	2	48	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	9	28	24	34	19	5	..	..
1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	3	1	9	2	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	136	55	176	56	152	23	..	..
9	2	51	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	30	11	42	14	44	8	..	..
2	..	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	3	3	8	2	8	1	..	..
1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	3	3	8	2	8	1	..	..
1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	15	1	21	..	18	..	..	..
1	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	125	14	190	31	155	22	..	..
6	..	48	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	4	..	..	..
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	127	15	191	32	160	22	..	..
7	1	49	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	91	30	76	34	105	16	..	..
17	3	40	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	112	57	123	42	144	24	..	..
16	1	71	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	258	130	281	139	241	114	..	..
100	13	193	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	17	3	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	65	16	67	14	53	31	..	..
17	2	49	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	526	233	553	229	560	188	..	..
152	19	353	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE No. 10.

State of Instruction of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly.		Can Read and Write well.		State of Instruction not ascertained.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
28	6	27	7	32	9	15	2	..	..
5	..	5	1	6	..	2	..	..	..
14	9	..	1	37	7	5	..	..	..
10	..	..	..	7	1	..	..	..	..
16	1	9	4	33	6	3	..	..	..
4	..	1	1	5	5	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
58	16	36	12	102	22	23	2	..	..
19	..	6	2	18	6	2	..	..	..
58	11	33	10	79	2	7	..	..	..
6	1	7	1	5	..	1	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	16	7	4	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	..	..	12	3	1	..	..	..
5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
63	11	33	10	107	12	12	..	..	..
11	1	7	1	12	..	1	..	..	..
11	12	20	3	17	1	15	1	..	..
1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
3	..	4	3	3	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	4	3	3	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	4	7	2	12	2	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52	20	21	12	68	10	1	..	..	..
10	5	5	2	6	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53	22	24	13	70	10	1	..	..	..
10	5	5	2	6	1	..	..	..	..
15	8	61	22	88	32	37	13	..	..
14	..	18	3	15	3	6	..	..	..
10	11	8	11	30	17	2	1	..	..
12	3	5	2	14	..	..	..	..	..
171	53	173	59	250	78	105	19	..	..
55	5	55	11	51	6	15	..	..	..

TABLE No. 11.

State of Instruction of Prisoners under Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly.		Can Read and Write well.		State of Instruction not ascertained.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
25	1	20	..	25	2	5	..	..	..
3	..	5	1	6	..	2	..	..	..
42	9	27	3	64	3	4	..	..	..
9	..	6	1	13	..	..	..	..	..
138	8	130	10	213	6	13	..	..	..
19	1	21	..	23	2	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
205	18	177	13	302	11	22	..	..	..
31	1	32	2	42	2	2	..	..	..
164	20	71	23	162	21	2	..	..	..
28	6	10	..	23	..	..	..	..	..
10	17	8	31	33	19	1	..	..	..
2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	12	2	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
174	37	79	55	207	42	4	..	..	..
30	6	11	..	24	..	..	..	..	..
30	17	41	12	39	3	6	1	..	..
2	1	1	1	5	..	..	..	..	..
6	1	4	5	9	..	..	..	..	..
7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	1	4	5	9	..	..	..	..	..
7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	..	19	1	22	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
90	14	164	41	214	12	2	..	..	..
18	1	17	2	20	1	2	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	1	1	1	1	4	..	..	..
..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
91	14	166	42	215	13	6	..	..	..
18	1	19	3	20	1	2	..	..	..
71	20	68	33	95	21	38	6	..	..
11	4	25	4	21	1	2	1	..	..
139	49	87	49	107	13	46	12	..	..
30	5	29	2	28	5	6	..	..	..
207	146	129	113	292	81	152	43	..	..
146	43	48	11	109	5	36	2	..	..
3	..	9	3	8	..	3	..	..	..
1	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
55	25	40	20	87	16	3	..	..	..
28	4	23	3	29	..	..	..	..	..
475	240	333	218	589	131	242	61	..	..
216	56	129	20	188	11	44	3	..	..

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	TABLE No. 8. Ages of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.														Under 12 Years of Age.	
				Under 12 Years of Age.		12 Years and under 14.		14 Years and under 17.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and upwards.		Ages not ascertained.			
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Stafford	Stafford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	156	32	254	41	231	51	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	12	2	30	6	38	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	5
,,	Lichfield	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	4	2	5	1	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Stafford	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	159	34	258	43	236	52	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	12	2	30	7	42	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	5
Suffolk	Bury St. Edmund's	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	8	60	7	48	9	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	3	..	..	..	11	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Ipswich	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	12	45	8	44	9	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	2	1	15	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	6	16	2	13	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	2	..	1	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
,,	Beccles	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	20	4	18	2	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	3	..	3	..	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
		Total—County of Suffolk	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	84	29	141	21	123	20	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	9	..	6	1	39	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Surrey	Horsemonger Lane	County Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	145	38	176	68	139	60	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	10	..	23	3	95	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Brixton	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	7
,,	Guildford	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
,,	Kingston-on-Thames	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	4
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Southwark	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Queen's Prison	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Croydon	Town Gaol and Lock-up House	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Surrey	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	149	38	182	68	141	60	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	10	..	23	3	95	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76	12
Sussex	Lewes	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	18	93	23	114	16	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	7	1	14	3	31	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..
,,	Petworth	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	2	41	7	43	6	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	2	..	2	..	7	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
,,	Battle	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Chichester	City Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Hastings	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4	..	4	1	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
,,	Winchelsea	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Rye	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	6	2	3	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Sussex	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	74	21	144	32	164	23	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	10	1	17	3	41	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..
Warwick	Warwick	County Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	187	54	261	40	114	29	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	11	1	25	3	77	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
,,	Coventry	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	6	84	9	45	11	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	..	13	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Birmingham	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Warwick	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	249	60	345	49	159	40	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	11	1	27	3	90	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..

RETURNS, 1847—*continued*.

TABLE No. 9.

Ages of Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

12 Years and under 14.		14 Years and under 17.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and upwards.		Ages not ascertained.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
..	..	..	..	468	54	593	56	448	26	..	..
33	5	79	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	5	1	7	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	469	54	598	57	455	27	..	..
33	5	79	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	94	6	120	6	77	5	..	..
3	..	20	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	82	15	103	14	59	7	..	..
2	..	36	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	14	7	26	5	16	2	..	..
..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	28	3	33	5	24	4	..	..
2	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	218	31	282	30	176	18	..	..
7	4	64	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	160	48	302	45	225	59	..	..
3	1	13	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	747	352	472	354	392	218	..	..
154	4	697	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	156	25	138	19	83	17	..	..
8	..	52	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	104	132	143	120	131	172	..	..
14	1	74	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1167	557	1055	538	831	466	..	..
179	6	836	84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	60	16	116	11	121	23	..	..
21	3	30	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	51	5	76	6	77	11	..	..
3	..	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	3	..	10	..	4	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	12	2	13	3	23	8	..	..
3	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	5	1	3	..	7	1	..	..
..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	131	24	218	20	232	43	..	..
27	4	51	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	33	10	94	15	35	13	..	..
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	186	35	189	46	185	38	..	..
34	2	116	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	42	8	57	5	38	3	..	..
1	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	261	53	340	66	258	54	..	..
36	2	124	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE No. 10.

State of Instruction of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly.		Can Read and Write well.		State of instruction not ascertained.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
226	48	174	46	178	12	63	18	..	..
28	12	33	11	16	4	3	1	..	..
3	3	3	2	3	..	3	..	..	..
1	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
229	51	177	48	181	12	66	18	..	..
29	12	35	12	17	4	3	1	..	..
51	5	37	13	33	5	8	1	..	..
7	2	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
48	13	33	8	40	8	6	..	..	..
8	..	5	4	4	2	1	..	..	..
7	1	14	3	19	3	8	1	..	..
3	..	5	..	3	1	..	..	..	..
11	1	14	4	17	4	2	..	..	..
3	..	6	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
117	20	98	28	109	20	24	2	..	..
21	2	20	7	12	3	1	..	..	..
121	63	56	35	234	62	49	6	..	..
44	9	16	4	68	9	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
126	63	59	35	238	62	49	6	..	..
44	9	16	4	68	9	..	..	..	..
66	11	3	2	180	43	7	1	..	..
18	6	..	1	33	4	1	..	..	..
35	7	24	4	39	4	6	..	..	..
4	2	3	2	4	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	2	..	5	2	1	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	4	1	6	1	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
105	18	33	7	230	50	14	1	..	..
23	8	4	3	40	5	1	..	..	..
171	51	125	33	209	33	57	6	..	..
67	16	16	1	28	3	2	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	10	48	12	104	4	6	..	..	..
3	1	6	3	6	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
204	61	173	45	313	37	63	6	..	..
70	17	22	4	34	4	2	..	..	..

TABLE No. 11.

State of Instruction of Prisoners under Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly		Can Read and Write well.		State of Instruction not ascertained.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
490	75	474	37	419	18	126	6	..	..
57	7	59	5	12	3	4	1	..	..
5	..	2	1	2	..	4	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
495	75	476	38	421	18	130	7	..	..
57	7	59	5	12	3	4	1	..	..
111	8	99	7	79	2	2	..	..	..
8	1	8	2	7	1	..	1	..	..
80	12	66	14	86	10	12	..	..	..
7	..	11	1	22	..	..	..	..	..
10	2	14	3	24	7	8	2	..	..
..	1	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
33	2	31	5	20	5	1	..	..	..
2	2	6	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
234	24	210	29	209	24	23	2	..	..
17	4	26	4	33	2	..	1	..	..
189	70	69	17	362	60	67	5	..	..
6	4	2	1	7	1	1	..	..	..
494	384	342	211	728	316	47	13	..	..
398	33	159	15	348	24	8	..	..	..
100	13	92	26	164	22	21	..	..	..
19	1	16	3	27	1	..	..	..	..
119	158	74	131	178	135	7	..	..	..
38	7	19	6	43	6	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
902	625	577	385	1432	533	142	18	..	..
461	45	196	25	425	32	9	..	..	..
92	13	8	3	189	34	8	..	..	..
18	5	..	..	42	5	..	..	..	..
63	10	42	8	96	4	3	..	..	..
6	..	5	..	4	1	..	..	..	..
13	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	7	2	4	24	2	..	..	..	..
2	1	2	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	2	6	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
194	32	59	15	316	40	12	..	..	..
28	6	10	..	55	6	..	..	..	..
92	18	14	12	30	7	26	1	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
191	46	175	48	100	18	94	7	..	..
74	4	55	3	18	3	11	..	..	..
50	5	28	10	59	1	..	..	..	..
6	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
333	69	217	70	189	26	120	8	..	..
82	4	56	4	19	3	11	..	..	..

TABLE No. 8.

Ages of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Under 12 Years of Age.		12 Years and under 14.		14 Years and under 17.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and upwards.		Ages not ascertained.		Under 12 Years of Age.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Westmoreland	Appleby	County Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	1	8	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Kendal	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	8	1	7	2	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
		Total—County of Westmoreland	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	11	2	15	2	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Wilts	Fisherton Anger (Salisbury)	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	9	58	13	59	10	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	3	..	4	..	13	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
,,	Devizes	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	5	70	15	57	14	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	8	2	16	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Marlborough	County Bridewell	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	6	37	7	40	5	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	2	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Wilts	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	111	20	165	35	156	29	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	6	..	12	2	35	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Worcester	Worcester	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	101	27	142	34	137	31	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	5	..	10	4	41	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	3	23	9	10	3	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
		Total—County of Worcester	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	110	30	165	43	147	34	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	5	..	11	4	46	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
York	York	County Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	7	132	10	106	15	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	10	4	12	6	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	1	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1
,,	Northallerton	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	6	26	13	31	9	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	1	2	1	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	3
,,	Beverley	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	6	31	2	40	8	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Wakefield	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	173	55	226	63	190	68	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	7	..	16	2	82	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	3
,,	Kingston-upon-Hull	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	8	30	8	23	13	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	3	..	3	4	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	2
,,	Scarborough	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	5	2	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Ripon	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	5	1	4	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Richmond	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Liberty Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Doncaster	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Beverley	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Halifax	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Knaresborough	Borough Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Knaresborough Castle	Liberty Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Eccleshall	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of York	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	299	85	460	103	411	122	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	11	1	28	7	111	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	9
			Grand Total Adult.	:	:	:	:	:	:	5,407	1,588	7,236	1,888	6,481	1,755	:	:	:	:
			Grand Total Juvenile.	292	38	645	112	2,251	446	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	815	129

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TABLE No. 9.

Ages of Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

12 Years and under 14.		14 Years and under 17.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and upwards.		Ages not ascertained.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	5	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	13	4	27	4	39	13	..	..
3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	13	4	29	4	44	13	..	..
3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	54	6	55	15	47	2	..	..
4	..	17	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	133	24	123	26	138	15	..	..
9	1	45	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	19	11	18	14	17	6	..	..
1	..	10	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	206	41	196	55	202	23	..	..
14	1	72	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	102	17	155	19	105	14	..	..
9	2	28	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	13	9	28	18	24	3	..	..
1	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	115	26	183	37	129	17	..	..
10	2	33	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	48	13	51	38	78	65	..	..
3	1	15	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	150	6	196	17	140	19	..	..
8	2	40	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	109	12	142	22	113	19	..	..
4	..	32	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	464	94	657	161	739	167	..	..
40	5	120	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	83	10	124	39	108	35	..	..
9	1	61	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	4	4	8	..	3	3	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	6	..	7	..	6	..	..	..
2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	4	..	6	..	8	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..

TABLE

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Terms of Imprisonment											
				Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Anglesey.	Beaumaris . .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	Adult .	6	1	4	1	5	3	5	..	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bedford . . .	Bedford . . .	County Gaol	Adult .	39	4	29	3	34	5	20	2	7	2	2	1
			Juvenile	7	1	2	1	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction. . . .	Adult .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Bedford . . .	Adult .	39	4	29	3	34	5	20	2	7	2	2	1
			Juvenile	7	1	2	1	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Berks . . .	Reading . .	County Gaol and House of Correction .	Adult .	48	5	27	8	57	5	27	7	15	1	..	..
			Juvenile	7	3	6	3	5	2	1	..	2	..	..	..
,,	Abingdon . .	County House of Correction . . .	Adult .	10	1	7	..	10	..	6	2	13	1	..	..
			Juvenile	2	1	1	..	6	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Newbury . .	Borough Gaol.	Adult .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Windsor. . .	,, ...	Adult .	8	4	1	..	3	4	1	..	2	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Berks . . .	Adult .	66	10	35	8	70	9	34	9	30	2	..	..
			Juvenile	10	5	7	3	11	4	3	..	2	..	..	..
Brecon . . .	Brecknock . .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	Adult .	11	1	2	3	5	..	6	..	1	..	2	..
			Juvenile	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bucks . . .	Aylesbury . .	County Gaol and House of Correction .	Adult .	63	4	47	4	71	3	29	3	16	..	5	..
			Juvenile	2	1	15	2	6	..	7	1	..	..	..	1
,,	Buckingham .	Borough Gaol.	Adult .	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Bucks . . .	Adult .	63	4	48	4	73	3	29	3	16	..	5	..
			Juvenile	2	1	15	2	6	..	7	1	..	..	..	1
Cambridge . .	Cambridge . .	County Gaol and House of Correction .	Adult .	27	1	14	2	17	2	14	..	14	1	1	..
			Juvenile	2	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..
,,	,,	Town Gaol and House of Correction .	Adult .	9	3	7	5	14	3	1	..	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	1	1	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Wisbeach . .	House of Correction	Adult .	1	5	6	2	14	2	13	1	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
,,	Ely	,, ,, ...	Adult .	1	..	8	..	14	2	3	2	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Cambridge . .	Adult .	38	9	35	9	59	9	31	3	16	1	1	..
			Juvenile	3	1	8	1	3	4	1	1	3	..	..	..
Cardigan . .	Cardigan . .	County Gaol and House of Correction .	Adult .	3	..	6	3	9	..	3	..	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Aberystwith .	Town Gaol	Adult .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Cardigan . .	Adult .	3	..	6	3	9	..	3	..	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Carmarthen .	Carmarthen. .	County Gaol and House of Correction .	Adult .	11	3	1	..	5	..	2	2	2	1	1	..
			Juvenile	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol.	Adult .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Carmarthen . .	Adult .	11	3	1	..	5	..	2	2	2	1	1	..
			Juvenile	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carnarvon . .	Carnarvon . .	County Gaol and House of Correction .	Adult .	3	2	20	2	14	1	6	3	4	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

ETURNS, 1847—*continued*.

. 12 ore Trial.				TABLE No. 13. Terms of Imprisonment after Trial.																							
1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and upwards.		Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Unlimited Terms of Imprisonment.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Executed.		Sentences Deferred.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	1	1	3	1	3	..	..	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	2	2	4	1	14	4	5	..	15	3	20	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	3	3	4	1	14	4	5	1	15	3	21	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	5	..	2	..	30	5	23	4	32	3	30	4	18	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	2	3	1	4	1	8	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	1	4	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	8	..	1	3	1	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	7	..	3	..	41	6	28	7	33	4	33	8	18	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	7	5	6	1	6	1	8	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	1	..	1	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	8	1	9	1	36	4	14	2	56	3	18	..	15	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	7	2	6	2	8	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	8	1	9	1	36	4	14	2	57	3	19	..	15	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	7	2	6	2	8	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	9	1	5	1	14	2	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	1	..	1	3	..	7	1	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	8	..	6	2	1	1	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	5	1	2	2	5	3	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	4	..	13	..	26	5	8	5	24	5	27	1	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	3	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	5	1	4	..	1	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	5	1	4	..	1	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	3	..	4	1	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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TABLE

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Terms of Imprisonment: Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Chester	Chester	County Gaol	Adult	18	2	16	1	29	4	12	2	23	4	7	2
			Juvenile	7	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	1	1	1	1	5	1	6	2	2	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Knutsford	House of Correction	Adult	131	37	130	51	102	36	6	2	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	21	6	29	8	16	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Chester	Adult	150	40	147	53	136	41	24	6	25	4	7	2
			Juvenile	28	7	30	8	17	5	..	..	1	1	..	..
Cornwall	Bodmin	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	42	15	24	16	74	20	45	6	1	1	..	..
			Juvenile	8	3	8	2	11	2	3	1	..	..	..	..
,,	Falmouth	Town Gaol	Adult	1	1	1	2	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Penzance	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	1	..	1	..	4	3	..	1	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Saltash	Borough Gaol	Adult	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Helstone	,,	Adult	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Cornwall	Adult	46	17	26	19	79	23	47	7	1	1	..	..
			Juvenile	8	3	10	2	11	2	4	1	..	..	..	..
Cumberland	Carlisle	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	12	4	11	5	17	3	16	8	3	4	..	1
			Juvenile	6	2	3	1	5	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Whitehaven	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Cockermouth	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Cumberland	Adult	12	4	11	5	17	3	16	8	3	4	..	1
			Juvenile	6	2	3	1	5	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
Denbigh	Ruthin	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	16	4	12	10	9	4	9	3	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Derby	Derby	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	39	1	26	3	67	4	29	6	8	..	..	..
			Juvenile	5	..	4	1	12	1	4	1	2	..	..	..
Devon	Exeter	County Gaol	Adult	138	38	78	17	178	48	33	11	17	2	9	..
			Juvenile	22	7	4	2	17	6	..	4	1	..	..	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	County Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	15	6	11	2	17	9	5	9	2	..	1	..
			Juvenile	2	1	..	..	8	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Plymouth	Borough Gaol	Adult	3	1	2	1	18	1	3	2	1	1	..	..
			Juvenile	..	1	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
,,	Barnstaple	,,	Adult	2	1	2	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
,,	Tiverton	,,	Adult	1	..	2	1	4	..	7	1	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bideford	,,	Adult	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bradnench	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Dartmouth	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Plympton Earle	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total County of Devon	Adult	159	47	95	21	220	58	53	27	21	3	10	..
			Juvenile	26	9	4	2	29	10	6	4	3	..	..	..

ETURNS, 1847—*continued*.

o. 12. fore Trial.				TABLE No. 13. Terms of Imprisonment after Trial.																							
1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and upwards.		Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Unlimited Terms of Imprisonment.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Executed.		Sentences Deferred.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
..	..	..	..	1	1	5	2	2	..	3	..	9	1	46	4	21	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	2	5	15	8	59	17	51	22	84	33	33	11	21	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	1	5	7	15	2	8	4	8	3	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	3	6	21	11	62	18	54	22	95	35	83	16	43	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	3	6	7	17	3	8	4	8	3	15	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	3	2	3	..	13	6	11	7	31	9	27	12	35	5	6	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	4	2	3	..	15	6	14	12	34	10	27	13	35	5	6	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	6	..	3	2	3	1	4	..	3	1	4	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	1	4	3	3	8	9	8	15	1	5	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	4	1	2	2	3	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	22	3	13	3	4	1	1	..	6	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	3	..	13	3	93	33	49	10	65	25	49	7	17	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	28	6	33	12	116	43	54	13	84	32	61	11	21	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	16	1	6	2	15	2	1	3	2	2	5	1	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders *i. e.* Prisoners, under 17 Years of Age.	Terms of Imprisonment: Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Dorset	Dorchester	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	47	9	48	5	72	15	16	3	3	4	3	..
			Juvenile	12	2	2	..	8	1	7	2	..	..	..	..
,,	Poole	Town Gaol	Adult	3	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Dorset	Adult	50	10	49	6	74	15	16	3	3	4	3	..
			Juvenile	12	2	2	..	8	2	7	2	..	..	..	..
Durham	Durham	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	64	19	44	14	39	12	27	6	3	2	2	..
			Juvenile	4	..	4	1	7	..	7	1	..	..	..	..
Essex	Chelmsford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	17	..	10	..	5	..	9	..	1	..	1
			Juvenile	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Springfield	,, ,,	Adult	124	..	89	..	69	..	20	..	21	..	5	..
			Juvenile	12	..	15	..	5	..	3	..	3	..	..	..
,,	Colchester	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	2	11	1	11	7	3	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	2	1	4	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Ilford	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Harwich	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Maldon	,,	Adult	1	..	..	..	6	..	3	1	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Romford	Gaol for the Liberty of Havering	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Essex	Adult	125	19	100	11	86	12	26	10	21	1	5	1
			Juvenile	14	3	19	1	10	..	3	..	3	..	..	..
Flint	Flint	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	2	1	5	1	8	3	3	1	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glamorgan	Cardiff	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	3	9	10	11	21	23	22	23	12	7	3	..
			Juvenile	..	1	5	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Swansea	County House of Correction	Adult	38	28	21	3	16	3	8	..	5	1	1	..
			Juvenile	11	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..
		Total—County of Glamorgan	Adult	41	37	31	14	37	26	31	23	17	8	4	..
			Juvenile	11	2	5	1	2	..	4	..	..	1	..	..
Gloucester	Gloucester	County Gaol and Penitentiary	Adult	108	27	88	14	153	19	59	20	8	4	9	..
			Juvenile	28	5	27	5	35	5	14	..	..	..	1	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	8	3	14	7	17	6	4	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	8	..	6	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Bridewell and Police Station	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Horsley	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Northleach	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Little Dean	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Lawford's Gate	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tewkesbury	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	4	1	..	1	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Gloucester	Adult	120	31	102	22	171	25	66	20	8	4	9	..
			Juvenile	37	5	33	7	38	5	14	..	..	..	1	..

ETURNS, 1847—*continued.*

. 12. fore Trial.				TABLE No. 13. Terms of Imprisonment after Trial.																							
1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and upwards.		Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Unlimited Terms of Imprisonment.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Executed.		Sentences deferred.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
..	..	..	..	9	2	7	2	19	3	18	1	22	6	24	4	19	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	3	..	7	2	14	10	22	7	49	13	16	8	11	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	14	6	27	9	45	8	27	4	57	9	51	11	19	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	8	..	12	2	6	..	6	1	..	1	2	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	9	5	11	5	16	10	11	4	10	8	9	2	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	13	12	25	18	29	24	23	17	13	13	11	2	4	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	22	9	5	2	4	2	3	..	25	6	46	12	38	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	25	10	12	4	50	15	30	8	80	13	52	18	45	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	12	2	8	2	20	2	14	3	23	5	9	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, i. e. Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, i. e. Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Terms of Imprisonment: Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	
Hants	Winchester	County Gaol	Adult	68	9	52	9	63	15	46	4	8	7	2	..
			Juvenile	11	2	15	4	5	1	5	..	1	..	..	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Gosport	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Portsmouth	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	18	3	7	2	19	7	16	6	5	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	1	..	..	2	1	2	..	1	..	..	..
,,	Southampton	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	10	4	9	2	12	3	11	3	8	1	..	..
			Juvenile	2	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	..	..
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Newport (Isle of Wight)	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	13	3	12	3	6	..	13	..	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	6	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Parkhurst (Isle of Wight)	Juvenile Prison	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Andover	Borough Gaol	Adult	10	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Hants	Adult	119	21	82	16	100	25	86	13	22	8	2	..
			Juvenile	22	4	17	4	11	3	9	..	5	..	..	..
Hereford	Hereford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	31	..	40	15	25	7	6	1	5	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	7	2	8	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol	Adult	5	3	3	1	2	2	1	..	5	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Hereford	Adult	36	13	43	16	27	9	7	1	10	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	8	3	8	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
Herts	Hertford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	66	2	43	3	36	3	10	2	7	..	1	1
			Juvenile	6	..	6	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	St. Alban's	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	15	1	12	2	11	1	8	1	2	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Herts	Adult	81	3	55	5	47	4	18	3	9	..	1	1
			Juvenile	6	..	6	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Huntingdon	Huntingdon	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	18	4	2	1	15	4	8	1	..	..	2	..
			Juvenile	4	..	1	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Kent	Maidstone	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	102	18	71	13	94	29	71	12	12	2	2	..
			Juvenile	13	3	8	1	19	..	7	1	..	..	..	..
,,	Canterbury (St. Augustine's)	,, ,,	Adult	19	..	7	..	19	3	7	1	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	5	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Canterbury	City Gaol	Adult	8	..	5	1	13	3	7	5	2	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Deal	Town Gaol	Adult	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
,,	Dover	,,	Adult	9	4	7	3	8	7	2	2	8	4	..	..
			Juvenile	2	1	..	1	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
,,	Dover Castle	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Sandwich	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	4	1	1	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Folkstone	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Romney Marsh	,,	Adult	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
,,	Faversham	,,	Adult	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
,,	Hythe	,,	Adult	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tenterden	,,	Adult	2	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Kent	Adult	150	23	100	18	133	43	89	24	22	6	2	..
			Juvenile	20	4	9	2	21	4	8	4	2	..	..	..

RETURNS, 1847—*continued.*

o. 12. fore Trial.				TABLE No. 13. Terms of Imprisonment after Trial.																							
1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and upwards.		Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Unlimited Terms of Imprisonment.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Executed.		Sentences Deferred.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
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..	..	..	..	6	7	35	17	61	19	37	2	61	10	44	5	14	4	3	..	..	..	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	3	2	5	..	18	3	11	4	8	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	3	2	3	2	20	4	10	3	8	4	11	3	8	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	3	2	3	2	20	6	12	3	13	5	14	3	11	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	7	2	10	5	18	1	18	..	26	1	10	2	15	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	10	3	39	3	74	21	33	7	101	19	93	22	56	15	8	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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TABLE

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Terms of Imprisonment: Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Lancaster	Lancaster	County Gaol	Adult	8	3	4	1	22	8	8	2	6	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	1	1	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Preston	County House of Correction	Adult	95	36	67	21	56	21	2	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	28	4	11	3	18	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Kirkdale	,, ,,	Adult	82	17	57	18	123	16	87	30	48	11	..	..
			Juvenile	15	2	2	2	15	3	6	1	3	1	..	..
,,	Liverpool	Borough Gaol	Adult	65	42	73	25	104	54	158	71	4	11	..	..
			Juvenile	6	2	12	6	14	4	24	6	..	..	..	..
,,	Salford	County House of Correction	Adult	258	99	292	137	299	108	16	3	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	57	10	38	14	41	7	5	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Lancaster	Adult	508	197	493	202	604	207	271	106	58	22	..	..
			Juvenile	106	19	64	25	89	18	38	7	3	1	..	..
Leicester	Leicester	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	60	9	43	3	35	9	14	2	4	1	2	..
			Juvenile	11	1	6	..	3	1	..	2	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	21	4	16	10	26	7	3	2	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	7	1	4	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Leicester	Adult	81	13	59	13	61	16	17	4	4	1	2	..
			Juvenile	18	2	10	..	13	1	..	2	..	..	..	..
Lincoln	Lincoln	County Gaol	Adult	8	..	..	..	9	1	4	1	20	..	4	..
			Juvenile	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol	Adult	12	2	5	5	10	2	8	7	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Louth	County House of Correction	Adult	7	1	5	..	3	4	12	2	5	2	2	..
			Juvenile	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
,,	Spilsby	,, ,,	Adult	7	1	11	4	7	5	8	3	2	2	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	2	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Kirton	County Bridewell	Adult	9	3	6	..	18	4	5	5	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Falkingham	County House of Correction	Adult	11	2	4	1	14	3	6	2	3	..	..	..
			Juvenile	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Spalding	,, ,,	Adult	4	2	4	..	19	2	8	1	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Boston	Borough Gaol and County House of Correction	Adult	3	1	5	1	9	4	12	2	3	1	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Grantham	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	2	..	1	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Stamford	,, ,,	Adult	2	2	2	..	2	1	2	..	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Great Grimsby	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Lincoln	Adult	65	14	43	11	94	27	65	23	35	5	6	..
			Juvenile	10	1	5	1	7	5	4	1	2	..	..	..
Merioneth	Dolgelly	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	1	..	1	..	4	1	7	1	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bala	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Merioneth	Adult	1	..	1	..	4	1	7	1	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Middlesex	Clerkenwell	County Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Coldbath-fields	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Newgate	City and County Gaol	Adult	1368	373	561	135	104	13	4	2	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	191	16	95	10	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Giltspur-street	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	30	12	16	9	11	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Whitecross-street	City Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bridge-street	City Bridewell	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tothill-fields	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	1380	702	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	549	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Millbank	Millbank Prison	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Pentonville	Pentonville Prison	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Middlesex	Adult	2778	1087	577	144	115	16	4	2	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	740	84	96	11	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

ETURNS, 1847—*continued.*

b. 12.
fore Trial.

TABLE No. 13.
Terms of Imprisonment after Trial.

1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and upwards.		Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Unlimited Terms of Imprisonment.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Executed.		Sentence Deferred.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	66	19	67	18	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	20	9	37	16	37	29	42	9	7	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	4	2	23	4	15	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	4	1	5	4	48	18	19	14	42	11	56	15	60	9	12	2	..	..	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	1	4	4	10	2	4	1	5	1	5	1	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	2	3	2	42	18	43	24	34	16	100	52	45	23	3	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	2	3	10	..	10	..	3	..	12	9	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	10	6	36	16	78	39	52	26	214	98	140	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	7	2	1	1	33	1	11	7	22	8	36	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	20	9	45	22	189	84	151	80	328	156	404	148	179	54	42	3	..	..	2	1	10	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	11	3	16	8	57	4	29	10	53	13	72	20	18	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	13	8	8	3	94	28	69	44	359	156	378	130	141	23	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	6	6	15	5	54	29	76	21	178	98	201	95	15	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	9	5	11	3	68	6	54	2	102	10	100	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	64	51	42	14	175	73	157	69	599	263	668	236	223	29	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	43	10	22	5	108	17	111	6	165	14	196	13	18	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Committed suicide the night previous to execution.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	TABLE Terms of Imprisonment									
				Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Monmouth	Monmouth	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	45	19	6	1	5	1	10	..	3	1	2	..
			Juvenile	5	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Usk	County House of Correction	Adult	14	1	21	6	27	10	27	10	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	9	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Monmouth	Adult	59	20	27	7	32	11	37	10	3	1	2	..
			Juvenile	5	3	1	..	9	1	2	1	..	..	..	..
Montgomery	Montgomery	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	11	5	3	..	7	5	5	..	2	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..
Norfolk	Norwich	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	78	..	44	..	54	..	20	..	6	..	5	..
			Juvenile	8	..	6	..	8	..	2	..	3	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	11	2	6	4	15	4	15	3	..	..	..	1
			Juvenile	2	..	3	2	8	2	6	2	..	..	..	..
,,	Swaffham	County House of Correction	Adult	46	4	32	..	26	..	21	..	2	..	2	..
			Juvenile	10	..	2	..	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Walsingham	,, ,,	Adult	19	8	21	3	20	7	22	12	..	..	1	..
			Juvenile	2	..	1	..	4	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Wymondham	,, ,,	Adult	..	17	..	12	..	16	..	3	..	1	..	..
			Juvenile	..	4	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	..
,,	Great Yarmouth	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	1	..	1	..	4	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	King's Lynn	,, ,,	Adult	1	..	2	1	3	1	1	2	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Thetford	Borough Gaol	Adult	2	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Norfolk	Adult	158	31	106	22	123	28	81	21	8	1	8	1
			Juvenile	25	4	13	2	26	7	17	2	3	1	..	..
Northampton	Northampton	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	39	5	20	5	28	6	23	7	6	..	1	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	4	1	4	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	6	..	9	2	3	3	5	..	2	2	1	..
			Juvenile	1	..	4	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Peterborough	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	1	1	2	..	9	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Northampton	Adult	46	6	31	7	40	9	29	8	8	2	2	..
			Juvenile	2	..	4	1	6	2	4	..	..	..	..	..
Northumberland	Morpeth	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	13	4	13	3	12	5	4	..	3	..	..	1
			Juvenile	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tynemouth	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Alnwick	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Hexham	,, ,,	Adult	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Newcastle-upon-Tyne	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	19	5	13	5	12	6	7	5	9	1	..	..
			Juvenile	5	1	..	..	5	1	2	1	..	..	..	..
,,	Berwick-upon-Tweed	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	1	2	.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Northumberland	Adult	34	9	29	10	24	11	12	5	12	1	..	1
			Juvenile	7	1	..	..	6	1	3	1	..	..	..	..

ETURNS, 1847—*continued.*

o. 12. fore Trial.				TABLE No. 13. Terms of Imprisonment after Trial.																							
1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and upwards.		Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Unlimited Terms of Imprisonment.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Executed.		Sentences Deferred.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
..	..	..	..	23	4	11	..	7	..	6	..	9	2	7	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	3	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	..	20	4	15	4	21	4	13	2	11	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	2	1	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	25	4	31	4	22	4	27	4	22	4	18	2	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	3	3	2	..	3	1	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	4	3	..	4	..	4	3	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	19	3	14	6	14	1	4	3	9	1	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	6	2	9	3	20	2	10	3	20	..	7	5	11	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	4	1	3	..	2	2	9	2	24	9	11	11	13	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
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TABLE

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Terms of Imprisonment											
				Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Notts	Nottingham	County Gaol	Adult	27	10	8	1	15	4	14	4	6	3	3	..
			Juvenile	5	..	10	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	12	6	9	1	15	5	15	5	4	..	..	..
			Juvenile	4	..	5	..	7	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Southwell	County House of Correction	Adult	9	2	12	2	6	4	18	2	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	4	..	1	3	..	1	3	1	..	..	..	..
,,	Newark-upon-Trent.	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Radford	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Notts	Adult	48	18	29	4	36	13	47	11	11	3	3	..
			Juvenile	13	..	16	3	9	3	5	1	..	..	..	..
Oxford	Oxford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	45	8	27	5	36	5	23	4	11	..	9	1
			Juvenile	6	1	4	..	4	..	2	1	1	..	1	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	4	..	2	1	2	5	6	..	2	..	1	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Banbury	Borough Gaol	Adult	5	..	2	..	3	..	5	3	..	..	1	..
			Juvenile	2	..	1	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Oxford	Adult	54	8	31	6	41	10	34	7	13	..	11	1
			Juvenile	8	1	6	..	11	..	3	1	1	..	1	..
Pembroke	Haverford, West	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	3	4	6	2	13	5	8	2	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Radnor	Presteign	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	1	1	1	..	7	3	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	New Radnor	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Radnor	Adult	..	..	1	1	1	..	7	3	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rutland	Oakham	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	7	..	11	..	5	3	5	..	4	1	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salop	Shrewsbury	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	21	12	28	7	43	14	14	5	5	1	..	..
			Juvenile	3	1	5	2	5	1	4	1	2	..	..	..
,,	Wellington	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Ludlow	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bridgenorth	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	Adult	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Salop	Adult	23	13	31	7	43	14	15	7	5	1	..	..
			Juvenile	3	1	5	2	5	1	4	1	2	..	..	..
Somerset	Wilton	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	52	18	48	9	60	19	42	8	4	..	2	..
			Juvenile	7	1	8	1	18	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Shepton Mallet	County House of Correction	Adult	72	11	37	11	74	11	38	4	3	..	4	..
			Juvenile	11	1	12	1	22	3	4	4	..	..	..	..
,,	Bristol	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Common Gaol	Adult	15	21	58	17	71	20	52	16	5	..	..	1
			Juvenile	10	1	22	3	17	2	4	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bath	City Gaol	Adult	13	8	4	2	14	15	8	8	10	7	1	..
			Juvenile	1	2	6	..	7	..	10	2	5	1	2	..
		Total—County of Somerset	Adult	152	58	147	39	219	65	140	36	22	7	7	1
			Juvenile	29	5	48	5	64	5	28	6	5	1	2	..

TURNS, 1847—*continued.*

12. ore Trial.				TABLE No. 13. Terms of Imprisonment after Trial.																							
1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and upwards.		Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Yeas.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Unlimited Terms of Imprison-ment.		Whipped, Fined, or Dis-charged on Sureties.		Executed.		Sentences Deferred.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	8	1	5	2	10	6	7	3	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	9	..	4	1	24	7	9	4	27	2	16	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	5	3	3	..	13	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	10	..	6	2	34	9	16	8	37	8	23	4	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	9	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	10	3	4	..	17	2	1	1	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	12	3	17	2	22	5	9	2	12	2	20	1	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	5	2	1	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	..	2	1	..	1	4	..	2	1	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	4	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	15	3	19	3	25	6	14	2	18	4	25	1	8	2	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	..	8	..	5	2	1	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	2	..	3	4	5	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	1	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	4	4	..	2	..	8	..	1	1	4	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	8	5	9	4	16	4	6	3	23	6	14	3	10	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	3	1	3	..	..	2	..	1	3	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	11	5	9	5	16	4	6	3	24	6	15	3	10	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	3	1	3	..	..	2	..	1	3	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	5	..	12	7	28	2	13	3	27	8	18	5	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	7	1	9	..	9	..	9	..	9	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	5	1	23	9	34	8	28	2	30	10	20	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	8	1	5	1	12	..	3	1	2	3	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	2	2	..	3	9	5	6	9	59	27	28	7	11	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	10	2	7	..	17	4	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	2	6	6	7	8	6	5	6	6	6	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	3	..	8	1	3	2	4	..	4	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	14	5	41	25	78	23	53	19	122	51	72	14	29	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	18	2	23	2	34	4	23	1	32	8	14	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	TABL Terms of Imprisonmer											
				Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Month and under 1 Year.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F
Stafford	Stafford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	161	20	86	24	168	25	92	22	24	6	..	.
			Juvenile	20	4	17	9	22	10	18	5	1	..	..	.
,,	Lichfield	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	1	4	1	..	3	1	5	..	..	..	..	.
			Juvenile	1	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	.
		Total—County of Stafford	Adult	162	24	87	24	171	26	97	22	24	6	..	.
			Juvenile	21	4	17	10	23	10	20	5	1	..	..	.
Suffolk	Bury St. Edmund's	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	34	3	14	4	41	8	28	7	4	1	3	.
			Juvenile	6	1	1	..	2	1	2	..	2	..	..	.
,,	Ipswich	,, ,,	Adult	20	1	11	9	25	11	32	4	21	1	..	.
			Juvenile	1	2	2	1	4	1	5	2	5	1	..	.
,,	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	6	1	13	5	14	1	11	..	2	..	..	.
			Juvenile	2	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
,,	Beecles	County House of Correction	Adult	15	..	11	2	10	6	5	1	..	..	..	.
			Juvenile	4	..	1	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	.
		Total—County of Suffolk	Adult	75	5	49	20	90	26	76	12	27	2	3	.
			Juvenile	13	3	7	1	14	3	7	2	7	1	..	.
Surrey	Horsemonger-lane	County Gaol	Adult	217	71	143	53	57	32	9	..	5	..	3	
			Juvenile	66	14	52	6	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	.
,,	Brixton	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
,,	Guildford	,, ,,	Adult	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
,,	Kingston-on-Thames	,, ,,	Adult	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
,,	Southwark	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
,,	Queen's Prison.	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
,,	Croydon	Town Gaol and Lock-up House	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
		Total—County of Surrey	Adult	229	71	143	53	57	32	9	..	5	..	3	
			Juvenile	66	14	52	6	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	
Sussex	Lewes	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	102	28	85	11	42	10	7	..	4	..	1	
			Juvenile	16	4	19	3	14	1	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Petworth	,, ,,	Adult	13	3	13	3	18	4	35	1	6	..	4	
			Juvenile	1	1	2	1	3	1	4	1	..	..	..	
,,	Battle	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Chichester	City Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Hastings	Town Gaol	Adult	3	..	1	..	6	1	1	..	..	1	..	
			Juvenile	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Winchelsea	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Rye	,,	Adult	5	1	2	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
		Total—County of Sussex	Adult	123	32	101	15	66	15	44	2	11	1	5	
			Juvenile	18	5	22	4	18	2	5	1	..	..	..	
Warwick	Warwick	County Gaol	Adult	74	23	55	16	72	18	38	16	139	20	152	
			Juvenile	20	3	12	1	16	4	17	2	25	6	19	
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Coventry	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	23	2	64	10	70	5	28	8	..	..	..	
			Juvenile	1	1	1	..	11	3	2	1	..	..	..	
,,	Birmingham	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Total—County of Warwick	Adult	97	25	119	26	142	23	66	24	139	20	152	
			Juvenile	21	4	13	1	27	7	19	3	25	6	19	

ETURNS, 1847—*continued.*

No 12. before Trial.				TABLE No. 13. Terms of Imprisonment after Trial.																							
1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and upwards.		Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Unlimited Terms of Imprisonment.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Executed.		Sentences Deferred	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
..	..	..	..	25	6	12	4	54	10	56	5	80	8	65	6	35	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	10	4	3	1	11	4	3	..	14	3	7	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	26	6	12	4	54	11	56	5	80	8	69	7	36	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	10	4	3	1	12	4	3	..	14	3	8	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	3	..	7	1	17	8	5	3	15	4	13	2	9	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	3	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	4	1	2	3	29	6	10	5	21	..	26	5	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	3	1	4	2	2	..	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	13	2	4	..	4	..	1	..	4	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	5	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	21	3	17	5	50	14	16	8	40	4	41	7	18	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	16	2	5	1	9	3	3	1	5	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	1	14	11	3	2	1	..	3	..	3	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	4	2	12	2	1	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	16	2	22	4	10	4	119	3	101	41	46	32	3	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	5	..	14	3	25	1	6	..	46	4	4	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	1	1	29	9	27	11	32	13	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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TABL

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Terms of Imprisonmen											
				Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Westmoreland .	Appleby . .	County Gaol	Adult .	5	..	3	..	1	1	1	..	2	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Kendal . . .	County House of Correction . . .	Adult .	7	..	1	..	6	1	4	2	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Westmoreland.	Adult .	12	..	4	..	7	2	5	2	2	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wilts . . .	Fisherton Anger (Salisbury.)	County Gaol and House of Correction .	Adult .	54	8	26	8	44	13	19	3	8	..	1	..
			Juvenile	7	2	6	..	3	1	1	1	3	..	..	..
	Devizes . . .	County House of Correction . . .	Adult .	37	2	52	11	67	13	18	7	8	..	2	..
,,			Juvenile	7	4	8	..	7	1	2	..	1	..	..	..
,,	Marlborough .	County Bridewell	Adult .	21	8	17	3	25	5	16	2	12	..	..	..
			Juvenile	2	..	3	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Wilts	Adult .	112	18	95	22	136	31	53	12	28	..	3	..
			Juvenile	16	6	17	1	12	2	4	1	4	..	..	..
Worcester . .	Worcester . .	County Gaol and House of Correction .	Adult .	93	28	81	17	88	19	31	7	5	2	3	..
			Juvenile	19	3	6	2	13	4	9	2	..	1	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction .	Adult .	11	3	12	2	9	4	10	6	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	4	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Worcester . . .	Adult .	104	31	93	19	97	23	41	13	5	2	3	..
			Juvenile	23	3	8	3	13	5	9	2	..	1	..	..
York . . .	York . . .	County Gaol	Adult .	63	6	35	3	62	10	52	7	61	5	1	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	2	..	6	..	1	..	..	..
,,	,,	City House of Correction. . . .	Adult .	13	3	3	2	9	1	1	5	2	..	..	..
			Juvenile	2	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	1	..	..	..
,,	Northallerton .	County House of Correction . . .	Adult .	12	6	12	4	17	3	16	4	3	1	..	..
			Juvenile	..	1	4	..	3	2	2	1	..	..	..	..
,,	Beverley . .	,, ,, . . .	Adult .	13	1	19	3	28	4	14	5	6	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	..	1	1	..	3	2	..	..	..	..
,,	Wakefield . .	,, ,, . . .	Adult .	111	45	140	32	186	62	47	15	16	10	..	..
			Juvenile	23	3	23	4	41	2	5	2	6	3	..	..
,,	Kingston-upon-Hull.	Town Gaol and House of Correction .	Adult .	10	2	16	2	20	7	18	11	1	2	..	..
			Juvenile	1	4	2	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..
,,	Scarborough .	Borough Gaol	Adult .	..	4	..	..	1	..	3	1	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Ripon . . .	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction .	Adult .	7	..	..	..	5	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	Adult .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Richmond . .	Borough Gaol	Adult .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	Adult .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Doncaster . .	Town Gaol	Adult .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Beverley . .	,, ...	Adult .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Halifax . . .	Debtors' Gaol	Adult .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Knaresborough.	Borough Debtors' Gaol	Adult .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Knaresborough Castle.	Liberty Debtors' Gaol	Adult .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Eccleshall . .	Debtors' Gaol	Adult .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of York	Adult .	229	67	225	46	328	88	152	49	89	18	1	..
			Juvenile	29	8	30	5	48	5	24	7	8	3	..	..
			Grand Total Adult	6,639	2,084	3,651	967	4,100	1,048	2,018	566	768	145	269	36
			Grand Total Juvenile	1,405	220	629	124	643	124	281	60	84	16	23	6

RETURNS, 1847—*continued.*

No. 12. before Trial.				TABLE No. 13. Terms of Imprisonment after Trial.																							
1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and upwards.		Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Unlimited Terms of Imprisonment.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Executed.		Sentences Deferred.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
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..	..	..	..	3	2	5	2	21	10	27	12	4	4	4	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	1
..	..	..	..	4	1	3	..	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	2	7	2	55	4	37	4	39	5	45	1	22	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	5	2	3	1	16	2	1	..	3	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	4	4	12	4	76	14	64	16	43	9	49	5	26	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	1
..	..	..	..	9	3	6	1	18	3	2	1	4	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	12	5	33	8	43	10	14	2	66	14	42	9	30	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	10	1	5	3	11	1	5	1	7	4	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	13	6	38	10	45	12	18	4	69	14	46	11	31	8	1	..	..	.	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	10	1	5	3	14	1	7	1	7	4	3	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	14	5	13	15	78	27	53	17	156	36	85	32	60	11	5	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	1	..	5	1	15	3	12	2	14	6	18	1	9	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	2	2	23	10	18	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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TABLE

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Terms of Imprisonment: Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Anglesey	Beaumaris	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	2	..	2	2	4	..	5	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bedford	Bedford	County Gaol	Adult	15	1	11	..	28	1	5	..	9	..	2	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult	7	1	38	4	73	11	27	..	19	4	2	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	5	1	10	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Bedford	Adult	22	2	49	4	101	12	32	..	28	4	4	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	5	1	10	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Berks	Reading	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	16	2	155	12	108	21	78	9	31	5	3	..	1	..
			Juvenile	4	1	30	..	23	1	7	..	4	1	1	..	..	..
,,	Abingdon	County House of Correction	Adult	9	4	41	5	30	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	11	1	6	3	5	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Newbury	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Windsor	,,	Adult	10	1	5	1	6	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Berks	Adult	35	7	201	18	144	23	79	9	32	5	3	..	1	..
			Juvenile	21	2	36	3	28	1	7	..	4	1	1	..	..	..
Brecon	Brecknock	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	5	1	9	3	22	2	2	..	4	..	..	..	1	..
			Juvenile	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bucks	Aylesbury	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	70	7	188	26	213	10	101	..	45	2	5	1	2	..
			Juvenile	10	..	39	2	33	1	10	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Buckingham	Borough Gaol	Adult	3	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Bucks	Adult	73	7	190	26	215	10	101	..	45	2	5	1	2	..
			Juvenile	10	..	39	2	33	1	10	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Cambridge	Cambridge	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	25	3	24	1	40	..	14	2	15	2	.	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	1	9	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	48	8	42	28	23	3	22	..	10	2	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	8	..	2	1	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Wisbeach	House of Correction	Adult	5	1	17	14	27	10	14	3	3	2	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	4	2	10	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Ely	,,	Adult	3	1	20	7	27	4	16	..	3	..	3	..	1	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Cambridge	Adult	81	13	103	50	117	17	66	5	31	6	4	..	1	..
			Juvenile	10	1	16	3	17	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Cardigan	Cardigan	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	4	..	19	3	25	1	4	2	3	3	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Aberystwith	Town Gaol	Adult	30	4	14	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Cardigan	Adult	34	4	33	3	45	1	4	2	3	3	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carmarthen	Carmarthen	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	35	5	30	3	37	11	12	4	9	4	..	..	2	..
			Juvenile	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Carmarthen	Adult	35	5	30	3	37	11	12	4	9	4	..	..	2	..
			Juvenile	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carnarvon	Carnarvon	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	10	..	12	..	6	..	20	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

RETURNS, 1847—*continued.*

No. 14.
under Summary Convictions.

2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Unlimited Terms of Imprisonment.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Sentences Deferred.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
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Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols. Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Terms of Imprisonment: Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Chester	Chester	County Gaol	Adult	5	1	13	2	13	..	8	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	41	33	65	74	40	16	27	6	38	11	7	3	7	..
			Juvenile	4	2	21	3	14	..	8	..	5	..	1	..	..	..
,,	Knutsford	House of Correction	Adult	35	4	127	25	337	62	106	4	68	5	11	2	..	..
			Juvenile	..	1	15	2	57	7	18	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Chester	Adult	81	38	205	101	390	78	141	10	99	16	18	5	7	..
			Juvenile	4	3	37	5	72	7	26	..	13	..	1	..	..	..
Cornwall	Bodmin	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	2	4	42	15	125	40	28	21	50	8	5	..	1	1
			Juvenile	1	1	10	2	7	1	3	1	3	2	..	..	..	..
,,	Falmouth	Town Gaol	Adult	10	3	5	4	19	..	10	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Penzance	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	2	2	..	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Saltash	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Helstone	,,	Adult	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Cornwall	Adult	15	9	47	24	144	42	39	22	52	8	5	..	1	1
			Juvenile	2	1	12	2	7	1	3	1	3	2	..	..	..	..
Cumberland	Carlisle	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	20	16	31	11	69	19	22	6	17	9	9	6	..	..
			Juvenile	3	2	5	3	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Whitehaven	County House of Correction	Adult	5	..	13	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	2	10	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Cockermouth	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	Adult	13	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Cumberland	Adult	38	20	44	20	69	19	22	6	17	9	9	6	..	..
			Juvenile	12	4	15	5	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Denbigh	Ruthin	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	8	2	20	7	31	5	8	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Derby	Derby	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	48	5	188	43	138	21	67	2	63	3	4	..	..	..
			Juvenile	3	2	34	12	20	12	6	4	7	..	..	..	..	..
Devon	Exeter	County Gaol	Adult	2	1	15	11	29	8	22	5	9	3	14	4	8	..
			Juvenile	2	..	7	..	3	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult	18	15	116	71	156	50	32	12	30	6	..	..	3	..
			Juvenile	5	3	19	6	18	8	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	County Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	78	49	33	13	32	6	4	1	7	..	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	16	1	4	1	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Plymouth	Borough Gaol	Adult	23	3	10	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	7	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Barnstaple	,,	Adult	3	3	7	2	4	5	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	3	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tiverton	,,	Adult	11	3	5	3	10	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	5	..	1	..	7	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bideford	,,	Adult	4	3	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bradnench	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Dartmouth	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Plympton Earle	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	Adult	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Devon	Adult	139	77	194	104	235	71	61	20	48	9	15	4	11	..
			Juvenile	41	5	40	7	32	9	6	3	4	..	..	..	..	..

RETURNS, 1847—*continued*.

No. 14. Under Summary Convictions.										TABLE No. 15. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation in the course of the Year.															
2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Unlimited Terms of Imprisonment.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Sentences Deferred.		7 Years and under 10 Years.		10 Years and under 14 Years.		14 Years and under 15 Years.		15 Years and under 21 Years.		21 Years and upwards.		For Life.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	11	6	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	6	..	48	11	..	..	56	11	67
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TABLE

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age	Terms of Imprisonment: Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Dorset	Dorchester	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	14	2	66	20	152	25	62	4	38	3	5	1	4	..
			Juvenile	1	1	11	1	14	4	4	1	7	..	2	..	..	..
,,	Poole	Town Gaol	Adult	2	..	6	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	3	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Dorset	Adult	16	2	72	21	154	25	63	4	38	3	5	1	4	..
			Juvenile	4	1	15	1	15	4	4	1	7	..	2	..	..	..
Durham	Durham	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	152	61	339	136	287	57	81	11	40	8	4	2	..	..
			Juvenile	17	1	29	7	30	2	7	2	11	..	..	1	..	..
Essex	Chelmsford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	5	..	25	..	13	..	11	..	1	..	..	..	1
			Juvenile	..	1	..	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Springfield	,, ,,	Adult	25	..	106	..	170	..	59	..	33	..	13	..	3	..
			Juvenile	11	..	33	..	22	..	7	..	4	..	3	..	..	..
,,	Colchester	County House of Correction	Adult	7	..	22	..	21	3	15	5	12	4	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	6	..	16	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol	Adult	4	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Ilford	County House of Correction	Adult	83	10	68	15	80	10	29	2	10	2	5	..	..	..
			Juvenile	7	2	11	6	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Harwich	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Maldon	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Romford	Gaol for the Liberty of Havering	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Essex	Adult	119	15	197	40	272	26	103	18	55	7	18	..	3	1
			Juvenile	19	3	52	12	44	2	12	..	4	..	3	..	..	..
Flint	Flint	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	14	..	16	7	13	2	8	1	10	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glamorgan	Cardiff	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	29	13	57	19	59	28	26	13	5	2	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	1	2	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Cardiff	Borough Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Swansea	County House of Correction	Adult	22	6	5	2	21	3	6	..	10	1	2	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Glamorgan	Adult	51	19	62	21	80	31	32	13	15	3	2	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	1	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gloucester	Gloucester	County Gaol and Penitentiary	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	32	7	11	4	14	6	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	2	..	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Bridewell and Police Station	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Horseley	County House of Correction	Adult	24	5	51	17	32	12	13	4	14	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	13	2	24	5	13	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	North Leach	,, ,,	Adult	33	8	80	37	66	23	35	2	24	1	3	..	..	..
			Juvenile	19	1	56	4	26	2	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Little Dean	,, ,,	Adult	28	6	25	3	24	5	11	4	20	..	1	..	2	..
			Juvenile	5	2	6	..	9	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Lawford's Gate	,, ,,	Adult	29	7	20	4	31	6	11	1	10	2	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	15	1	17	2	8	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tewkesbury	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	4	..	6	1	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Gloucester	Adult	160	33	293	66	169	52	75	12	70	4	1	..	2	..
			Juvenile	57	6	106	12	61	5	11	2	2	..	..	..	..	..

RETURNS, 1847—*continued.*

No. 14.
under Summary Convictions.

TABLE No. 15.
Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation in the course of the Year.

2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and under.		Unlimited Terms of Imprisonment.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Sentences Deferred.		7 Years and under 10 Years.		10 Years and under 14 Years.		14 Years and under 15 Years.		15 Years and under 21 Years.		21 Years and upwards.		For Life.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	2	4	..	2	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	24	2	..	..	24	2	26
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Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, i. e. Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, i. e. Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Terms of Imprisonment: Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Hants	Winchester	County Gaol	Adult	19	..	11	..	4	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	2	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult	31	4	147	29	149	22	53	4	28	..	3	..	..	..
			Juvenile	4	..	26	1	9	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Gosport	,, ,,	Adult	24	9	117	21	74	28	15	6	17	1	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	7	2	10	..	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Portsmouth	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	97	34	40	10	28	4	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	11	1	4	2	13	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Southampton	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	50	16	40	12	29	.	4	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	4	..	4	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Newport, (Isle of Wight)	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	35	6	42	5	21	2	1	..	2	1	1	..	2	..
			Juvenile	8	2	10	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Parkhurst (Isle of Wight)	Juvenile Prison	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Andover	Borough Gaol	Adult	25	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Hants	Adult	281	71	397	77	305	56	77	11	52	2	6	..	4	..
			Juvenile	34	6	54	5	33	4	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Hereford	Hereford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	6	2	27	10	42	11	16	4	11	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	1	5	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol	Adult	25	6	17	15	17	10	9	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	8	..	..	1	3	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Hereford	Adult	31	8	44	25	59	21	25	4	13	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	8	..	2	2	8	1	4	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
Herts	Hertford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	35	11	87	17	133	10	64	..	25	2	4	..	..	..
			Juvenile	9	1	13	3	12	3	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
,,	St. Albans	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	16	3	24	5	30	4	33	..	5	..	4	..	3	..
			Juvenile	3	..	6	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Herts	Adult	51	14	111	22	163	14	97	..	30	2	8	..	3	..
			Juvenile	12	1	19	4	13	3	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Huntingdon	Huntingdon	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	18	..	40	5	33	9	12	3	23	1	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	6	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kent	Maidstone	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	309	77	372	134	272	126	78	14	48	12	12	1	3	1
			Juvenile	18	4	48	15	45	6	7	..	4	3	2	..	..	..
,,	Canterbury (St Augustine's)	,, ,,	Adult	35	7	67	18	59	7	17	3	10	2	..	..	1	..
			Juvenile	5	1	15	..	6	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Canterbury	City Gaol	Adult	10	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City House of Correction	Adult	28	1	10	4	2	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Deal	Town Gaol	Adult	5	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Dover	,,	Adult	49	16	68	9	27	3	5	..	7	..	3	..	..	..
			Juvenile	13	..	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Dover Castle	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Sandwich	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	12	1	21	6	16	3	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Folkstone	Town Gaol	Adult	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Romney Marsh	,,	Adult	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Faversham	,,	Adult	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Hythe	,,	Adult	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tenterden	,,	Adult	4	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Kent	Adult	455	104	548	171	378	140	104	18	68	16	16	1	4	1
			Juvenile	38	8	70	16	54	10	8	..	5	3	2	..	..	..

RETURNS, 1847—*continued.*

No. 14. under Summary Convictions.										TABLE No. 15. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation in the course of the Year.																
2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Unlimited Terms of Imprisonment.		Whipped Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Sentences Deferred.		7 Years and under 10 Years.		10 Years and under 14 Years.		14 Years and under 15 Years.		15 Years and under 21 Years.		21 Years and upwards.		For Life.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	1	6	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	23	1	..	..	25	1	26
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TABLE

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, i. e. Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, i. e. Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Terms of Imprisonment: Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Lancaster	Lancaster	County Gaol	Adult	1	1	5	1	2	..	1	1	3	1	1	..	1	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Preston	County House of Correction	Adult	69	8	88	25	297	67	85	9	58	16	9	1	9	..
			Juvenile	15	..	19	2	18	7	6	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Kirkdale	,, ,,	Adult	37	10	150	20	217	31	55	4	57	6	5	1	5	..
			Juvenile	11	3	14	1	16	2	6	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Liverpool	Borough Gaol	Adult	2585	1887	447	561	573	744	250	104	401	88	18	3	..	..
			Juvenile	170	53	57	27	138	51	53	19	87	20	..	..	..	..
,,	Salford	County House of Correction	Adult	449	265	390	208	640	244	186	43	401	64	12	2	..	..
			Juvenile	54	6	78	11	106	12	28	2	40	4	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Lancaster	Adult	3141	2171	1080	815	1729	1086	578	161	920	175	45	7	15	..
			Juvenile.	250	62	168	41	278	72	93	21	135	24	..	..	..	..
Leicester	Leicester	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	38	2	65	9	107	8	42	4	26	..	5	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	8	..	12	1	14	..	2	..	9	1	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	93	12	68	4	49	3	23	..	18	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	14	..	18	1	9	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Leicester	Adult	131	14	133	13	156	11	65	4	44	..	5	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	22	..	30	2	23	..	5	..	10	1	..	..	..	..
Lincoln	Lincoln	County Gaol	Adult	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol	Adult	25	10	9	5	5	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	8	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Louth	County House of Correction	Adult	10	6	81	7	111	6	16	2	33	4	3	..	1	..
			Juvenile	5	..	5	..	6	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Spilsby	,, ,,	Adult	18	1	22	2	73	7	15	2	7	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	6	2	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Kirton	County Bridewell	Adult	25	10	109	11	80	8	24	..	13	2	3	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	2	1	4	2	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Falkingham	County House of Correction	Adult	11	1	18	3	35	2	18	1	12	1	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Spalding	,, ,,	Adult	4	2	15	4	11	1	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	5	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Boston	Borough Gaol and County House of Correction	Adult	11	5	30	16	28	5	3	..	10	2	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	10	..	3	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Grantham	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	6	..	5	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Stamford	,, ,,	Adult	6	1	3	..	4	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Great Grimsby	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Lincoln	Adult	116	36	299	48	351	30	85	6	77	10	7	..	1	..
			Juvenile	19	4	33	4	23	3	9	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Merioneth	Dolgelly	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	1	..	3	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bala	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Merioneth	Adult	1	..	3	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middlesex	Clerkenwell	County Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Coldbath Fields	County House of Correction	Adult	1289	768	1097	540	1107	337	198	53	153	14	18	..	..	..
			Juvenile	146	18	177	24	165	9	12	..	4	1	..	..	..	..
,,	Newgate	City and County Gaol	Adult	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Giltspur-street	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	214	139	221	208	91	57	70	36	25	27	8	7	3	1
			Juvenile.	8	3	11	8	12	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Whitecross-street	City Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bridge-street	City Bridewell	Adult	114	97	324	231	115	24	61	37	76	11	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	38	18	102	30	29	3	21	3	23	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tothill-fields	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	1009	1327	932	224	201	84	71	22	54	13	17	8	..	..
			Juvenile	245	48	102	20	72	35	30	14	12	3	..	..	..	..
,,	Millbank	Millbank Prison	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Pentonville	Pentonville Prison	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Middlesex	Adult	2627	2331	2574	1203	1514	502	402	148	308	65	43	15	3	1
			Juvenile.	457	87	392	82	278	53	64	17	39	4	..	..	..	..

RETURNS, 1847—*continued.*

No. 14.
nder Summary Convictions.

TABLE No. 15.
Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation in the course of the Year.

2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Unlimited Terms of Imprisonment.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Sentences Deferred.		7 Years and under 10 Years.		10 Years and under 14 Years.		14 Years and under 15 Years.		15 Years and under 21 Years.		21 Years and upwards.		For Life.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	5	5	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	6	..	..	42	6	48
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..			
..	..	..	..	10	2	..	..	..	..	10	2	18	3	..	..	8	..	2	..	6	1	44	6	..	..	47	6	53
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	5	21	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	23	..	..	56	24	80
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1			
..	..	..	..	10	15	..	..	..	..	53	24	19	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	73	30	..	..	79	32	111
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2			
..	..	..	..	20	15	..	..	..	..	118	36	64	27	5	1	11	..	2	..	7	1	207	65	..	..	229	68	297
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	3	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	3			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	9	2	1	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	28	2	..	..	29	2	31
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	3	10	2	1	1	2	..	..	..	2	..	37	6	..	..	44	6	50
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	4	18	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64	5			

DIGEST OF GAOL

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	TABLE Terms of Imprisonment											
				Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Monmouth	Monmouth	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	10	..	9	..	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Usk	County House of Correction	Adult	20	5	64	23	79	28	23	4	9	..	4	..	..	..
			Juvenile	2	..	8	1	6	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Monmouth	Adult	30	5	73	23	84	31	23	4	9	..	4	..	..	..
			Juvenile	2	..	9	1	6	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Montgomery	Montgomery	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	5	3	15	4	24	5	1	3	1	..	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norfolk	Norwich	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	48	..	151	..	71	..	29	..	20	..	4	..	1	..
			Juvenile	7	..	18	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	25	1	40	5	43	2	17	..	4	..	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	2	1	10	3	17	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Swaffham	County House of Correction	Adult	16	..	33	..	47	..	16	..	15	..	2	..	..	..
			Juvenile	4	..	7	..	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Walsingham	,, ,,	Adult	28	12	34	15	45	9	23	..	19	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	6	2	8	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Wymondham	,, ,,	Adult	..	9	..	33	..	11	..	7	..	..	..	1	..	..
			Juvenile	..	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Great Yarmouth	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	10	5	28	7	18	1	7	1	1	..	16	..	..	..
			Juvenile	3	..	9	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	King's Lynn	,, ,,	Adult	45	6	17	3	13	4	8	5	4	2	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	7	..	5	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Thetford	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	25	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Norfolk	Adult	172	33	328	65	237	28	100	13	63	2	23	1	1	..
			Juvenile	29	7	59	9	30	..	6	2	3	..	..	..	..	..
Northampton	Northampton	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	26	5	74	9	101	6	35	2	21	3	4	..	..	..
			Juvenile	2	..	13	3	7	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	13	1	18	6	31	4	19	..	11	..	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Peterborough	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	11	3	8	2	8	..	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	3	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Northampton	Adult	50	9	100	17	140	10	59	2	31	3	5	..	..	..
			Juvenile	5	..	16	3	9	2	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Northumberland	Morpeth	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	9	1	16	6	60	13	30	14	16	6	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	1	3	..	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tynemouth	,, ,,	Adult	40	18	27	18	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	25	2	6	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Alnwick	,, ,,	Adult	6	3	4	3	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Hexham	,, ,,	Adult	10	..	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Newcastle-upon-Tyne	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	97	81	70	38	54	16	26	5	16	1	16	1	1	1
			Juvenile	32	12	51	9	48	..	19	1	9	..	1	..	..	..
,,	Berwick-upon-Tweed	Borough Gaol	Adult	4	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Northumberland	Adult	166	104	127	67	123	36	56	19	32	7	17	2	1	1
			Juvenile	58	17	59	11	53	..	24	1	11	..	1	..	..	..

RETURNS, 1847—*continued.*

No. 14. under Summary Convictions.										TABLE No. 15. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation in the course of the Year.															
2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Unlimited Terms of Imprisonment.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Sentences deferred.		7 Years and under 10 Years.		10 Years and under 14 Years.		14 Years and under 15 Years.		15 Years and under 21 Years.		21 Years and upwards.		For Life.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	..	..	8	2	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	3	..	..	8	3	11
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	5	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	15	5	..	..	16	5	21
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	3	1	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	22	..	..	..	23	..	23
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	..	..	9	5	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	11	..	..	..	12	..	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	7	..	7
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Terms of Imprisonment: Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F
Notts	Nottingham	County Gaol	Adult	36	..	12	1	10	..	11	1	5	1	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	3	..	2	..	3	1	4	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
,,	,,	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	24	..	25	1	34	6	18	3	32	5	4	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	8	..	4	..	7	1	9	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Southwell	County House of Correction	Adult	56	6	186	11	147	4	51	3	49	..	5	..	..	..
			Juvenile	3	..	29	1	27	2	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Newark-upon-Trent	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Radford	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Notts	Adult	116	6	223	13	191	10	80	7	86	6	10	..	..	..
			Juvenile	6	..	39	1	34	3	14	1	12	..	2	..	..	..
Oxford	Oxford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	36	3	116	33	154	22	69	3	21	3	1	..	2	..
			Juvenile.	3	2	31	3	24	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	15	8	14	33	16	19	4	6	3	1	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Banbury	Borough Gaol	Adult	8	1	4	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Oxford	Adult	59	12	134	67	171	42	73	9	24	4	1	..	2	..
			Juvenile	5	2	33	3	24	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pembroke	Haverfordwest	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	16	7	36	9	46	9	14	7	3	1	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	2	1	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Radnor	Presteign	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	3	1	11	4	4	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
,,	New Radnor	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Radnor	Adult	3	1	11	4	4	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Rutland	Oakham	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	7	1	21	..	16	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	2	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salop	Shrewsbury	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	89	8	168	24	133	26	39	5	34	4	7	..	..	..
			Juvenile	20	1	18	2	15	..	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Wellington	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Ludlow	Borough Gaol	Adult	1	1	2	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bridgenorth	Borough Gaol and Lock-up-House	Adult	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Salop	Adult	91	9	170	24	137	27	39	5	34	4	7	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	21	1	19	3	15	..	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
Somerset	Wilton	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	25	9	93	33	93	33	34	4	24	2	2	1	1	..
			Juvenile	9	..	18	5	23	3	4	2	5	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Shepton Mallet	County House of Correction	Adult	16	4	140	78	136	27	46	13	34	1	7	..	..	..
			Juvenile	12	1	38	7	31	4	7	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bristol	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	354	263	288	81	104	37	32	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	233	48	66	11	35	1	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Common Gaol	Adult	8	..	11	..	1	..	..	1	3	2	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bath	City Gaol	Adult	76	31	66	24	33	5	4	..	5	1	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	23	5	36	2	18	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Somerset	Adult	479	307	598	214	367	102	116	20	68	6	10	1	1	..
			Juvenile.	277	54	164	25	107	8	14	2	15	1	..	..	..	..

RETURNS, 1847—*continued.*

No. 14.
under Summary Convictions.

2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Unlimited Terms of Imprisonment.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Sentences Deferred.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.

DIGEST OF GAOL

TABLE

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Terms of Imprisonment: Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Stafford	Stafford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	99	13	611	52	495	57	178	10	101	4	20	..	5	..
			Juvenile	24	8	48	3	33	3	13	1	13	1	1	..	..	..
,,	Lichfield	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	4	1	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Stafford	Adult	103	14	620	53	495	57	178	10	101	4	20	..	5	..
			Juvenile	24	8	48	3	33	3	13	1	13	1	1	..	..	..
Suffolk	Bury St. Edmund's	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	48	2	49	5	78	6	68	3	45	1	3	..	..	..
			Juvenile	3	2	10	2	6	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Ipswich	,, ,,	Adult	32	4	121	17	42	10	30	5	19	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	14	..	20	1	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	11	5	20	3	12	1	10	5	3	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	2	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Beccles	County House of Correction	Adult	16	..	28	7	18	4	15	1	8	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	6	..	3	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Suffolk	Adult	107	11	218	32	150	21	123	14	75	1	3	..	..	..
			Juvenile	25	2	33	8	10	1	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Surrey	Horsemonger-lane	County Gaol	Adult	285	45	173	21	144	41	57	9	24	36	4	..	..	..
			Juvenile	4	2	7	3	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Brixton	County House of Correction	Adult	475	287	552	389	389	201	136	42	57	4	2	1	..	..
			Juvenile	269	19	398	32	187	15	48	5	11	1	..	..	..	..
,,	Guildford	,, ,,	Adult	44	8	102	16	94	14	65	13	70	7	2	3	..	..
			Juvenile	5	1	16	2	18	1	16	..	7	..	..	1	..	..
,,	Kingston-on-Thames.	,, ,,	Adult	161	207	143	145	60	58	7	13	7	1	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	34	6	46	5	16	6	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Southwark	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Queen's Prison	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Croydon	Town Gaol and Lock-up House	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Surrey	Adult	965	547	970	571	687	314	265	77	158	48	8	4	..	..
			Juvenile	312	28	467	42	226	23	68	7	18	1	..	1	..	..
Sussex	Lewes	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	35	10	86	19	116	13	36	5	17	3	6	..	1	..
			Juvenile	6	1	18	9	21	..	5	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Petworth	,,	Adult	19	..	90	10	63	10	19	1	13	1	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	3	..	7	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Battle	County House of Correction	Adult	4	..	12	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Chichester	City Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Hastings	Town Gaol	Adult	30	10	14	2	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	8	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Winchester	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Rye	,,	Adult	7	2	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Sussex	Adult	95	22	206	31	187	24	55	6	31	4	6	..	1	..
			Juvenile	24	2	28	9	26	1	5	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
Warwick	Warwick	County Gaol	Adult	32	6	52	10	56	14	9	3	12	4	1	1	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult	30	11	209	53	191	45	51	7	74	2	4	..	1	1
			Juvenile	8	3	37	3	75	1	17	1	21	1	..	1	..	..
,,	Coventry	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	26	3	12	3	60	10	17	..	14	..	8	..	..	..
			Juvenile	2	..	1	..	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Birmingham	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Warwick	Adult	88	20	273	66	307	69	77	10	100	6	13	1	1	1
			Juvenile	10	3	38	3	81	2	18	1	21	1	..	1	..	..

RETURNS, 1847—*continued.*

No. 14. under Summary Convictions.										TABLE No. 15. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation in the course of the Year.															
2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Unlimited Terms of Imprisonment.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Sentences Deferred.		7 Years and under 10 Years.		10 Years and under 14 Years.		14 Years and under 15 Years.		15 Years and under 21 Years.		21 Years and upwards.		For Life.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	12	24	1	2	..	5	..	2	..	3	..	82	13	..	..	94	15	109
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	2			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	12	24	1	2	..	5	..	2	..	3	..	83	13	..	..	95	15	110
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	2			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	6	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	21	..	21
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	11	1	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	..	..	7	2	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	3	9	..	1	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	39	3	..	..	40	4	44
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	6	30	6	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	65	12	..	..	76	12	88
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TABLE

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult. Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Terms of Imprisonment: Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Westmoreland	Appleby	County Gaol	Adult	3	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Kendal	County House of Correction	Adult	5	2	28	12	28	4	11	2	6	1	..	..	1	..
			Juvenile	2	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Westmoreland	Adult	8	2	30	12	28	4	13	2	6	1	..	..	1	..
			Juvenile	2	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wilts	Fisherton Anger (Salisbury.)	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	8	3	52	7	64	10	20	2	10	1	2	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	6	1	10	1	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Devizes	County House of Correction	Adult	26	2	102	23	163	34	56	4	46	2	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	5	2	15	3	17	..	5	..	12	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Marlborough	County Bridewell	Adult	10	..	17	18	18	11	6	2	3	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	2	2	4	3	2	3	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Wilts	Adult	44	5	171	48	245	55	82	8	59	3	3	..	..	..
			Juvenile	8	4	25	7	29	4	10	1	16	..	..	..	..	..
Worcester	Worcester	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	34	3	112	28	136	13	56	6	20	..	4	..	..	..
			Juvenile	5	1	14	4	15	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	23	11	26	12	11	6	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	2	1	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Worcester	Adult	57	14	138	40	147	19	61	7	20	..	4	..	..	..
			Juvenile	7	2	17	4	16	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
York	York	County Gaol	Adult	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City House of Correction	Adult	119	91	29	16	20	8	4	1	2	..	2	..	1	..
			Juvenile	16	6	..	1	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Northallerton	County House of Correction	Adult	58	4	132	14	231	20	41	..	23	2	1	..	..	2
			Juvenile	8	..	19	2	23	3	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
,,	Beverley	,, ,,	Adult	28	10	146	15	157	22	11	3	17	3	2	..	1	..
			Juvenile	2	1	17	..	14	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Wakefield	,, ,,	Adult	139	28	274	85	775	242	325	39	193	24	41	3	23	1
			Juvenile	1	..	45	4	77	14	23	2	31	2	..	..	..	..
,,	Kingston-upon-Hull.	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	126	32	73	24	56	19	36	5	20	2	4	2	..	..
			Juvenile	43	3	22	1	19	3	3	1	5	..	1	..	..	..
,,	Scarborough	Borough Gaol	Adult	4	..	6	3	3	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Ripon	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	4	..	6	..	7	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Richmond	Borough Gaol	Adult	6	..	1	..	9	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Liberty Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Doncaster	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Beverley	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Halifax	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Knaresborough	Borough Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Knaresborough Castle.	Liberty Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Ecclesall	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of York	Adult	484	165	672	157	1258	315	421	48	257	31	50	5	25	3
			Juvenile	71	12	106	8	141	24	32	3	38	3	1	..	..	..
			Grand Total Adult	11,125	6,366	12,569	4,693	12,406	3,552	4,309	766	3,370	497	417	56	103	9
			Grand Total Juvenile	1,924	340	2,386	374	1,937	266	510	76	424	42	14	3	..	..

RETURNS, 1847—*continued.*

o. 14.
nder Summary Convictions.

2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Unlimited Terms of Imprisonment.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Sentences Deferred.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, i. e. Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, i. e. Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	TABLE No. 16. Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death in the course of the Year.										TABLE No. 17. Mode in which Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year have been Employed.							
				Slight Indisposition.		Infirmary Cases.		Criminal Lunatics.		Deaths.		Greatest Number of Sick at any one Time.		Hard Labour.		Employment not being Hard Labour.		Not employed.		Mode of Employment not ascertained.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Anglesey	Beaumaris	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	8	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	4	5	2	24	7	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Bedford	Bedford	County Gaol	Adult	28	7	5	..	1	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	4	26	238	3	..	..
			Juvenile	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	6	..	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult	40	5	5	..	1	..	..	..	6	2	248	37	8	..	3	..	..	..
			Juvenile	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Bedford	Adult	68	12	10	..	1	1	1	..	11	2	248	37	12	26	241	3	..	..
			Juvenile	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	2	..	..	16	6	..	..
Berks	Reading	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	76	19	10	3	..	..	..	1	14	2	..	..	661	81	93	14	..	..
			Juvenile	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	97	9	6	5	..	..
,,	Abingdon	County House of Correction	Adult	36	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	77	9	77	12	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	20	5	13	2	..	..	..	..
,,	Newbury	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87	23
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4
,,	Windsor	,, ,,	Adult	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	28	9	2	..	46	13	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	1	..	4	1	..	..
		Total—County of Berks	Adult	113	25	10	3	..	..	..	1	16	5	105	18	740	93	139	27	87	23
			Juvenile	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	28	6	141	11	10	6	5	4
Brecon	Brecknock	County Gaol & House of Correction	Adult	10	2	6	1	..	..	1	..	4	..	52	..	15	11	29	3	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	..
Bucks	Aylesbury	County Gaol & House of Correction	Adult	540	24	43	1	..	..	1	1	10	..	..	..	857	58	128	10	..	..
			Juvenile	34	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	126	7	6	1	..	..
,,	Buckingham	Borough Gaol	Adult	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	9	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Bucks	Adult	541	24	43	1	..	..	1	1	10	..	4	..	857	58	137	10	..	..
			Juvenile	34	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	126	7	6	1	..	..
Cambridge	Cambridge	County Gaol & House of Correction	Adult	57	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	131	6	88	8	40	1	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	19	4	10	1	..	..
,,	,,	Town Gaol & House of Correction	Adult	5	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	129	37	47	9	56	15	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	18	4	2	..	..	..
,,	Wisbeach	House of Correction	Adult	80	14	..	2	..	..	..	..	4	1	82	27	19	10	31	14	..	..
			Juvenile	7	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	3	2	..	5	1	..	..
,,	Ely	,, ,,	Adult	20	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	6	1	66	..	..	..	17	5	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
		Total—County of Cambridge	Adult	162	26	1	4	1	..	..	..	14	3	408	70	154	44	184	35	..	..
			Juvenile	8	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	33	3	39	8	19	2	..	..
Cardigan	Cardigan	County Gaol & House of Correction	Adult	15	5	2	..	..	..	1	..	3	1	59	9	19	4	25	5	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	3	..	..	..
,,	Aberystwith	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	109	6	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		Total—County of Cardigan	Adult	15	5	2	..	..	..	1	..	3	1	59	9	19	4	134	11	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	4	..	..	..
Carmarthen	Caamarthen	County Gaol & House of Correction	Adult	50	11	6	3	..	1	..	..	4	1	141	33	..	..	23	6	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	2	..	..	..	1	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Carmarthen	Adult	50	11	6	3	..	1	..	..	4	1	141	33	..	..	23	6	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	2	..	..	..	1	..	..
Carnarvon	Carnarvon	County Gaol & House of Correction	Adult	30	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	90	2	1	2	31	7	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

RETURNS, 1847—*continued.*

TABLE No. 18. Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.		TABLE No. 19. Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.		TABLE No. 20.		TABLE No. 21. Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.																
						Hand-cuffs and other Irons.		Whip-ping.		Dark Cells.		Solitary Cells.		Stoppage of Diet.		Other Punish-ments.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes
M.	F.	Publicly. M.	Privately. M.	Escapes from Prison in the course of the Year. M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	18	..	..	..	.	..	22	..	..	..	28	..	28
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..			
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	11	29	15	37	8	..	..	88	34	..	..	100	34	134
1	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	12	..			
3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	25	11	47	15	37	8	..	..	110	34	..	..	128	34	162
1	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	8	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	18	..			
..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	3	..	74	25	24	1	108	16	1	1	212	43	..	..	299	53	352
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	33	6	16	1	35	3	2	..	..	..	87	10			
..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	45	4	49
..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	4	..	..	..	..	20	4			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	14	..	14
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	13	..			
..	..	..	3	1	..	2	..	3	..	74	25	24	1	134	16	1	1	238	43	..	..	358	57	415
..	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	2	..	33	6	16	1	67	7	2	..	..	..	120	14			
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	28	2	72	5	..	..	104	7	..	..	104	7	111
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	..	5	..	63	3	..	..	116	3	..	..	149	4	153
2	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	2	..	20	1	..	..	..	..	33	1			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	..	5	..	63	3	..	..	116	3	..	..	149	4	153
2	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	2	..	20	1	..	..	..	..	33	1			
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	27	1	18	..	10	..	61	1	..	..	66	1	67
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	5	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	14	..	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	5	..			
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	5	4	11	20	12	..	..	30	28	..	..	57	28	85
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	1	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	27	..			
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	9	1	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..			
7	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	15	5	38	13	40	12	10	..	103	30	..	..	146	30	176
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	10	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	43	..			
1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	16	..	10	2	24	6	..	..	54	8	..	..	54	8	62
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	16	..	10	2	24	6	..	..	54	8	..	..	54	8	62
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
5	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	10	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	11	6	..	..	13	6	19
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	10	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	11	6	..	..	13	6	19
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	15	..	..	..	44	..	..	..	44	..	44
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	TABLE No. 16. Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death in the course of the Year.										TABLE No. 17. Mode in which Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year have been Employed.							
				Slight Indisposition.		Infirmary Cases.		Criminal Lunatics.		Deaths.		Greatest Number of Sick at any one time.		Hard Labour.		Employment not being Hard Labour.		Not Employed.		Mode of Employment not ascertained.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Chester	Chester	County Gaol	Adult	263	59	29	2	..	..	2	..	9	2	147	30	122	18	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	8	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	11	2	6	3	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	50	30	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	2	332	..	..	181	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	..	..	6	..	..	..	..
,,	Knutsford	House of Correction	Adult	842	140	37	1	..	..	3	..	42	2	909	203	400	84	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	85	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	159	32	54	6	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Chester	Adult	1155	229	66	3	..	..	6	..	55	6	1388	233	522	283	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	93	7	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	239	34	60	15	..	..	..	..
Cornwall	Bodmin	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	182	21	18	5	1	..	1	..	16	4	337	109	113	24	125	44	..	..
			Juvenile	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	7	14	10	21	1	..	..
,,	Falmouth	Town Gaol	Adult	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	20	..	35	15	8	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Penzance	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	7	9	3	5	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Saltash	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Helstone	,,	Adult	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Cornwall	Adult	187	21	19	5	1	..	1	..	20	4	364	118	151	44	140	46	..	..
			Juvenile	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	7	18	10	21	1	..	..
Cumberland	Carlisle	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	37	20	27	..	1	..	1	..	6	3	283	83	28	36	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	9	8	6	..	..	..	..
,,	Whitehaven	County House of Correction	Adult	15	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	15
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	5
,,	Cockermouth	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	8	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	3	..	..
		Total County of Cumberland	Adult	52	28	27	..	1	..	1	..	6	3	283	83	28	36	46	8	24	15
			Juveni	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	9	8	6	16	3	14	5
Denbigh	Ruthin	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	10	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	103	..	..	36	24	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Derby	Derby	,,	Adult	217	32	27	4	3	..	5	..	21	3	683	89	62	13	76	13	..	..
			Juvenile	19	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	3	1	87	32	13	2	12	1	..	..
Devon	Exeter	County Gaol	Adult	..	..	22	20	..	..	1	..	3	3	..	..	..	185	701	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	24	71	..	..	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult	28	5	66	55	1	..	..	1	8	7	721	249	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	2	..	2	3	..	..	..	1	1	1	69	32	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	County Debtor's Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	50	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	3	114	..	..	110	122	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	..	..	8	21	..	..	..
,,	Plymouth	Borough Gaol	Adult	29	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	405	140
			Juvenile	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	13
,,	Barnstaple	,,	Adult	9	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	4	1	..	..	33	16	..	..
			Juvenile	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	10	1	..	..
,,	Tiverton	,,	Adult	28	10	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	2	89	12	2	..	26	4	..	..
			Juvenile	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	16	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
,,	Bideford	,,	Adult	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	10	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
,,	Bradnetch	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
,,	Dartmouth	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Plympton Earle	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Devon	Adult	148	51	88	76	1	..	1	1	27	19	882	262	2	295	897	32	405	140
			Juvenile	16	1	2	7	..	..	..	1	3	2	114	32	..	32	112	1	56	13

RETURNS, 1847—*continued.*

TABLE No. 18. Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year		TABLE No. 19. Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.		TABLE No. 20.		TABLE No. 21. Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.																
		Publicly.	Privately.	Escapes from Prison in the course of the Year.		Hand-cuffs and other Irons.		Whip-ping.		Dark Cells.		Solitary Cells.		Stoppage of Diet.		Other Punish-ments.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	16	18	1	..	..	54	17	..	..	72	23	95
..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	12	5	5	1	..	..	..	..	18	6			
..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	15	3	6	..	8	4	22	5	54	12	..	..	69	12	81
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	8	..	3	..	..	..	15	..			
7	5	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	216	2	244	53	378	40	..	..	839	95	..	..	1408	116	1524
9	5	..	15	..	..	..	..	11	..	149	..	231	10	178	11	..	..	..	..	569	21			
16	7	..	3	1	..	4	..	..	..	231	5	286	69	404	45	22	5	947	124	..	..	1549	151	1700
9	6	..	18	..	..	..	..	12	..	153	..	243	15	191	12	3	..	..	..	602	27			
14	1	..	..	..	..	8	..	3	..	71	17	2	..	212	35	8	9	304	62	..	..	445	69	514
6	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	2	23	..	63	2	16	3	..	..	141	7			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	23	5	51	..	..	10	74	..	..	32	74	106
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	22	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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14	1	..	..	..	..	8	..	3	..	71	17	7	23	217	87	8	9	314	136	..	..	477	143	620
6	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	2	28	..	80	2	16	3	..	..	163	7			
12	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	44	..	..	..	54	1	55
2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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12	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	44	..	..	..	54	1	55
2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1			
12	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	3	43	3	85	4	..	..	165	10	..	..	252	10	262
2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	6	..	29	..	37	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	87	..			
27	4	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	23	14	8	..	..	..	..	99	31	..	..	143	33	175
5	2	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	1	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	1			
83	41	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	84	172	13	31	..	..	..	250	97	..	..	345	103	448
..	6	..	8	..	..	..	..	2	..	40	5	44	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	95	6			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	2	..	..	..	..	13	2	..	..	15	2	17
..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..			
..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	3
2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
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123	49	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	132	107	201	23	31	..	..	..	364	130	..	..	506	137	643
7	9	1	29	1	..	..	..	2	..	68	6	63	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	142	7			

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, i. e. Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, i. e. Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	TABLE No. 16. Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death in the course of the Year.										TABLE No. 17. Mode in which Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year have been Employed.							
				Slight Indisposition.		Infirmary Cases.		Criminal Lunatics.		Deaths.		Greatest Number of Sick at any one time.		Hard Labour.		Employment not being Hard Labour.		Not Employed.		Mode of Employment not ascertained.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Dorset	Dorchester	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	340	20	220	8	..	1	3	..	23	4	134	89	50	10	161	18	..	..
			Juvenile	17	4	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	9	6	2	33	1	..	..
,,	Poole	Town Gaol	Adult	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	7	5	..	..	10	1	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	..	..	2	..	..	..
		Total—County of Dorset	Adult	343	21	220	8	..	1	3	..	24	4	141	94	50	10	171	19	..	..
			Juvenile	17	4	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	11	6	2	35	1	..	..
Durham	Durham	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	491	243	67	3	..	..	2	..	41	10	336	263	201	80	76	22	..	..
			Juvenile	16	10	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	115	14	3	1	..	..	..	..
Essex	Chelmsford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	16	14	1	4	..	1	..	..	1	4	..	85	..	..	..	37	..	..
			Juvenile	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	11	..	..
,,	Springfield	,, ,,	Adult	299	..	60	..	2	..	2	..	15	..	349	..	154	..	428	..	..	..
			Juvenile	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	38	..	35	..	69	..	..	..
,,	Colchester	,, ,,	Adult	88	4	10	2	..	..	..	..	12	..	190	29	18	..	35	4	..	..
			Juvenile	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	2	..	..	6	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol	Adult	8	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	4	..	95	26	..	..
			Juvenile	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	61	1	..	..
,,	Ilford	County House of Correction	Adult	107	13	12	6	..	..	..	..	15	..	255	42	70	14	104	19	..	..
			Juvenile	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	7	6	2	13	1	..	..
,,	Harwich	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Maldon	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	1	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Romford	Gaol for the Liberty of Havering	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	7	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..
		Total—County of Essex	Adult	518	37	84	12	2	1	2	..	43	4	795	158	246	14	711	94	..	..
			Juvenile	54	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	107	14	44	2	151	16	..	..
Flint	Flint	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	18	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	58	12	..	1	37	4	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Glamorgan	Cardiff	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	43	38	16	12	..	..	..	1	4	2	103	41	95	60	115	70	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	12	5	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Swansea	County House of Correction	Adult	84	27	18	14	..	..	..	..	17	7	69	..	5	38	92	22	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	1	2	1	..	..
		Total—County of Glamorgan	Adult	127	65	34	26	..	..	..	1	21	9	172	41	100	98	207	92	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	12	6	2	1	..	..
Gloucester	Gloucester	County Gaol and Penitentiary	Adult	831	280	71	25	1	..	2	..	36	12	132	26	..	..	396	70	..	..
			Juvenile	288	39	8	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	32	7	95	9	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	21	17	16	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	30	14	..	..	124	23	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	29	2	..	..
,,	,,	City Bridewell and Police Station	Adult	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	17	298	35	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	83	5	..	..
,,	Horseley	County House of Correction	Adult	77	15	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	2	169	35	16	10	16	2	..	..
			Juvenile	13	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	62	11	6	2	6	..	..	..
,,	Northleach	,, ,,	Adult	97	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	250	87	34	3	26	3	..	..
			Juvenile	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	125	8	6	1	..	..	..	..
,,	Little Dean	,, ,,	Adult	80	9	2	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	71	17	..	..	67	5	..	..
			Juvenile	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	11	1	..	..	14	3	..	..
,,	Lawford's Gate	,, ,,	Adult	24	6	1	1	..	..	..	..	7	2	91	24	..	..	59	10	..	..
			Juvenile	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	4	..	..	17	..	..	..
,,	Tewkesbury	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	14	3	..	..	15	3	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	2	..	..	..
		Total—County of Gloucester	Adult	1131	345	90	27	4	..	2	1	66	22	757	206	50	30	1001	152	..	..
			Juvenile	310	41	9	1	..	..	..	..	12	..	248	25	44	12	240	19	..	..

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TABLE No. 18. Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.		TABLE No. 19. Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.		TABLE No. 20.		TABLE No. 21. Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.																	
		Publicly.	Privately.	Escapes from Prison in the course of the Year.		Hand-cuffs and other Irons.		Whip-ping.		Dark Cells.		Solitary Cells.		Stoppage of Diet.		Other Punish-ments.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
9	9	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	87	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	89	6	..	..	108	7	115
6	1	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	1			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	9	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	87	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	89	6	..	..	108	7	115
6	1	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	1			
3	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	..	16	28	150	28	..	..	201	56	..	..	300	60	360
2	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	9	2	76	2	..	..	..	..	99	4			
..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	2	..	..	..	11	..	21	..	..	..	24	54
..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3			
25	..	..	2	7	..	6	..	..	..	47	..	106	..	..	..	..	..	159	..	..	..	190	..	190
6	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	..			
37	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	15	3	89	2	..	..	110	6	..	..	140	6	146
7	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	7	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	30	..			
3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	3	1	..	..	..	9	3	..	..	28	3	31
3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	19	..			
10	1	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	85	5	36	..	..	..	123	5	..	..	144	6	150
2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	9	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	21	1			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
75	16	..	9	7	..	6	..	..	..	55	9	214	13	126	2	..	11	401	35	..	..	502	39	541
18	3	..	23	..	..	..	..	1	..	13	2	54	1	33	..	..	1	..	..	101	4			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
17	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	43	13	..	..	..	..	44	13	..	..	44	13	57
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	51	..	51
..	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
30	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	41	..	52	13	..	..	..	..	94	13	..	..	95	13	108
..	1	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	17	..	82	14	..	..	..	..	101	14	..	..	193	18	211
..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	1	..	8	..	83	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	92	4			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	28	..	28
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	9	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	9	1	..	..	35	3	38
..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	26	2			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	4	..	..	12	..	..	..	22	4	..	..	55	10	65
..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	5	..	17	4	..	..	11	2	..	..	..	..	33	6			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	29	3	32
..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	3	..	..	..	..	13	3			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	7	..	..	..	10	1	..	..	17	2	19
..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	7	1			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	..	..	4	3	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	56	9	84	14	38	..	1	..	181	23	..	..	361	39	4 0
..	..	..	36	..	..	..	..	6	..	63	7	83	4	27	5	1	..	..	..	180	16			

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	TABLE No. 16. Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death in the course of the Year.								TABLE No. 17. Mode in which Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year have been Employed.							
				Slight Indisposition.		Infirmary Cases.		Criminal Lunatics.		Deaths.		Greatest Number of Sick at any one time.		Hard Labour.		Employment not being Hard Labour.		Not Employed.		Mode of Employment not ascertained.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Hants	Winchester	County Gaol	Adult	83	7	..	..	1	1	..	..	6	2	..	..	41	28	342	32	..	..
,,	,,		Juvenile	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	10	6	33	4	..	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult	186	9	31	7	..	..	1	..	16	2	609	..	..	67	44	13	..	..
			Juvenile	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	67	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
,,	Gosport	,, ,,	Adult	20	6	12	3	..	..	..	..	2	1	232	58	12	1	60	12	..	..
			Juvenile	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	21	4	..	..	3	5	..	..
,,	Portsmouth	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	70	22	4	2	..	1	..	..	6	3	117	..	..	31	7	25	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	224	69	..	..
,,	Southampton	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	53	15	5	5	1	..	1	..	4	2	83	21	70	13	85	20	..	..
			Juvenile	10	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	6	..	14	1	..	..
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Newport Isle of Wight	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	77	22	16	11	1	..	..	..	6	3	55	11	31	18	93	4	..	..
			Juvenile	5	6	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	4	11	2	16	..	..	..
,,	Parkhurst (Isle of Wight)	Juvenile Prison	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	734	..	150	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	879	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Andover	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	4	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
		Total—County of Hants	Adult	489	79	68	28	3	2	2	..	40	13	1096	90	154	164	886	154	..	..
			Juvenile	760	12	151	1	..	..	5	..	2	..	117	8	937	19	93	12	..	..
Hereford	Hereford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	138	36	5	4	..	..	2	1	17	4	190	30	..	..	76	34	..	..
			Juvenile	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	22	2	..	..	9	3	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol	Adult	46	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	78	34	30	6	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	12	4	2	..	1	..	..	..
		Total—County of Hereford	Adult	184	56	5	4	..	..	2	1	19	7	268	64	30	6	77	34	..	..
			Juvenile	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	34	6	2	..	10	3	..	..
Herts	Hertford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	47	3	5	1	2	..	2	..	8	1	367	43	239	19	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	8	16	4	..	..	..	..
,,	St. Albans	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	24	3	13	2	..	..	..	..	6	2	104	11	24	2	70	5	..	..
			Juvenile	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	4	1	1	..	..	..
		Total—County of Herts	Adult	71	6	18	3	2	..	2	..	14	3	471	54	263	21	70	5	..	..
			Juvenile	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	8	20	5	1	..	..	..
Huntingdon	Huntingdon	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	92	7	6	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	134	19	23	4	75	9	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	1	3	..	5	..	..	..
Kent	Maidstone	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	205	63	357	97	5	2	5	..	13	11	1088	348	316	147	475	74	..	..
			Juvenile	18	25	33	2	..	..	1	..	1	3	151	22	27	10	46	10	..	..
,,	Canterbury, St. Augustine's	,, ,,	Adult	59	9	2	..	1	..	2	..	3	2	193	33	55	12	44	2	..	..
			Juvenile	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	1	11	2	8	2	..	..
,,	Canterbury	City Gaol	Adult	9	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	62	11	6	3	..	..
			Juvenile	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..
,,	,,	City House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	8	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..
,,	Deal	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	4	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..
,,	Dover	,,	Adult	15	3	1	..	3	..	..	..	3	1	134	39	62	6	22	12	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	10	3	14	1	..	..	..	..
,,	Dover Castle	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Sandwich	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	23	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	46	18	36	4	10	2	..	..
			Juvenile	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
,,	Folkstone	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
,,	Romney Marsh	,,	Adult	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	11	1	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
,,	Faversham	,,	Adult	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
,,	Hythe	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tenterden	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	3	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Kent	Adult	311	92	360	97	9	2	7	..	22	11	1456	435	533	180	659	109	..	..
			Juvenile	23	30	33	2	..	..	1	..	2	4	189	27	53	17	60	17	..	..

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TABLE No. 18. Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.		TABLE No. 19. Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be whipped in the course of the Year.		TABLE No. 20.		TABLE No. 21. Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.																
		Publicly.	Privately.	Escapes from Prison in the course of the Year.		Hand-cuffs and other Irons.		Whip-ping.		Dark Cells.		Solitary Cells.		Stoppage of Diet.		Other Punish-ments.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	28	5	..	..	..	..	32	5	..	..	32	8	40
1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3			
2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	..	..	..	191	..	..	..	226	..	..	..	240	..	240
..	2	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	14	..			
1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	12	..	..	20	12	32
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..			
14	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	19	..	31	..	..	..	62	..	..	..	76	..	76
1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	14	..			
4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	24	3	27
..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	12	..	..	..	..	..	18	2			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	2	2	..	..	8	3	..	..	13	5	18
1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	5	2			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	6	..	4	..	..	6	..	..	..	64	12	57	7	234	2	..	..	351	21	..	..	405	28	433
5	3	..	27	3	..	..	..	1	..	11	..	15	6	27	1	..	..	..	..	54	7			
1	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	110	1	20	7	171	3	..	..	301	11	..	..	309	14	323
1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	5	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	8	3			
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	1	..	24	1	..	..	33	1	..	..	34	1	35
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
1	4	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	118	1	21	7	195	4	..	..	334	12	..	..	343	15	353
1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	5	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	9	3			
95	2	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	144	17	..	..	..	..	144	17	..	..	173	24	197
7	1	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	7			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	8	..	..	104	7	..	..	128	15	..	..	153	15	168
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	25	..			
95	2	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	8	144	17	104	7	..	..	272	32	..	..	326	39	365
7	1	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	29	7	15	..	..	..	..	..	54	7			
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	77	2	..	..	..	..	88	2	..	..	108	2	110
1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..			
16	7	..	34	..	..	..	..	3	..	257	32	175	95	163	33	..	..	598	160	..	..	777	183	960
7	2	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	2	87	8	58	13	..	..	..	..	179	23			
6	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	53	2	43	3	20	2	2	1	119	8	..	..	129	10	139
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	2	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	10	2			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	3	..	..	12	6	18
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..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	7			
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22	7	..	38	..	..	..	..	4	..	326	37	240	102	183	35	2	1	755	175	..	..	951	212	1163
10	3	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	6	92	17	61	14	..	..	..	..	196	37			

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	TABLE No. 16. Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death in the course of the Year.										TABLE No. 17. Mode in which Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year have been Employed.							
				Slight Indisposition.		Infirmary Cases.		Criminal Lunatics.		Deaths.		Greatest Number of Sick at any one time.		Hard Labour.		Employment not being Hard Labour.		Not Employed.		Mode of Employment not ascertained.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Lancaster	Lancaster	County Gaol	Adult	2416	217	95	47	1	..	..	..	20	6	264	57	2	5	34	9	..	..
			Juvenile	50	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	1	..	3	1	..	..
,,	Preston	County House of Correction	Adult	224	72	92	59	..	..	2	..	9	6	700	176	296	63	44	15	..	..
			Juvenile	32	12	23	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	96	16	41	6	9	1	..	..
,,	Kirkdale	,, ,,	Adult	3020	590	98	32	2	1	5	..	12	2	842	169	33	4	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	65	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	95	18	19	5	..	..	..	..
,,	Liverpool	Borough Gaol	Adult	274	97	105	64	3	..	7	6	43	5	1865	2195	3156	1651	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	34	12	6	2	..	..	..	..	2	1	510	194	86	15	..	..	..	..
,,	Salford	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	128	115	1	..	4	2	13	13	1973	881	1713	625	54	6	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	9	7	..	..	..	..	1	1	453	70	121	29	1	1	..	..
		Total—County of Lancaster	Adult	5934	976	518	287	7	1	18	8	97	32	5644	3478	5524	2392	132	30	..	..
			Juvenile	181	28	44	12	..	..	..	..	3	2	1165	298	268	55	13	3	..	..
Leicester	Leicester	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	59	3	4	..	2	..	..	..	13	1	356	33	135	18	29	3	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	56	4	27	2	1	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	85	31	9	2	..	..	1	..	11	4	358	63	32	12	106	11	..	..
			Juvenile	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	80	4	20	..	40	4	..	..
		Total—County of Leicester	Adult	144	35	13	2	2	..	1	..	24	5	714	96	167	30	135	14	..	..
			Juvenile	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	136	8	37	2	41	4	..	..
Lincoln	Lincoln	County Gaol	Adult	17	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	77	4	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol	Adult	17	7	3	1	..	..	..	..	4	2	46	24	..	..	51	16	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
,,	Louth	County House of Correction	Adult	99	7	8	1	..	..	1	..	7	1	140	..	74	47	129	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	14	..	2	3	12	..	..	..
,,	Spilsby	,, ,,	Adult	42	6	23	7	4	..	..	..	6	2	157	30	33	..	57	8	..	..
			Juvenile	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	4	4	1	2	..	..	..
,,	Kirton	County Bridewell	Adult	151	20	11	4	..	..	3	..	17	2	203	..	78	51	78	6	..	..
			Juvenile	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	8	..	3	5	..	..
,,	Falkingham	County House of Correction	Adult	61	10	..	2	..	..	..	..	6	2	112	13	20	8	40	6	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	8	..	..	..
,,	Spalding	,, ,,	Adult	96	6	14	2	..	..	..	..	7	1	131	5	11	18	1	1	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	2	..	..	..	..
,,	Boston	Borough Gaol and Co. House of Cor.	Adult	28	7	8	8	..	..	..	..	2	2	68	23	81	25	2	..	..	..
			Juvenile	2	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	17	3	11	..	1	..	..	..
,,	Grantham	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	4	..	6	1	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
,,	Stamford	,, ,,	Adult	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	11	2	6	3	9	5	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	1	3	..	..
,,	Great Grimsby	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Lincoln	Adult	519	64	67	25	5	..	4	1	54	13	882	97	307	152	450	47	..	..
			Juvenile	7	2	3	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	79	8	36	6	33	9	..	..
Merioneth	Dolgelly	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	10	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	14	1	1	..	13	2	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
,,	Bala	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		Total—County of Merioneth	Adult	10	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	14	1	1	..	15	2	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Middlesex	Clerkenwell	County Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Coldbath-fields	County House of Correction	Adult	446	189	77	37	4	..	4	2	26	11	2903	1434	2716	932	7	3	..	..
			Juvenile	39	10	9	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	617	75	187	12	..	..	..	..
,,	Newgate	City and County Gaol	Adult	446	134	92	21	3	..	2	..	11	4	..	..	..	..	2318	577	..	..
			Juvenile	26	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	314	29	..	..
,,	Giltspur-street	City House of Correction	Adult	304	139	71	16	1	..	3	1	15	4	395	89	627	447	870	238	..	..
			Juvenile	25	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	12	57	11	146	13	..	..
,,	Whitecross-street.	City Debtors' Gaol	Adult	115	15	87	3	..	..	..	..	25	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bridge-street	City Bridewell	Adult	..	..	18	23	..	..	..	..	3	1	643	344	97	40	..	32	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	186	19	39	3	..	33	..	..
,,	Tothill-fields	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	2265	2193	55	65	4	3	8	2	7	10	3104	1087	723	274	2197	2105	..	..
			Juvenile	565	88	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	316	115	33	6	1240	264	..	..
,,	Millbank	Millbank Prison	Adult	7450	2273	741	162	5	1	26	5	114	31	..	..	3085	507	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	401	39	..	..	..	..
,,	Pentonville	Pentonville Prison	Adult	961	..	13	..	1	..	2	..	43	..	..	..	701	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Middlesex	Adult	11987	4943	1154	327	18	4	45	10	244	62	7045	2954	7949	2200	5392	2955	..	..
			Juvenile	655	104	23	5	..	..	3	..	..	..	1155	221	717	71	1700	339	..	..

RETURNS, 1847—*continued*.

TABLE No. 18. Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.		TABLE No. 19. Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.		TABLE No. 20.		TABLE No. 21. Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.																
		Publicly.	Privately.	Escapes from Prison in the course of the Year.		Hand-cuffs and other Irons.		Whip-ping.		Dark Cells.		Solitary Cells.		Stoppage of Diet.		Other Punish-ments.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	164	..	82	..	30	..	277	..	..	..	315	..	315
3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	11	..	3	..	..	..	38	..			
4	1	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	180	9	5200	476	66	..	5446	485	..	..	5644	494	6138
3	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	190	9	..	..	..	..	198	9			
5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	..	287	109	1636	232	674	13	2646	354	..	..	3169	404	3573
2	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	64	20	378	29	59	1	..	..	523	50			
51	15	59	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	522	281	3286	879	..	..	3813	1160	..	..	6098	1457	7555
16	6	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	365	168	1921	129	..	..	..	..	2286	297			
37	15	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	723	140	199	75	2482	410	76	..	3480	625	..	..	6537	760	7297
38	4	55	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	901	44	20	25	2087	66	42	..	..	..	3057	135			
98	33	69	7	..	..	1	..	4	..	772	140	1352	474	12686	1997	846	13	15661	2624	..	..	21763	3115	24878
62	10	84	9	..	..	..	..	7	..	923	44	481	213	4587	233	104	1	..	..	6102	491			
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	73	8	..	..	28	2	2	..	104	10	..	..	154	16	170
..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	6	..	29	5	..	..	14	1	1	..	..	..	50	6			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	21	..	21
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..			
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	73	8	18	..	28	2	2	..	122	10	..	..	175	16	191
..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	6	..	29	5	3	..	14	1	1	..	..	..	53	6			
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..	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	3	..	..	32	3	..	..	34	3	37
..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..			
1	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	2	3	..	..	..	13	2	..	..	18	2	20
..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..			
2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	69	..	21	3	125	3	..	..	216	6	..	..	247	14	261
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	5	4	17	4	..	..	..	..	21	8			
1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	7	..	4	6	..	..	..	41	11	..	..	49	11	60
..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..			
10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	264	..	..	..	..	..	276	..	..	..	276	..	276
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	5	24	4	24	3	..	..	64	12	..	..	80	15	95
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	4	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	16	3			
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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16	2	..	11	1	..	3	..	1	..	132	12	321	13	202	9	..	..	659	34	..	..	722	45	767
2	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	2	14	5	26	4	..	..	..	..	63	11			
..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
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15	11	..	..	..	..	15	24	3	..	1122	296	..	..	5526	3216	185	78	7151	3614	..	..	7193	3614	10807
3	..	..	54	..	..	10	..	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	..			
2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	107	..	11	..	5	1	123	1	..	..	184	2	186
2	..	1	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	61	1			
..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	3	..	..	..	203	20	68	..	..	..	280	20	..	..	436	20	456
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	117	..	36	..	..	..	..	..	156	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	7	..	13	..	..	..	13	..	13
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	67	6	42	..	..	..	110	7	..	..	209	8	217
..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	63	1	33	..	..	..	..	..	99	1			
19	9	..	..	..	..	4	3	..	..	3	2	562	107	3328	576	..	..	3897	688	..	..	8071	802	8873
11	10	..	89	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	118	23	4056	91	..	..	..	..	4174	114			
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	9	..	28	5	60	27	973	188	4	1	1076	221	..	..	1865	274	2139
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	26	2	50	10	699	41	1	..	..	..	789	53			
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	130	..	12	..	72	..	5	..	220	..	..	..	220	..	220
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
36	20	1	1	..	..	29	28	15	..	1283	303	1017	160	10020	3980	506	80	12870	4551	..	..	18191	4720	22911
16	10	1	182	..	..	13	..	43	..	26	2	401	35	4832	132	1	..	..	..	5321	169			

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	TABLE No. 16. Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death in the course of the Year.										TABLE No. 17. Mode in which Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year have been Employed.							
				Slight Indisposition.		Infirmary Cases.		Criminal Lunatics.		Deaths.		Greatest Number of Sick at any one time.		Hard Labour.		Employment not being Hard Labour.		Not Employed.		Mode of Employment not ascertained.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Monmouth	Monmouth	County Gaol & House of Correction	Adult	65	5	2	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	88	20	27	14	45	1	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	3	1	..	..	..
,,	Usk	County House of Correction	Adult	348	72	7	5	..	..	2	..	4	2	223	56	129	55	44	15	..	..
			Juvenile.	11	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	2	8	4	2	1	..	..
		Total—County of Monmouth	Adult	413	77	9	6	1	..	2	..	6	2	311	76	166	69	89	16	..	..
			Juvenile.	11	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	2	16	7	3	1	..	..
Montgomery	Montgomery	County Gaol & House of Correction	Adult	35	13	5	1	..	..	..	..	6	..	52	16	..	..	40	17	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	4	..	..
Norfolk	Norwich	County Gaol & House of Correction	Adult	16	..	7	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	306	..	84	..	281	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	10	..	38	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	113	..	..	14	214	58	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	..	..	5	35	21	..	..
,,	Swaffham	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	252	10	..	..	109	11	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	2	..	..	18	3	..	..
,,	Walsingham	,, ,,	Adult	9	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	172	41	24	20	100	21	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	1	11	..	..	3	..	..
,,	Wymondham	,, ,,	Adult	..	17	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	36	..	52	..	41	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6	..	6	..	..
,,	Great Yarmouth.	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	29	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	56	..	13	18	59	4	..	..
			Juvenile.	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	1	..	5	..	..	..
,,	King's Lynn.	,, ,,	Adult	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	7	..	..	..	104	31	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	4	..	..
,,	Thetford	Borough Gaol	Adult	6	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	5	2	2	..	27	3	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
		Total—County of Norfolk	Adult	67	25	15	5	..	2	5	1	20	4	911	89	123	105	894	169	..	..
			Juvenile.	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	122	9	22	11	127	37	..	..
Northampton	Northampton	County Gaol & House of Correction	Adult	166	28	12	3	..	..	1	..	14	4	341	36	23	4	86	15	..	..
			Juvenile.	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	5	10	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	32	13	18	3	..	..	1	1	5	2	99	14	39	13	23	3	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	1	3	2	1	1	..	..
,,	Peterborough	Liberty Gaol & House of Correction	Adult	19	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	57	9	5	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Northampton	Adult	217	45	30	6	..	..	2	1	21	7	440	50	119	26	114	18	..	..
			Juvenile.	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	6	19	3	1	1	..	..
Northumberland.	Morpeth	County Gaol & House of Correction	Adult	110	27	2	..	1	..	..	..	16	5	133	36	86	27	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tynemouth	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	40	..	..	98	33	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	3	..	..	19	2	..	..
,,	Alnwick	,, ,,	Adult	12	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	9	3	4	5	171	49	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
,,	Hexham	,, ,,	Adult	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	24	2	..	..	26	5	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Newcastle-upon-Tyne	Town Gaol & House of Correction	Adult	201	131	40	39	..	..	..	..	5	7	268	166	127	21	88	24	..	..
			Juvenile.	11	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	178	21	14	4	18	2	..	..
,,	Berwick-upon-Tweed.	Borough Gaol	Adult	10	3	1	3	1	..	..	..	1	2	3	2	9	2	9	4	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	4	..	..	..
		Total—County of Northumberland	Adult	337	167	43	42	2	..	..	..	25	15	509	249	226	55	392	115	..	..
			Juvenile.	18	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	237	25	15	7	44	4	..	..

RETURNS, 1847—*continued*.

TABLE No. 18. Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.		TABLE No. 19. Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be whipped in the course of the Year.		TABLE No. 20.		TABLE No. 21. Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.																	
		Publicly.	Privately.	Escapes from Prison in the course of the Year.		Hand-cuffs and other Irons.		Whip-ping.		Dark Cells.		Solitary Cells.		Stoppage of Diet.		Other Punish-ments.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
..	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	20	1	48	..	..	..	72	1	..	..	72	1	73
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	29	7	..	..	35	7	..	..			
..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	2	3	37	10	47
..	..	..	..	5	..	8	..	2	..	..	..	20	1	77	7	..	..	107	8	..	..			
..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	2	3	109	11	120
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65	..	..	3	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	60	..	52	..	..	..	116	..	..	..			
3	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	135	..	135
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	4	42	4	..	..			
1	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	22	9	..	..	23	9	65	13	78
6	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	36	..	43	..	..	..			
..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	23	..	66	..	66
6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	36	2	160	8	..	..	218	10	..	..			
1	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	29	8	..	..	..	..	33	8	251	18	269
..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	42	..	..	..	47	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	55	55
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	1	..	1	..	..	28	2	..	..			
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	32	2	34
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
77	6	..	3	2	..	5	..	..	..	22	..	130	8	212	51	78	4	447	63	..	..			
6	2	..	24	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	22	..	40	16	37	9	..	..	102	25	549	88	637
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	..	..	122	14	..	..	151	14	..	..			
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	22	4	..	..	..	..	24	5	175	19	194
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	2	..	7	1	..	1	15	2	..	..			
..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	1	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	21	1	36	3	39
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	2	..	..	..	23	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	24	..	24
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	..	23	..	131	15	..	1	189	16	..	..			
..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	1	2	..	30	5	..	..	..	..	46	6	235	22	257
10	7	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	31	3	11	1	..	..	47	4	..	..			
3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	56	4	60
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	TABLE No. 16. Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death in the course of the Year.										TABLE No. 17. Mode in which Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year have been Employed.							
				Slight Indisposition.		Infirmary Cases.		Criminal Lunatics.		Deaths.		Greatest Number of Sick at any one time.		Hard Labour.		Employment not being Hard Labour.		Not Employed		Mode of Employment not ascertained.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Notts	Nottingham	County Gaol	Adult	71	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	7	2	..	..	98	8	266	35	..	..
			Juvenile	4	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	20	1	68	5	..	..
,,	,,	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	34	3	44	8	..	1	..	..	8	4	133	24	47	8	96	22	..	..
			Juvenile	18	2	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	1	6	1	32	4	..	..
,,	Southwell	County House of Correction	Adult	45	3	42	1	..	..	1	..	8	2	490	31	27	12	147	9	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	7	..	1	26	1	..	..
,,	Newark upon Trent	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	105	25	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Radford	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Notts	Adult	150	12	86	9	1	1	1	..	23	8	623	55	172	28	614	91	..	..
			Juvenile	22	3	17	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	101	8	26	3	126	10	..	..
Oxford	Oxford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	59	9	74	19	1	..	1	2	13	1	422	86	109	7	118	3	..	..
			Juvenile	4	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	6	16	2	10	1	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	76	23	3	1	1	..	..	..	7	3	38	63	22	7	45	21	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	9	2	..	..
,,	Banbury	Borough Gaol	Adult	40	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	10	2	4	2	20	4	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	11	..	..	..
		Total—County of Oxford	Adult	175	34	77	20	2	..	1	2	22	5	470	151	135	16	183	28	..	..
			Juvenile	4	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	6	16	2	30	3	..	..
Pembroke	Haverfordwest	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	9	..	9	4	..	..	..	..	5	..	118	33	46	19	40	2	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	5	1	1	..	..	..
Radnor	Presteign	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	6	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	19	..	..	4	17	8	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
,,	New Radnor	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Radnor	Adult	6	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	19	..	..	4	17	8	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
Rutland	Oakham	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	25	2	5	1	..	..	..	..	7	1	75	7	16	2	8	1	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	2	..	..	..
Salop	Shrewsbury	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	334	57	38	8	1	..	3	..	8	3	508	71	178	45	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	23	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	59	8	25	4	..	..	..	..
,,	Wellington	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Ludlow	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
,,	Bridgenorth	Borough Gaol and Lock up House	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99	19	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Salop	Adult	334	57	38	8	1	..	3	..	8	3	607	90	178	45	9	4	..	..
			Juvenile	23	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	75	10	25	4	1	1	..	..
Somerset	Wilton	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	34	2	15	2	1	..	1	..	4	1	363	107	78	10	193	44	..	..
			Juvenile	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	107	14	2	..	17	3	..	..
,,	Shepton Mallet	County House of Correction	Adult	94	14	18	2	..	..	3	..	13	3	421	132	60	11	258	42	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	105	18	4	..	50	9	..	..
,,	Bristol	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	122	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	529	267	..	..	434	175	..	..
			Juvenile	76	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	295	49	..	..	123	26	..	..
		Common Gaol	Adult	70	19	13	1	1	..	2	..	10	..	158	62	149	47	32	5	..	..
,,	,,		Juvenile	17	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	8	24	..	2	..	..	..
,,	Bath	City Gaol	Adult	142	57	4	..	2	..	1	..	12	6	87	66	133	24	52	25	..	..
			Juvenile	58	23	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	79	8	25	3	22	1	..	..
		Total—County of Somerset	Adult	462	123	50	5	4	..	7	..	45	12	1558	634	420	92	969	291	..	..
			Juvenile	156	44	6	1	..	..	..	..	8	4	940	97	55	3	214	39	..	..

RETURNS, 1847—*continued.*

TABLE No. 18. Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.		TABLE No. 19. Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.		TABLE No. 20.		TABLE No. 21. Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.															
		Publicly.	Privately.	Escapes from Prison in the course of the Year.		Hand-cuffs and other Irons.		Whip-ping.		Dark Cells.		Solitary Cells.		Stoppage of Diet.		Other Punish-ments.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	15	..	5	..	1	..	31	..	..	..	46	..	46
..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	15	..			
4	..	..	5	..	..	2	1	3	..	10	2	27	2	9	..	..	..	51	5	..	..	99	5	104
5	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	16	..	23	..	7	..	1	..	..	..	48	..			
57	11	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	1	5	1	2	..	..	..	26	2	..	..	49	2	51
21	2	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	3	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	23	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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62	11	..	7	..	..	2	1	3	..	39	3	47	3	16	..	1	..	108	7	..	..	194	7	201
26	2	..	12	..	..	..	..	1	..	34	..	31	..	19	..	1	..	..	..	86	..			
1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	121	11	23	..	..	..	7	7	151	18	..	..	228	18	246
..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	..	10	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	77	..			
3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	8	..	8
1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	5	..	5
..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..			
4	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	121	11	25	..	7	..	7	7	160	18	..	..	241	18	259
1	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	..	10	..	2	..	13	..	..	..	81	..			
8	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	..	..	..	..	6	2	..	..	6	2	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	4	..	..	7	..	28	4	..	..	28	4	32		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	94	..	..	7	64	18	..	..	158	25	..	..	182	27	209
..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	2	18	..	..	..	..	..	24	2			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	94	..	..	7	64	18	..	..	158	25	..	..	182	27	209
..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	2	18	..	..	..	..	..	24	2			
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	11	..	..	19	2	..	..	47	13	..	..	53	15	68
2	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	6	2			
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	6	147	2	..	..	193	8	..	..	268	9	277
..	1	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	1	64	..	..	..	..	..	75	1			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	6	..	..	..	..	14	6	..	..	21	10	31
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	4			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	2	146	26	14	..	206	28	..	..	408	37	445
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	23	1	171	8	7	..	..	..	202	9			
..	..	..	31	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	3	..	6	2	13	2	..	..	38	7	45
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	9	..	10	5	..	..	25	5			
..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	..	..											
7	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	32	11	102	14	315	30	20	2	473	57	..	..	788	78	866
2	1	..	71	..	..	1	..	1	..	10	1	41	6	245	9	17	5	..	..	315	21			

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	TABLE No. 16. Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death in the course of the Year.										TABLE No. 17. Mode in which Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year have been Employed.							
				Slight Indisposition.		Infirmary Cases.		Criminal Lunatics		Deaths.		Greatest Number of Sick at any one time.		Hard Labour.		Employment not being Hard Labour.		Not Employed.		Mode of Employment not ascertained.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Stafford	Stafford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	956	143	147	41	..	1	4	2	129	16	1728	252	634	87	145	15	..	..
,,	Lichfield	City Gaol and House of Correction	Juvenile	71	21	14	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	226	41	14	4	19	5	..	..
			Adult	3	3	..	..	..	..	1	.	..	..	15	4	..	..	11	3	..	..
			Juvenile	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
		Total—County of Stafford	Adult	959	146	147	41	..	1	1	2	129	16	1743	256	634	87	156	18	..	..
			Juvenile	73	21	14	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	229	42	14	4	20	5	..	..
Suffolk	Bury St. Edmund's.	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	67	4	11	3	..	..	3	1	3	1	312	34	23	7	148	14	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	8	..	..
,,	Ipswich	,, ,,	Adult	31	4	4	..	..	..	1	..	8	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	425	78
			Juvenile	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	9
,,	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	123	29
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	6
,,	Beccles	County House of Correction	Adult	27	8	2	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	91	12	..	11	59	..	..	..
			Juvenile	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	14	..	..	5	12	..	..	..
		Total—County of Suffolk	Adult	125	16	17	3	..	1	4	1	13	5	403	46	43	18	207	14	548	107
			Juvenile	8	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	14	..	..	5	52	8	81	15
Surrey	Horsemonger-lane.	County Gaol	Adult	637	172	25	17	..	..	1	..	9	6	..	..	1068	590	1013	170	..	..
			Juvenile	30	8	10	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	216	65	152	..	..	..
,,	Brixton	County House of Correction	Adult	544	160	84	11	..	..	6	..	76	8	2064	1064	..	..	11	2	..	..
			Juvenile	159	61	45	..	..	..	1	..	16	..	1052	85	..	..	11	2	..	..
,,	Guildford	,, ,,	Adult	148	35	17	14	..	..	2	..	14	5	586	..	1	117	42	4	..	..
			Juvenile	12	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	77	..	15	6	2	..	..	..
,,	Kingston upon Thames.	,, ,,	Adult	63	54	14	22	..	..	..	..	4	5	..	..	375	419	84	40	..	..
			Juvenile	3	1	20	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	78	19	34	..	..	..
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Southwark	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Queen's Prison	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Croydon	Town Gaol and Lock-up House	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Surrey	Adult	1392	421	150	64	..	..	9	..	103	24	2650	1064	1444	1126	1150	216	..	..
			Juvenile	204	71	76	5	..	..	1	..	21	1	1129	85	309	90	199	2	..	..
Sussex	Lewes	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	392	49	11	5	..	..	2	..	14	4	402	20	181	25	53	6	..	..
			Juvenile	40	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	88	16	34	4	6	2	..	..
,,	Petworth	,, ,,	Adult	46	7	4	..	..	..	2	..	5	1	241	29	83	11	20	4	..	..
			Juvenile	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	4	9	4	2	..	..	..
,,	Battle	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
,,	Chichester	City Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Hastings	Town Gaol	Adult	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	61	15	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	1	..	..
,,	Winchelsea	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Rye	,,	Adult	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	36	5	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Sussex	Adult	442	57	15	5	..	..	4	..	21	5	643	119	300	41	151	25	..	..
			Juvenile	40	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	109	20	51	9	24	3	..	..
Warwick	Warwick	County Gaol	Adult	26	2	11	3	2	1	1	..	2	2	129	33	6	..	704	168	..	..
			Juvenile	6	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	10	..	..	103	13	..	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult	99	26	48	6	..	..	9	..	22	6	909	200	..	..	55	6	..	..
			Juvenile	8	2	9	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	240	16	..	..	6	2	..	..
,,	Coventry	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	129	34	16	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	283	39	29	..	43	5	..	..
			Juvenile	3	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	5	..	..	40	2	..	..
,,	Birmingham	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Warwick	Adult	254	62	75	10	2	1	10	..	24	8	1321	272	35	..	802	179	..	..
			Juvenile	17	6	12	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	284	31	..	..	119	17	..	..

RETURNS, 1847—*continued.*

Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.		TABLE No. 19. Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.		TABLE No. 20.		TABLE No. 21. Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.																	
		Publicly.	Privately.	Escapes from Prison in the course of the Year.		Handcuffs and other Irons.		Whipping.		Dark Cells.		Solitary Cells.		Stoppage of Diet.		Other Punishments.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
2	..	..	17	..	..	1	..	2	..	31	..	273	33	183	5	..	..	490	38	..	..	551	58	609
..	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	44	16	15	4	..	..	..	..	61	20			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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2	..	..	17	..	..	1	..	2	..	31	..	273	33	183	5	..	..	490	38	..	..	551	58	609
..	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	44	16	15	4	..	..	..	..	61	20			
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	34	..	10	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	56	..	56
1	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..			
33	6	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	17	..	17
5	3	..	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..			
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	..	..	6	2	..	..	8	2	10
..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..			
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35	6	..	..	2	..	2	..	2	..	15	..	34	..	22	2	..	..	75	2	..	..	89	2	91
6	3	..	20	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	9	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	14	..			
12	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	122	4	..	..	..	..	122	4	..	..	165	4	169
15	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	..			
11	2	..	22	..	..	..	22	2	..	507	80	..	..	1784	59	..	..	2293	161	..	..	4565	198	4763
11	2	..	88	..	..	..	..	4	..	420	23	..	..	1848	14	..	..	..	..	2272	37			
7	2	1	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	258	27	367	11	26	..	652	38	..	..	880	44	924
2	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	86	4	135	2	7	..	..	..	228	6			
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	12	..	..	47	71	16	21	441	839	23	36	527	979	..	..	824	1106	1930
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	8	15	5	3	271	104	13	1	..	..	297	127			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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30	17	1	26	1	..	..	34	3	..	554	151	396	52	2592	909	49	36	3594	1182	..	..	6434	1352	7786
28	11	..	94	..	..	..	4	4	..	428	38	134	7	2254	120	20	1	..	..	2840	170			
78	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	1	70	2	11	..	9	..	103	3	..	..	153	3	156
22	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	39	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	50	..			
26	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	41	..	..	..	44	..	..	..	58	..	58
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	14	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
104	15	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	15	1	70	2	52	..	9	..	147	3	..	..	211	3	214
29	2	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	39	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	64	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	123	17	..	..	..	..	124	17	..	..	128	18	146
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1			
6	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	2	..	122	27	..	..	52	5	..	..	176	32	..	..	241	33	274
1	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	4	..	16	1	..	..	45	..	..	..	..	..	65	1			
1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	16	10	24	10	..	..	24	10	34
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
7	..	..	9	..	..	3	..	2	..	122	27	129	17	52	5	16	10	324	59	..	..	393	61	454
1	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	4	..	16	1	4	1	45	..	..	..	..	..	69	2			

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	TABLE No. 16. Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death in the course of the Year.										TABLE No 17. Mode in which Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year have been Employed.							
				Slight Indisposition.		Infirmary Cases.		Criminal Lunatics.		Deaths.		Greatest Number of Sick at any one time.		Hard Labour.		Employment not being Hard Labour.		Not Employed.		Mode of Employment not ascertained.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Westmoreland.	Appleby	County Gaol	Adult	36	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	1	25	4	2	..	3	..	..	..
,,			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Kendal	County House of Correction	Adult	23	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	56	..	34	21	34	4	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
		Total—County of Westmoreland	Adult	59	4	6	..	1	1	..	..	11	1	81	4	36	21	37	4	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Wilts	Fisherton Auger (Salisbury)	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	42	14	3	..	..	..	..	..	12	2	121	29	43	12	213	30	..	..
,,			Juvenile	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	19	5	10	..	20	1	..	..
,,	Devizes	County House of Correction	Adult	82	17	41	3	..	..	2	..	12	2	520	84	..	..	232	39	..	..
			Juvenile	9	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	72	10	..	..	23	2	..	..
,,	Marlborough	County Bridewell	Adult	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	175	55	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	10	..	..
		Total—County of Wilts	Adult	126	33	46	3	..	..	2	..	25	5	641	113	43	12	620	124	..	..
			Juvenile	23	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	91	15	10	..	64	13	..	..
Worcester	Worcester	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	245	53	162	48	1	..	4	1	15	4	551	38	36	69	272	56	..	..
,,	,,		Juvenile	35	4	7	6	..	1	..	..	1	..	56	..	..	16	47	11	..	..
		City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	12	4	4	4	..	..	1	..	1	1	72	39	20	6	61	21	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	1	..	25	1	..	..
		Total—County of Worcester	Adult	257	57	166	52	1	..	5	1	16	5	623	77	56	75	333	77	..	..
			Juvenile	35	4	7	6	..	1	..	..	1	..	59	3	1	16	72	12	..	..
York	York	County Gaol	Adult	387	45	43	3	5	..	3	..	30	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	429	49
			Juvenile	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..
,,	,,	City House of Correction	Adult	58	17	27	3	..	..	..	..	6	3	114	81	..	..	117	61	..	..
			Juvenile	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	28	11	..	..	10	1	..	..
,,	Northallerton	County House of Correction	Adult	230	25	49	9	..	..	4	..	25	3	544	51	88	21	7	8	..	..
			Juvenile	36	7	4	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	64	9	6	2	..	..	..	..
,,	Beverley	,, ,,	Adult	20	5	23	3	..	..	3	..	4	..	433	66	73	11	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	3	10	3	..	..	..	..
,,	Wakefield	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	224	101	..	..	11	..	30	7	1298	449	1570	245	99	14	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	9	17	..	..	2	..	3	3	165	7	143	27	30	7	..	..
,,	Kingston-upon Hull	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	230	65	15	9	..	1	1	..	20	2	147	52	219	40	135	67	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	5	42	3	43	11	..	..
,,	Scarborough	Borough Gaol	Adult	11	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	24	12	..	..
			Juvenile	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
,,	Ripon	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	12	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	27	..	8	2	13	3	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	3	..	..
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Richmond	Borough Gaol	Adult	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	18	1	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
,,	,,	Liberty Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Doncaster	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	4	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
,,	Beverley	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Halifax	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Knaresborough	Borough Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Knaresborough Castle	Liberty Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Eccleshall	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of York	Adult	951	169	381	128	5	1	22	..	123	20	2563	699	1958	319	427	170	129	49
			Juvenile	51	7	15	17	..	..	2	..	9	3	350	35	202	35	93	22	20	..
			Grand Total Adult.	31930	8967	4377	1362	80	21	187	33	1573	392	42075	13123	24316	8489	19471	5537	1491	334
			Grand Total Juvenile.	2968	438	443	68	1	1	26	1	99	21	7690	1174	3345	492	3811	628	176	37

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TABLE No. 18. Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.		TABLE No. 19. Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.		TABLE No. 20.		TABLE No. 21. Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.																	
		Publicly.	Privately.	Escapes from Prison in the course of the Year.		Hand-cuffs and other Irons.		Whip-ping.		Dark Cells.		Solitary Cells.		Stoppage of Diet.		Other Punish-ments.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	7	..	7
1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
4	2	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	14	2	..	..	48	2	42	1	105	5	..	..	162	8	170
2	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	25	3	17	..	..	..	57	3			
1	..	..	6	..	..	2	..	..	..	82	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	95	..	..	..	122	..	122
1	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	10	..	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
5	2	..	8	..	..	3	..	..	..	96	2	9	..	59	2	42	1	209	5	..	..	294	8	302
3	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	..	1	..	25	3	17	..	..	..	85	3			
13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	160	10	22	6	43	7	..	..	228	23	..	..	277	31	308
1	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	1	16	5	8	2	..	..	..	..	49	8			
13	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	2	20	19	..	..	2	4	32	25	..	..	37	37	74
3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	12			
26	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	170	12	42	25	43	7	2	4	260	48	..	..	314	68	382
4	1	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	2	21	16	8	2	..	..	..	..	54	20			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77	3	112	4	..	..	189	7	..	..	218	8	226
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	21	1	..	..	..	..	29	1			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	10	..	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..			
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	..	..	..	67	..	67
..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..			
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92	8	29	..	..	..	121	8	..	..	133	10	143
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	12	2			
2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	328	52	..	..	..	..	330	52	..	..	441	52	493
1	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	111	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	111	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	4	..	..	360	5	..	..	445	9	..	..	538	9	547
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	73	..	..	..	..	..	93	..			
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, House of Correction, or other Prisons.	Class.	Bread.
				Ozs.
Anglesey	Beaumaris	County Gaol and House of Correction	Males	168
			Females	126
Bedford	Bedford	County Gaol		224
,,	,,	County House of Correction		224
Berks	Reading	County Gaol and House of Correction	First Class	16 per day.
			Second Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Third Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fourth Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fifth Class,—Males	126
			Females	126
			Sixth Class	16 per day.
			Seventh Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
,,	Abingdon	County House of Correction	First Class	16 per day.
			Second Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Third Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fourth Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fifth Class,—Males	126
			Females	126
			Sixth Class	16 per day.
			Seventh Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
,,	Newbury	Borough Gaol		168
,,	Windsor	,, ,,	First Class,—Males	168
			Females	140
			Second Class,—Males	168
			Females	140
			Third Class,—Males	168
			Females	140
Brecon	Brecknock	County Gaol and House of Correction	First Class	168
			Second Class	168
			Third Class	168
Bucks	Aylesbury	,, ,,	First Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Second Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Third Class,—Males	126
			Females	126
,,	Buckingham	Borough Gaol		112

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TABLE No. 22.

Dietary per Week.

Meat when Cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	Soup.	Gruel.	Cocoa.	Milk.	Beer.	Other Allowances.
Ozs.	Lbs.	Ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
12	3½	..	3	14	..	..	..	None except by order of the Surgeon.
12	3	..	3	14	..	..	..	
The soup contains 6 ounces of meat per quart. The gruel contains 4 ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
..	3	8	..	7	7	..	..	24 ounces of suet dumpling, and 8 ounces of onions when potatoes cannot be obtained.
The gruel contains 2 ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
*16	3	8	..	7	7	..	..	24 ounces of suet dumpling, and 2 ounces of onions in the summer instead of potatoes.
The gruel contains 2 ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	1 pint of soup per week if at hard labour.
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	,, ,,
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
16	7	..	3	14	..	..	..	
12	3½	..	3	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	

First Class diet is given to prisoners confined for any term not exceeding 3 days;—Second Class diet is given to convicted prisoners for any term exceeding 3 days, and not exceeding 14 days;—Third Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 14 days, but not more than 6 weeks;—Fourth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 6 weeks, but not more than 3 months; convicted prisoners not employed at hard labour for periods exceeding 14 days; prisoners sentenced by Court to solitary confinement; prisoners for examination, before trial; misdemeanants of the first division, who do not maintain themselves; and destitute debtors;—Fifth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 3 months;—Sixth Class diet is given to prisoners under punishment for prison offences for terms not exceeding 3 days;—Seventh Class diet is given to prisoners in close confinement for prison offences under the provisions of the 42nd section of the Gaol Act.

The soup contains, per pint, 3 ounces of cooked meat, without bone, 3 ounces of potatoes, 1 ounce of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 ounce of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt. The gruel, when made in quantities exceeding 50 pints, contains 1½ ounce of oatmeal per pint, and 2 ounces per pint when made in less quantities. The gruel on alternate days is sweetened with ¾ ounces of molasses or sugar and seasoned with salt.

..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	1 pint of soup per week, if at hard labour.
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	,, ,,
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
16	7	..	3	11	3	..	..	
12	3½	..	3	11	3	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	

First Class diet is given to prisoners confined for any term not exceeding 3 days;—Second Class diet is given to convicted prisoners for any term exceeding 3 days and not exceeding 14 days;—Third Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 14 days, but not more than 6 weeks;—Fourth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 6 weeks, but not more than 3 months; convicted prisoners not employed at hard labour for periods exceeding 14 days; prisoners sentenced by Court to solitary confinement; prisoners for examination, before trial; misdemeanants of the first division, who do not maintain themselves; and destitute debtors;—Fifth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding three months;—Sixth Class diet is given to prisoners under punishment for prison offences for terms not exceeding 3 days;—Seventh Class diet is given to prisoners in close confinement for prison offences under the provisions of the 42nd section of the Gaol Act.

The soup contains per pint 3 ounces of cooked meat without bone, 3 ounces of potatoes, 1 ounce of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 ounce of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt. The gruel, when made in quantities exceeding fifty pints, contains 1½ ounce of oatmeal per pint, and 2 ounces per pint when made in less quantities. The gruel on alternate days is sweetened with ¾ ounces of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt. The cocoa contains ¾ ounce of flaked cocoa, or cocoa nibs, with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar per pint.

..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
The gruel contains 2½ ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
24	4	..	3	..	..	2½	..	28 ounces of rice with the milk, and 3 ounces with the soup.
24	4	..	3	..	..	2½	..	
16½	2½	..	3	..	..	2½	..	,,
16½	2½	..	3	..	..	2½	..	,,
12	2½	..	3	..	..	2½	..	,,
12	2½	..	3	..	..	2½	..	,,
24	7	..	..	14	..	..	..	
24	3½	..	..	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	

First Class diet is given to destitute debtors and criminal prisoners whose terms of imprisonment exceed two months; Second Class diet is given to prisoners whose term of imprisonment exceeds 14 days and is under two months; Third Class diet is given to prisoners whose terms of imprisonment are for 14 days and under. The gruel contains 4 ounces of oatmeal per quart.

..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	1 pint of soup per week if at hard labour.
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
16	7	..	3	14	..	..	..	
12	3½	..	3	14	..	..	..	

First Class diet is given to convicted prisoners for any term not exceeding 14 days; Second Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 14 days but not more than 3 months, convicted prisoners not at hard labour for periods exceeding 14 days, prisoners for trial, and destitute debtors; Third Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 3 months.

The soup is made of legs, shins, and heads of beef; cannot state the quantity of meat per quart. The gruel contains about 4 ounces of oatmeal per quart.

..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	12 ounces of meat and 1 lb. of potatoes on Sundays, and if imprisoned for a long term, meat and potatoes twice a-week exclusive of Sundays.
The gruel contains 7 ounces of flour per quart.								

* After six months' imprisonment.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Class.	Bread.
				Ozs.
Cambridge . .	Cambridge . . .	County Gaol and House of Correction .	First Class	16 per day.
			Second Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Third Class, —Males	168
			Females	126
			Fourth Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fifth Class, —Males	126
			Females	126
			Sixth Class	16 per day.
			Seventh Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
,,	Cambridge . . .	Town Gaol and House of Correction . .	First Class	16 per day.
			Second Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Third Class, —Males	168
			Females	126
			Fourth Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fifth Class, —Males	126
			Females	126
			Sixth Class	16 per day.
			Seventh Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
,,	Wisbeach . . .	House of Correction	First Class	16 per day.
			Second Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Third Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fourth Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fifth Class, — Males	126
			Females	126
			Sixth Class	16 per day.
			Seventh Class,—Males	168
			Females	126

RETURNS, 1847—*continued.*

TABLE No. 22.

Dietary per Week.

Meat when Cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	Soup.	Gruel.	Cocoa.	Milk.	Beer.	Other Allowances.
Ozs.	Lbs.	Ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	1 pint of soup per week, if at hard labour.
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	,, ,,
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
16	7	..	3	14	..	..	..	
12	3½	..	3	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	

First Class diet is given to prisoners confined for any term not exceeding 3 days;—Second Class diet is given to convicted prisoners for any term exceeding 3 days, and not exceeding 14 days;—Third Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 14 days, but not more than 6 weeks;—Fourth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 6 weeks, but not more than 3 months; convicted prisoners not employed at hard labour for periods exceeding 14 days; prisoners sentenced by Court to solitary confinement; prisoners for examination before trial; misdemeanants of the first division who do not maintain themselves; and destitute debtors;—Fifth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 3 months;—Sixth Class diet is given to prisoners under punishment for prison offences for terms not exceeding 3 days;—Seventh Class diet is given to prisoners in close confinement for prison offences under the provisions of the 42nd section of the Gaol Act.

The soup contains, per pint, 3 ounces of cooked meat without bone, 3 ounces of potatoes, 1 ounce of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 ounce of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt. The gruel, when made in quantities exceeding 50 pints, contains 1½ ounce of oatmeal per pint, and 2 ounces per pint when made in less quantities. The gruel on alternate days is sweetened with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt.

..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	1 pint of soup per week, if at hard labour.
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	,, ,,
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
16	7	..	3	11	3	..	..	
12	3½	..	3	11	3	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	

First Class diet is given to prisoners confined for any term not exceeding 3 days;—Second Class diet is given to convicted prisoners for any term exceeding 3 days, and not exceeding 14 days;—Third Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 14 days, but not more than 6 weeks;—Fourth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 6 weeks, but not more than 3 months; convicted prisoners not employed at hard labour for periods exceeding 14 days; prisoners sentenced by Court to solitary confinement; prisoners for examination, before trial; misdemeanants of the first division who do not maintain themselves; and destitute debtors;—Fifth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding three months;—Sixth class diet is given to prisoners under punishment for prison offences for terms not exceeding 3 days;—Seventh Class diet is given to prisoners in close confinement for prison offences under the provisions of the 42nd section of the Gaol Act.

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..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	1 pint of soup per week, if at hard labour.
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	,, ,,
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
16	7	..	3	11	3	..	..	
12	3½	..	3	11	3	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	

First Class diet is given to prisoners confined for any term not exceeding 3 days;—Second Class diet is given to convicted prisoners for any term exceeding 3 days, and not exceeding 14 days;—Third Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 14 days, but not more than 6 weeks;—Fourth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 6 weeks, but not more than 3 months; convicted prisoners not employed at hard labour for periods exceeding 14 days; prisoners sentenced by Court to solitary confinement; prisoners for examination, before trial; misdemeanants of the first division who do not maintain themselves; and destitute debtors;—Fifth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 3 months;—Sixth Class diet is given to prisoners under punishment for prison offences for terms not exceeding 3 days;—Seventh Class diet is given to prisoners in close confinement for prison offences under the provisions of the 42nd section of the Gaol Act.

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Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Class.	Bread.
				Ozs.
Cambridge	Ely	House of Correction	First Class	16 per day.
			Second Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Third Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fourth Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fifth Class,—Males	126
			Females	126
			Sixth Class	16 per day.
			Seventh Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
Cardigan	Cardigan	County Gaol and House of Correction	Hard Labour	168
			Employment not being hard labour	168
			Not employed	168
,,	Aberystwith	Town Gaol	.. ..	168
Carmarthen	Carmarthen	County Gaol and House of Correction	.. ..	168
,,	,,	Borough Gaol	.. ..	168
Carnarvon	Carnarvon	County Gaol and House of Correction	Males	126
			Females	126
Chester	Chester	County Gaol	First Class	16 per day.
			Second Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Third Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fourth Class.—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fifth Class,—Males	126
			Females	126
			Sixth Class	16 per day.
			Seventh Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	First Class	16 per day.
			Second Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Third Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fourth Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fifth Class,—Males	126
			Females	126
			Sixth Class	16 per day.
			Seventh Class,—Males	168
			Females	126

RETURNS, 1847—*continued.*

TABLE No. 22.

Dietary per Week.

Meat when Cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	Soup.	Gruel.	Cocoa.	Milk.	Beer.	Other Allowances.
Ozs.	Lbs.	Ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	1 pint of soup per week, if at hard labour.
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	,, ,,
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
16	7	..	3	11	3	..	..	
12	3½	..	3	11	3	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	

First Class diet is given to prisoners confined for any term not exceeding 3 days;—Second Class diet is given to convicted prisoners for any term exceeding 3 days, and not exceeding 14 days;—Third Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 14 days, but not more than 6 weeks;—Fourth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 6 weeks, but not more than 3 months; convicted prisoners not employed at hard labour for periods exceeding 14 days; prisoners sentenced by Court to solitary confinement; prisoners for examination, before trial; misdemeanants of the first division who do not maintain themselves; and destitute debtors;—Fifth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 3 months;—Sixth Class diet is given to prisoners under punishment for prison offences for terms not exceeding 3 days;—Seventh Class diet is given to prisoners in close confinement for prison offences under the provisions of the 42nd section of the Gaol Act.

The soup contains, per pint, 3 ounces of cooked meat without bone, 3 ounces of potatoes, 1 ounce of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 ounce of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt. The gruel, when made in quantities exceeding fifty pints, contains 1½ ounce of oatmeal per pint, and 2 ounces per pint when made in less quantities. The gruel on alternate days is sweetened with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt. The cocoa contains ¾ ounce of flaked cocoa, or cocoa nibs, with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar per pint.

12	5	..	4	17	..	..	..	7 ounces of salt.
6	2½	..	2	19	..	..	..	,,
..	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	,,

The soup contains 8 ounces of meat per quart. The gruel contains 4 ounces of oatmeal per quart.

..	..	..	..	*21	..	..	..	
16	2	..	4	19	..	..	..	

Debtors and prisoners committed to the common gaol are allowed 2*s.* each per week, and maintain themselves. The gruel contains 4 ounces of oatmeal or flour per quart. The soup contains 12 ounces of meat per quart.

..	7	..	..	21	..	..	..	

The gruel contains 6 ounces of oatmeal per quart.

28	7	..	6	14	..	..	..	
28	3½	..	6	14	..	..	..	

The soup contains 6 ounces of meat per quart. The gruel contains 4 ounces of oatmeal per quart.

..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	1 pint of soup per week, if at hard labour.
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	,, ,,
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
16	7	..	3	11	3	..	..	
12	3½	..	3	11	3	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	

First Class diet is given to prisoners confined for any term not exceeding 3 days;—Second Class diet is given to convicted prisoners for any term exceeding 3 days, and not exceeding 14 days;—Third Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 14 days, but not more than 6 weeks;—Fourth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 6 weeks, but not more than 3 months; convicted prisoners not employed at hard labour for periods exceeding 14 days; prisoners sentenced by Court to solitary confinement; prisoners for examination before trial; misdemeanants of the first division, who do not maintain themselves; and destitute debtors;—Fifth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 3 months;—Sixth Class diet is given to prisoners under punishment for prison offences for terms not exceeding 3 days;—Seventh Class diet is given to prisoners in close confinement for prison offences under the provisions of the 42nd section of the Gaol Act.

The soup contains, per pint, 3 ounces of cooked meat, without bone, 3 ounces of potatoes, 1 ounce of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 ounce of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt. The gruel, when made in quantities exceeding 50 pints, contains 1½ ounce of oatmeal per pint, and 2 ounces per pint when made in less quantities. The gruel on alternate days is sweetened with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt; the cocoa contains ¾ ounce of flaked cocoa, or cocoa-nibs, with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar per pint.

..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	1 pint of soup per week, if at hard labour.
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	,, ,,
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
16	7	..	3	11	3	..	..	
12	3½	..	3	11	3	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	

First Class diet is given to prisoners confined for any term not exceeding 3 days;—Second Class diet is given to convicted prisoners for any term exceeding 3 days, and not exceeding 14 days;—Third Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms excee ding 14days, but not more than 6 weeks;—Fourth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 6 weeks, but not more than 3 months; convicted prisoners not employed at hard labour for periods exceeding 14 days; prisoners sentenced by Court to solitary confinement; prisoners for examination before trial; misdemeanants of the first division, who do not maintain themselves; and destitute debtors;—Fifth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 3 months;—Sixth Class diet is given to prisoners under punishment for prison offences for terms not exceeding 3 days;—Seventh Class diet is given to prisoners in close confinement for prison offences, under the provisions of the 42nd Section of the Gaol Act.

The soup contains, per pint, 3 ounces of cooked meat without bone, 3 ounces of potatoes, 1 ounce of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 ounce of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt; the gruel, when made in quantities exceeding 50 pints contains 1½ ounce of oatmeal per pint, and two ounces per pint when made in less quantities. The gruel on alternate days is sweetened with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt. The cocoa contains ¾ ounce of flaked cocoa, or cocoa-nibs, with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar per pint.

* The gruel contains 4 ounces of oatmeal per quart.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Class.	Bread.
				ozs.
Chester	Knutsford	House of Correction	First Class	16 per day
			Second Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Third Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fourth Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fifth Class,—Males	126
			Females	126
			Sixth Class	16 per day
			Seventh Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
Cornwall	Bodmin	County Gaol and House of Correction	First Class	16 per da
			Second Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Third Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fourth Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fifth Class,—Males	126
			Females	126
			Sixth Class	16 per day
			Seventh Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
,,	Falmouth	Town Gaol	.. ..	136
,,	Penzance	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	.. ..	168
,,	Saltash	Borough Gaol	.. ..	..
,,	Helstone	,,	Males	168
			Females	126
Cumberland	Carlisle	County Gaol and House of Correction	First Class	16 per day
			Second Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Third Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fourth Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fifth Class,—Males	126
			Females	126
			Sixth Class	16 per day
			Seventh Class,—Males	168
			Females	126

RETURNS, 1847—*continued.*

TABLE No. 22.

Dietary per Week.

Meat when Cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	Soup.	Gruel.	Cocoa.	Milk.	Beer.	Other Allowances.
Ozs.	Lbs.	Ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	1 pint of soup per week, if at hard labour.
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	,, ,,
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
16	7	..	3	11	3	..	..	
12	3½	..	3	11	3	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	

First Class diet is given to prisoners confined for any term not exceeding 3 days;—Second Class diet is given to convicted prisoners for any term exceeding 3 days, and not exceeding 14 days;—Third Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 14 days, but not more than 6 weeks;—Fourth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 6 weeks, but not more than 3 months; convicted prisoners not employed at hard labour for periods exceeding 14 days; prisoners sentenced by Court to solitary confinement; prisoners for examination, before trial; misdemeanants of the first division who do not maintain themselves; and destitute debtors;—Fifth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 3 months;—Sixth Class diet is given to prisoners under punishment for prison offences for terms not exceeding 3 days;—Seventh Class diet is given to prisoners in close confinement for prison offences under the provisions of the 42nd section of the Gaol Act.

The soup contains, per pint, 3 ounces of cooked meat, without bone, 3 ounces of potatoes, 1 ounce of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 ounce of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt. The gruel, when made in quantities exceeding 50 pints, contains 1½ ounce of oatmeal per pint, and 2 ounces per pint when made in less quantities. The gruel on alternate days is sweetened with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt; the cocoa contains ¾ ounce of flaked cocoa, or cocoa-nibs, with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar per pint.

..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	1 pint of soup per week, if at hard labour.
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	,, ,,
6	1*	..	2	14	..	..	..	
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
16	7	..	3	11	3	..	..	
12	3½	..	3	11	3	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	

First Class diet is given to prisoners confined for any term not exceeding 3 days;—Second Class diet is given to convicted prisoners for any term exceeding 3 days, and not exceeding 14 days;—Third Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 14 days, but not more than 6 weeks;—Fourth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 6 weeks, but not more than 3 months; convicted prisoners not employed at hard labour for periods exceeding 14 days; prisoners sentenced by Court to solitary confinement; prisoners for examination, before trial; misdemeanants of the first division who do not maintain themselves; and destitute debtors;—Fifth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 3 months;—Sixth Class diet is given to prisoners under punishment for prison offences for terms not exceeding 3 days;—Seventh Class diet is given to prisoners in close confinement for prison offences under the provisions of the 42nd section of the Gaol Act.

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12	5	..	6	21	..	..	..	

The soup contains about 4 ounces of meat per quart. The gruel contains about 3 ounces of oatmeal per quart.

10	4½	..	2	14	..	..	..	

Peas-soup without meat or vegetables. The gruel contains 5 ounces of oatmeal per quart.

3*s.* 6*d.* each per week is allowed for the prisoners' maintenance.

12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	

The soup contains 6 ounces of meat per quart, with vegetables. The gruel contains 3 ounces of oatmeal per quart, with sugar or salt.

..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	1 pint of soup per week, if at hard labour.
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	,, ,,
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
16	7	..	3	11	3	..	..	
12	3½	..	3	11	3	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	

First Class diet is given to prisoners confined for any term not exceeding 3 days;—Second Class diet is given to convicted prisoners for any term exceeding 3 days and not exceeding 14 days;—Third Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 14 days, but not more than 6 weeks;—Fourth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 6 weeks, but not more than 3 months; convicted prisoners not employed at hard labour for periods exceeding 14 days; Prisoners sentenced by Court to solitary confinement; prisoners for examination, before trial; misdemeanants of the first division who do not maintain themselves; and destitute debtors;—Fifth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding three months;—Sixth Class diet is given to prisoners under punishment for prison offences for terms not exceeding 3 days;—Seventh Class diet is given to prisoners in close confinement for prison offences under the provisions of the 42nd section of the Gaol Act.

The soup contains per pint 3 ounces of cooked meat without bone, 3 ounces of potatoes, 1 ounce of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 ounce of onions, or leeks with pepper and salt. The gruel, when made in quantities exceeding 50 pints, contains 1½ ounce of oatmeal per pint, and 2 ounces per pint when made in less quantities. The gruel on alternate days is sweetened with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt. The cocoa contains ¾ ounce of flaked cocoa, or cocoa nibs, with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar per pint.

* A proportion of bread has been substituted when potatoes could not be obtained.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or, other Prisons.	Class.	Bread.
				Ozs.
Cumberland	Whitehaven	County House of Correction		112
,,	Cockermouth	Borough Gaol and Lock-up-House		196
Denbigh	Ruthin	County Gaol and House of Correction	Hard labour	
			Employment not being hard labour, or not employed	168
Derby	Derby	,, ,,	First Class	16 per day.
			Second Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Third Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fourth Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fifth Class,—Males	126
			Females	126
			Sixth Class	16 per day.
			Seventh Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
Devon	Exeter	County Gaol	First Class	16 per day.
			Second Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Third Class,—Males	112
			Females	112
			Fourth Class,—Males	140
			Females	112
,,	Exeter	County House of Correction	First Class	16 per day.
			Second Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Third Class,—Males	140
			Females	112
			Fourth Class,—Males	140
			Females	112
,,	Exeter	County Debtors' Gaol		
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Hard Labour,—Males	154
			Females	96
			Employment not being hard labour, or not employed	96
,,	Plymouth	Borough Gaol	Men	168
			Women	112
			Boys	112
,,	Barnstaple	Borough Gaol	Men	134
			Women and Boys	110
			Vagrants	168
,,	Tiverton	,,		168
,,	Bideford	,,	Before Trial,—Males	98
			Females	84
			After Trial,—Males	98
			Females	84
,,	Bradnench	,,		
,,	Dartmouth	,,		112
,,	Plympton Earle	,,		140
Dorset	Dorchester	County Gaol and House of Correction	First Class,—Males	180
			Females	132
			Second Class,—Males	180
			Females	132
,,	Poole	Town Gaol		112

RETURNS, 1847—*continued.*

TABLE No. 22.

Dietary per Week.

Meat when Cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	Soup.	Gruel.	Cocoa.	Milk.	Beer.	Other Allowances.
Ozs.	Lbs.	Ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
3*s.* 6*d.* per week is allowed each prisoner for their maintenance.								
..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	14 pints of milk porridge made with oatmeal.
..	..	10½	..	28	..	..	..	
..	..	10½	..	28	..	..	8.	
The gruel contains 1½ ounce of oatmeal per quart.								
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	1 pint of soup per week if at hard labour.
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
16	7	..	3	11	3	..	..	
12	3½	..	3	11	3	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	

First Class diet is given to prisoners confined for any term not exceeding 3 days;—Second Class diet is given to convicted prisoners for any term exceeding 3 days, and not exceeding 14 days;—Third Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 14 days, but not more than 6 weeks;—Fourth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 6 weeks, but not more than 3 months; convicted prisoners not employed at hard labour for periods exceeding 14 days; prisoners sentenced by Court to solitary confinement; prisoners for examination, before trial, misdemeanants of the first division, who do not maintain themselves, and destitute debtors;—Fifth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 3 months;—Sixth Class diet is given to prisoners under punishment for prison offences for terms not exceeding 3 days;—Seventh Class diet is given to prisoners in close confinement for prison offences under the provisions of the 42nd section of the Gaol Act.

The soup contains, per pint, 3 ounces of cooked meat without bone, 3 ounces of potatoes, 1 ounce of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 ounce of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt. The gruel, when made in quantities exceeding 50 pints, contains 1½ ounce of oatmeal per pint, and 2 ounces per pint when made in less quantities. The gruel, on alternate days, is sweetened with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt. The cocoa contains ¾ ounce of flaked cocoa, or cocoa nibs, with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar per pint.

..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
14	10½	..	..	14	..	..	..	
14	10½	..	..	14	..	..	..	
28	10½	..	..	14	..	..	..	
21	7	..	..	14	..	..	..	

First Class diet is given to convicted prisoners confined for any term not exceeding 3 days;—Second Class diet is given to convicted prisoners for any term exceeding 3 days, and not exceeding 14 days;—Third Class diet is given to convicted prisoners for terms exceeding 14 days;—Fourth Class diet is given to prisoners for examination, before trial, and misdemeanants of the first division who do not maintain themselves.

..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	
4	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
4	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
21	10½	..	..	14	..	..	..	
21	7	..	..	14	..	..	..	
28	10½	..	..	14	..	..	..	
21	7	..	..	14	..	..	..	

First Class diet is given to convicted prisoners for any term not exceeding 3 days;—Second Class diet is given to convicted prisoners for terms exceeding 3 days and not more than 14 days;—Third Class diet is given to convicted prisoners for terms exceeding 14 days and not more than 3 months; Fourth Class diet is given to convicted prisoners for terms exceeding 3 months.

3*s.* 6*d.* each per week to destitute debtors.

..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 pound of uncooked bacon.
..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	,, ,,
..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	,, ,,
Uncooked 8	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	14 pints of milk broth made with oatmeal.
Uncooked 8	7	..	5	..	..	..	..	,, ,,
Uncooked 8	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	,, ,,
The soup contains 3½ ounces of meat per quart. The milk broth contains 1 ounce of oatmeal per quart.								
16	7	..	3	2	..	1¾	..	
16	7	..	3	2	..	1¾	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
The soup contains 8 ounces of meat per quart. The gruel contains 4 ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
16	10½	..	7	..	..	..	..	14 pints of coffee or tea with milk, no sugar.
15	7	..	4½	10½	..	..	..	10 ozs. of suet pudding, and 8¾ pints of broth.
15	7	..	3¾	8¾	..	..	..	8 ozs. of suet pudding, and 8¾ pints of broth.
..	7	..	..	29¾	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	26¼	..	..	..	
The prisoners are allowed 3*s.* 6*d.* each per week for their maintenance.								
14	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	
16	10½	..	7	..	..	14	..	
..	..	6	4	14	..	..	..	
..	..	6	4	14	..	..	..	Half a pound of potatoes or other vegetables for dinner on Sundays.
..	..	9	6	14	..	..	..	
..	..	6	4	14	..	..	..	

First Class diet is given to prisoners for hard labour for periods not exceeding one month, prisoners in custody for trial, and prisoners in custody for any time without hard labour.

Second Class diet is given to prisoners for hard labour for periods exceeding one month. The soup contains 6 ounces of meat per quart. The gruel contains 3 ounces of oatmeal per quart.

12	2	14	4½	10½	..	..	..

The soup contains 8 ounces of meat per quart. Quantity of oatmeal or flour per quart of gruel not recorded.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Class.	Bread.
				Ozs.
Durham . .	Durham	County Gaol and House of Correction . .	First Class	16 per day.
			Second Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Third Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fourth Class,—Males	168
			Females	426
			Fifth Class,—Males	126
			Females	126
			Sixth Class	16 per day.
			Seventh Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
Essex . . .	Chelmsford . . .	County Gaol and House of Correction .	First Class	16 per day
,,	Springfield . . .	,, ,,	Second Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Third Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fourth Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fifth Class,—Males	126
			Females	126
			Sixth Class	16 per day
			Seventh Class.—Males	168
			Females	126
Essex . . .	Colchester . . .	County House of Correction	First Class	16 per day.
			Second Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Third Class.—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fourth Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fifth Class,—Males	126
			Females	126
			Sixth Class	16 per day.
			Seventh Class,—Males	168
			Females	126

TABLE No. 22.

Dietary per Week.

Meat when Cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	Soup.	Gruel.	Cocoa.	Milk.	Beer.	Other Allowances.
Ozs.	Lbs.	Ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
				2				
				14				1 pint of soup per week, if at hard labour.
				14				,, ,,
6	4		2	14				
6	4		2	14				
12	2		3	14				
12	2		3	14				
16	7		3	11	3			
12	3½		3	11	3			
				14				
				14				

First Class diet is given to prisoners confined for any term not exceeding 3 days;—Second Class diet is given to convicted prisoners for any term exceeding 3 days and not exceeding 14 days;—Third Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 14 days, but not more than 6 weeks;—Fourth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 6 weeks, but not more than 3 months; convicted prisoners not employed at hard labour for periods exceeding 14 days; prisoners sentenced by Court to solitary confinement; prisoners for examination, before trial; misdemeanants of the first division who do not maintain themselves; and destitute debtors;—Fifth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 3 months;—Sixth Class diet is given to prisoners under punishment for prison offences for terms not exceeding 3 days;—Seventh Class diet is given to prisoners in close confinement for prison offences under the provisions of the 42nd section of the Gaol Act.

The soup contains per pint 3 ounces of cooked meat without bone, 3 ounces of potatoes, 1 ounce of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 ounce of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt. The gruel, when made in quantities exceeding fifty pints, contains 1½ ounce of oatmeal per pint, and 2 ounces per pint when made in less quantities. The gruel on alternate days is sweetened with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt. The cocoa contains ¾ ounce of flaked cocoa, or cocoa nibs, with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar per pint.

				2				
				14				1 pint of soup per week if at hard labour.
				14				,, ,,
6	4		2	14				
6	4		2	14				
12	2		3	14				
12	2		3	14				
16	7		3	11	3			
12	3½		3	11	3			
				14				
				14				

First Class diet is given to prisoners confined for any term not exceeding 3 days;—Second Class diet is given to convicted prisoners for any term exceeding 3 days, and not exceeding 14 days;—Third Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 14 days, but not more than 6 weeks;—Fourth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 3 months;—Sixth Class diet is given to prisoners under punishment for prison offences for terms not exceeding 3 days;—Seventh Class diet is given to prisoners in close confinement for prison offences under the provisions of the 42nd section of the Gaol Act.

The soup contains, per pint, 3 ounces of cooked meat, without bone, 3 ounces of potatoes, 1 ounce of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 ounce of onions or leeks with pepper and salt. The gruel, when made in quantities exceeding 50 pints, contains 1½ ounce of oatmeal per pint, and two ounces per pint when made in less quantities. The gruel on alternate days is sweetened with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt; the cocoa contains ¾ ounce of flaked cocoa, or cocoa-nibs, with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar per pint.

				2				
				14				}1 pint of soup per week if at hard labour.
				14				
6	4		2	14				
6	4		2	14				
12	2		3	14				
12	2		3	14				
16	7		3	11	3			
12	3½		3	11	3			
				14				
				14				

First Class diet is given to prisoners confined for any term not exceeding 3 days;—Second Class diet is given to convicted prisoners for any term exceeding 3 days, and not exceeding 14 days;—Third Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 14 days, but not more than 6 weeks;—Fourth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 6 weeks, but not more than 3 months; convicted prisoners not employed at hard labour for periods exceeding 4 days; prisoners sentenced by Court to solitary confinement; prisoners for examination, before trial: misdemeanants of the first division, who do not maintain themselves; and destitute debtors;—Fifth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 3 months;—Sixth Class diet is given to prisoners under punishment for prison offences for terms not exceeding 3 days;—Seventh Class diet is given to prisoners in close confinement for prison offences under the provisions of the 42nd section of the Gaol Act.

The soup contains, per pint, 3 ounces of cooked meat without bone, 3 ounces of potatoes, 1 ounce of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 ounce of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt. The gruel, when made in quantities exceeding 50 pints, contains 1½ ounce of oatmeal per pint and 2 ounces per pint when made in less quantities. The gruel, on alternate days, is sweetened with ¾ oz. of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt. The cocoa contains ¾ oz. of flaked cocoa, or cocoa nibs, with ¾ oz. of molasses or sugar per pint.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Class.	Bread.
				Ozs.
Essex	Colchester	Borough Gaol	Hard labour	168
			Employment not being hard labour, or not employed	168
,,	Ilford	County House of Correction	First Class	16 per day
			Second Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Third Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fourth Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fifth Class,—Males	168
			Females	168
			Sixth Class	16 per day
			Seventh Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
,,	Harwich	Borough Gaol		
,,	Maldon			224
,,	Romford	Gaol for the Liberty of Havering		224
Flint	Flint	County Gaol and House of Correction	Hard Labour	168
			Employment not being hard labour, or not employed	168
Glamorgan	Cardiff	County Gaol and House of Correction	Hard Labour	168
			Not employed	168
			Debtors committed for fraud,—Males	168
			Females	120
,,	,,	Borough Debtors' Gaol		
,,	Swansea	County House of Correction	Hard labour	168
			Employment not being hard labour, or not employed	168
Gloucester	Gloucester	County Gaol and Penitentiary	First Class	16 per day
			Second Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Third Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fourth Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fifth Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Sixth Class	16 per day
			Seventh Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
,,	Gloucester	County Gaol and Penitentiary		
,,	Gloucester	City Gaol and House of Correction		240
,,	,,	City Bridewell and Police Station		240
,,	Horsley	County House of Correction	First Class	16 per day
			Second Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Third Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fourth Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fifth Class,—Males	126
			Females	126
			Sixth Class	16 per day
			Seventh Class,—Males	168
			Females	126

RETURNS, 1847—*continued.*

TABLE No. 22.

Dietary per Week.

Meat when Cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	Soup.	Gruel.	Cocoa.	Milk.	Beer.	Other Allowances.
Ozs.	Lbs.	Ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
9	1½	6	3	17½	..	..	..	½ ounce of butter and sometimes 1 pint of coffee, or tea, instead of gruel for supper.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	,, ,,
The gruel contains two ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	1 pint of soup per week if at hard labour.
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	,, ,,
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
16	7	..	3	11	3	..	..	
12	3½	..	3	11	3	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	

First Class diet is given to prisoners confined for any term not exceeding 3 days;—Second Class diet is given to convicted prisoners for any term exceeding 3 days, and not exceeding 14 days;—Third Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 14 days, but not more than 6 weeks;—Fourth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 6 weeks, but not more than 3 months; convicted prisoners not employed at hard labour for periods exceeding 14 days; prisoners sentenced by Court to solitary confinement; prisoners for examination, before trial; misdemeanants of the first division, who do not maintain themselves; and destitute debtors;—Fifth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 3 months;—Sixth Class diet is given to prisoners under punishment for prison offences for terms not exceeding 3 days;—Seventh Class diet is given to prisoners in close confinement for prison offences under the provisions of the 42nd section of the Gaol Act.

The soup contains, per pint, 3 ounces of cooked meat, without bone, 3 ounces of potatoes, 1 ounce of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 ounce of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt. The gruel, when made in quantities exceeding 50 pints, contains 1½ ounce of oatmeal per pint, and 2 ounces per pint when made in less quantities. The gruel on alternate days is sweetened with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt; the cocoa contains ¾ ounce of flaked cocoa, or cocoa nibs, with ¾ ounce of molasses, or sugar, per pint.

2*s.* 4*d.* each, per week, is allowed for the prisoners' maintenance.								
..	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	14 pints of coffee per week.
..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	
..	10½	..	..	28	..	..	..	
..	10½	..	..	..	..	..	..	
The gruel contains 3 ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
..	7	..	6	21	..	..	..	
..	7	..	..	21	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Vegetable soup. The gruel contains 4 ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	7	..	6*	14	..	..	..	6 ounces of salt.
..	7	..	..	14	..	..	..	,,
The gruel contains 4 ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	1 pint of soup per week, if at hard labour.
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
16	7	..	3	11	3	..	..	
12	3½	..	3	11	3	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	

First Class diet is given to prisoners confined for any term not exceeding 3 days;—Second Class diet is given to convicted prisoners for any term exceeding 3 days, and not exceeding 14 days;—Third Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 14 days, but not more than 6 weeks;—Fourth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 6 weeks, but not more than 3 months; convicted prisoners not employed at hard labour for periods exceeding 14 days; prisoners sentenced by Court to solitary confinement; prisoners for examination before trial; misdemeanants of the first division, who do not maintain themselves; and destitute debtors;—Fifth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 3 months;—Sixth Class diet is given to prisoners under punishment for prison offences for terms not exceeding 3 days; Seventh Class diet is given to prisoners in close confinement for prison offences under the provisions of the 42nd section of the Gaol Act.

The soup contains, per pint, 3 ounces of cooked meat, without bone, 3 ounces of potatoes, 1 ounce of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 ounce of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt. The gruel, when made in quantities exceeding 50 pints, contains 1½ ounce of oatmeal per pint, and 2 ounces per pint when made in less quantities. The gruel on alternate days is sweetened with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt; the cocoa contains ¾ ounce of flaked cocoa, or cocoa-nibs, with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar per pint.

..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7*d.* each per week.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	,,
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	1 pint of soup per week, if at hard labour.
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
16	7	..	3	11	3	..	..	
12	3½	..	3	11	3	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	

* Vegetable Soup.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Class.	Bread.
				Ozs.
Gloucester	Horsley	County House of Correction—*continued*		
,,	Northleach	County House of Correction	First Class	16 per day
			Second Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Third Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fourth Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fifth Class,—Males	126
			Females	126
			Sixth Class	16 per day
			Seventh Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
,,	Little Dean	County House of Correction	Males	168
			Females	126
,,	Lawford's Gate	,, ,,	First Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Second Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Third Class	112
,,	Tewkesbury	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	First Class	16 per day
			Second Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Third Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fourth Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fifth Class,—Males	126
			Females	126
			Sixth Class	16 per day
			Seventh Class,—Males	168
			Females	126

RETURNS, 1847—*continued.*

TABLE No. 22.

Dietary per Week.

Meat when Cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	Soup.	Gruel.	Cocoa.	Milk.	Beer.	Other Allowances.
Ozs.	Lbs.	Ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
				2				
				14				1 pint of soup per week, if at hard labour.
				14				,, ,,
6	4		2	14				
6	4		2	14				
12	2		3	14				
12	2		3	14				
16	7		3	11	3			
12	3½		3	11	3			
				14				
				14				

First Class diet is given to prisoners confined for any term not exceeding 3 days;—Second Class diet is given to convicted prisoners for any term exceeding 3 days, and not exceeding 14 days;—Third Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 14 days, but not more than 6 weeks;—Fourth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 6 weeks, but not more than 3 months; convicted prisoners not employed at hard labour for periods exceeding 14 days; prisoners sentenced by court to solitary confinement; prisoners for examination before trial; misdemeanants of the first division, who do not maintain themselves; and desitute debtors;—Fifth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 3 months;—Sixth Class diet is given to prisoners under punishment for prison offences for terms not exceeding 3 days;—Seventh Class diet is given to prisoners in close confinement for prison offences under the provisions of the 42nd section of the Gaol Act.

The soup contains, per pint, 3 ounces of cooked meat, without bone, 3 ounces of potatoes, 1 ounce of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 ounce of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt. The gruel, when made in quantities exceeding 50 pints, contains 1½ ounce of oatmeal per pint, and 2 ounces per pint when made in less quantities. The gruel on alternate days is sweetened with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt; the cocoa contains ¾ ounce of flaked cocoa or cocoa-nibs, with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar per pint.

16	7		3	11	3			
12	3½		3	11	3			

The soup contains 6 ounces of meat per quart. The gruel contains 4 ounces of oatmeal per quart.

16	2		3	14	3			
12	2		3	14	3			
6			2	14				1 pint of soup per week, if at hard labour.
6			2	14				,, ,,
				14				

The soup contains 6 ounces of meat per quart. The gruel contains 4 ounces of oatmeal per quart.

				2				
				14				1 pint of soup per week if at hard labour.
				14				,, ,,
6	4		2	14				
6	4		2	14				
12	2		3	14				
12	2		3	14				
16	7		3	11	3			
12	3½		3	11	3			
				14				
				14				

First Class diet is given to prisoners confined for any term not exceeding 3 days;—Second Class diet is given to convicted prisoners for any term exceeding 3 days, and not exceeding 14 days;—Third Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 14 days but not more than 6 weeks;—Fourth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 6 weeks, but not more than 3 months; convicted prisoners not employed at hard labour for periods exceeding 14 days; prisoners sentenced by Court to solitary confinement; prisoners for examination before trial; misdemeanants of the first division, who do not maintain themselves; and destitute debtors;—Fifth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 3 months;—Sixth Class diet is given to prisoners under punishment for prison offences for terms not exceeding 3 days;—Seventh Class diet is given to prisoners in close confinement for prison offences under the provisions of the 42nd section of the Gaol Act.

The soup contains, per pint, 3 ounces of cooked meat without bone, 3 ounces of potatoes, 1 ounce of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 ounce of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt. The gruel, when made in quantities exceeding 50 pints, contains 1½ ounce of oatmeal per pint, and 2 ounces per pint when made in less quantities. The gruel on alternate days is sweetened with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt; the cocoa contains ¾ ounce of flaked cocoa or cocoa nibs, with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar per pint.

The soup is made from the liquor in which the 12 ounces of meat was boiled. The gruel contains 3 ounces of oatmeal per quart.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Class.	Bread.
				Ozs.
Hants	Winchester	County Gaol	.. ..	168
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Men	210
			Women	168
			Boys	157½
,,	Gosport	County House of Correction	.. ..	168
,,	Portsmouth	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	.. ..	168
,,	Southampton	Town Gaol and House of Correction	.. ..	224
	,,	Debtors' Gaol	.. ..	..
,,	Newport (Isle of Wight.)	County Gaol and House of Correction	First Class	16 per day
			Second Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Third Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fourth Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fifth Class,—Males	126
			Females	126
			Sixth Class	16 per day
			Seventh Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
,,	Parkhurst (Isle of Wight.)	Juvenile Prison	General and Probationary ward	126
			Junior ward	112
,,	Andover	Borough Gaol	.. ..	..
Hereford	Hereford	County Gaol and House of Correction	First Class	16 per day
			Second Class—Males	168
			Females	126
			Third Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fourth Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fifth Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Sixth Class	16 per day
			Seventh Class,—Males	168
			Females	126

RETURNS, 1847—*continued.*

TABLE No. 22.

Dietary per Week.

Meat when Cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	Soup.	Gruel.	Cocoa.	Milk.	Beer.	Other Allowances.
Ozs.	Lbs.	Ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
18	3	..	4½	22	..	..	..	
18	3	..	3	7	..	..	..	
13½	3	..	4½	18	..	..	..	
The soup is made of the liquor in which the meat was boiled.					Quantity of oatmeal per quart of gruel not recorded.			
19½	3	..	4½	19	..	..	..	
The soup is made of the liquor in which the meat was boiled.					The gruel contains 4 ounces of oatmeal per quart.			
8	..	..	1	14	..	..	..	
The soup contains 12 ounces of meat per quart.								
uncooked 16	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	10½ ounces of salt.
The allowance of meat is made into soup.								
Destitute debtors are allowed 3*s.* 6*d.* each per week.								
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	1 pint of soup per week if at hard labour.
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
16	7	..	3	11	3	..	..	
12	3½	..	3	11	3	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	

First Class diet is given to prisoners confined for any term not exceeding 3 days;—Second Class diet is given to convicted prisoners for any term exceeding 3 days, and not exceeding 14 days;—Third Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 14 days, but not more than 6 weeks;—Fourth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 6 weeks, but not more than 3 months; convicted prisoners not employed at hard labour for periods exceeding 14 days; prisoners sentenced by Court to solitary confinement; prisoners for examination before trial; misdemeanants of the first division who do not maintain themselves; and destitute debtors;—Fifth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 3 months;—Sixth Class diet is given to prisoners under punishment for prison offences for terms not exceeding 3 days;—Seventh Class diet is given to prisoners in close confinement for prison offences, under the provisions of the 42nd section of the Gaol Act.

The soup contains, per pint, 3 ounces of cooked meat, without bone, 3 ounces of potatoes, 1 ounce of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 ounce of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt: the gruel, when made in quantities exceeding 50 pints, contains 1½ ounce of oatmeal per pint, and two ounces per pint when made in less quantities. The gruel, on alternate days, is sweetened with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt. The cocoa contains ¾ ounce of flaked cocoa, or cocoa nibs, with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar per pint.

16	7	..	3	7	7	..	..	} 1 ounce of salt.
16	5¼	..	3	7	7	..	..	

The soup contains 6 ounces of meat per quart. The gruel contains 5 ounces of oatmeal per quart.

Prisoners before trial are allowed 3*s.* 6*d.* each per week for their maintenance. Persons under summary convictions are allowed 2*s.* 4*d.* each per week for their maintenance.

..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	1 pint of soup per week if at hard labour.
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	,, ,,
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
21	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
21	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
39	7	..	3	11	3	..	..	
12	3½	..	3	11	3	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	

First Class diet is given to prisoners confined for any term not exceeding 3 days;—Second Class diet is given to convicted prisoners for any term exceeding 3 days, and not exceeding 14 days;—Third Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 14 days, but not more than 6 weeks;—Fourth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 6 weeks, but not more than 3 months; convicted prisoners not employed at hard labour for periods exceeding 14 days; prisoners sentenced by Court to solitary confinement; prisoners for examination before trial, misdemeanants of the first division, who do not maintain themselves, and destitute debtors;—Fifth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 3 months;—Sixth Class diet is given to prisoners under punishment for prison offences for terms not exceeding 3 days;—Seventh Class diet is given to prisoners in close confinement for prison offences under the provisions of the 42nd section of the Gaol Act.

The soup contains per pint 3 ounces of cooked meat without bone, 3 ounces of potatoes, 1 ounce of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 ounce of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt. The gruel, when made in quantities, exceeding 50 pints, contains 1½ ounce of oatmeal per pint, and 2 ounces per pint when made in less quantities. The gruel on alternate days is sweetened with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt. The cocoa contains ¾ ounce of flaked cocoa, or cocoa nibs, with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar per pint.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Class.	Bread.
				Ozs.
Hereford	Hereford	City Gaol	First Class	168
			Second Class	168
			Third Class	168
			Fourth Class	16 per day
Herts	Hertford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Hard Labour,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Employment not being hard labour,—Males	168
			Females	126
,,	St. Alban's	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	First Class	224
			Second Class	168
			Third Class	168
Huntingdon	Huntingdon	County Gaol and House of Correction	First Class,	16 per day
			Second Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Third Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fourth Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fifth Class,—Males	126
			Females	126
			Sixth Class	16 per day
			Seventh Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
Kent	Maidstone	County Gaol and House of Correction	First Class,—Males	140
			Females	140
			Juveniles not above 15 years of Age	112
			Second Class,—Males	168
			Females	140
			Juveniles not above 15 years of Age	112
			Third Class,—Males	160
			Females	140
			Juveniles not above 15 years of Age	132
			Fourth Class—Males	168
			Females	152
			Juveniles not above 15 years of Age	140

RETURNS, 1847—*continued.*

TABLE No. 22.

Dietary per Week.

Meat when Cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	Soup.	Gruel.	Cocoa.	Milk.	Beer.	Other Allowances.
Ozs.	Lbs.	Ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
12	7	..	..	14	..	..	..	
..	7	..	..	14	..	..	..	After 3 months, 6 ounces of cooked meat.
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

First Class diet is given to prisoners sentenced to transportation, hard labour for any term exceeding 3 months, or imprisonment without hard labour for any term above 6 months, females nursing children, and witnesses on behalf of the Crown;—Second Class diet is given to destitute debtors, prisoners for trial, examination, want of sureties, contempt of court, deserters awaiting a route, hard labour for any term exceeding 1 month but not more than 3 months, and prisoners sentenced to imprisonment without hard labour for any term exceeding 3 months but not more than 6 months;—Third Class diet is given to prisoners sentenced to hard labour for any term not exceeding 1 month, prisoners sentenced to imprisonment without hard labour for any period not exceeding 3 months, and to all prisoners entitled by law to receive the prison allowance;—Fourth Class diet is given to prisoners under punishment for offences within the prison.—N.B. Female prisoners have but 126 ounces, and children under 15 years of age 112 ounces of bread per week. The gruel contains 3 ounces of oatmeal per quart.

12 to 15	1½ to 3	..	3	8 to 12	..	5¼	..	1 ounce of flour and onions to each pint of soup, and 1 ounce of onions to each pint of gruel.
12 to 15	1½ to 3	..	3	8 to 12	..	5¼	..	
12	1½	..	3	8, 11 & 14	..	5¼	..	
12	1½	..	3	8, 11 & 14	..	5¼	..	

The soup contains 6 ounces of meat per quart. The gruel contains 3 ounces of oatmeal per quart.

..	..	..	4	7	..	..	..	
..	..	..	2	7	..	..	..	
..	..	..	2	7	..	..	..	

The soup contains 4 ounces of meat per quart

..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	1 pint of soup per week if at hard labour.
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
16	7	..	3	11	3	..	..	
12	3½	..	3	11	3	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	

First Class diet is given to prisoners confined for any term not exceeding 3 days;—Second Class diet is given to convicted prisoners for any term exceeding 3 days, and not exceeding 14 days;—Third Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 14 days, but not more than 6 weeks;—Fourth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 6 weeks, but not not more than 3 months; convicted prisoners not employed at hard labour for periods exceeding 14 days; prisoners sentenced by Court to solitary confinement; prisoners for examination before trial; misdemeanants of the first division who do not maintain themselves; and destitute debtors;—Fifth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 3 months;—Sixth Class diet is given to prisoners under punishment for prison offences for terms not exceeding 3 days;—Seventh Class diet is given to prisoners in close confinement for prison offences, under the provisions of the 42nd section of the Gaol Act.

The soup contains, per pint, 3 ounces of cooked meat, without bone, 3 ounces of potatoes, 1 ounce of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 ounce of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt: the gruel, when made in quantities exceeding 50 pints, contains 1½ ounce of oatmeal per pint, and two ounces per pint when made in less quantities. The gruel, on alternate days, is sweetened with ¾ ounces of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt. The cocoa contains ¾ ounce of flaked cocoa, or cocoa nibs, with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar per pint.

..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	7 pints of vegetable soup.
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	,, ,,
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	,, ,,
..	..	..	4	14	..	..	..	3 pints of vegetable soup.
..	..	..	4	14	..	..	..	,, ,,
..	..	..	4	14	..	..	..	,, ,,
13	2	..	4	12	..	..	..	2 pints of broth and 1 pint of vegetable soup.
13	2	..	4	12	..	..	..	,, ,,
12	2	..	4	12	..	..	..	,, ,,
15	2	..	4	12	..	..	..	,, ,,
15	2	..	4	12	..	..	..	,, ,,
12	2	..	4	12	..	..	..	,, ,,

First Class diet is given to prisoners sentenced or committed to hard labour for any period not exceeding 3 weeks, and for prisoners sentenced or committed to imprisonment without hard labour for any period not exceeding 3 calendar months, and for all other prisoners who may be entitled by law to receive food from the county, and also for prisoners sentenced or committed to hard labour for any period not exceeding 3 calendar months when not so employed;—Second Class diet is given to debtors, deserters awaiting a route, prisoners for trial, or examination, or for want of sureties, or for contempt of Court, and prisoners sentenced or committed to hard labour for any period exceeding 3 weeks and not exceeding 6 weeks whilst so employed, prisoners sentenced or committed to imprisonment without hard labour for any period exceeding 3 calendar months and not exceeding six calendar months, prisoners sentenced to hard labour for any period exceeding 3 calendar months whilst not so employed, debtors committed under the 8th and 9th Vic. c. 127, bankrupts committed for frauds, and debtors remanded for fraud by Insolvent Debtors' Court.—Third Class diet is given to prisoners sentenced or committed to hard labour for any period exceeding six weeks and not exceeding 6 calendar months whilst so employed, and prisoners sentenced or committed to imprisonment without hard labour for any period exceeding six calendar months and not exceeding twelve calendar months;—Fourth Class diet is given to prisoners sentenced to transportation or sentenced or committed to hard labour for any period exceeding six calendar months, or sentenced or committed to imprisonment without hard labour for any period exceeding 12 calendar months, for females nursing their children, and for witnesses intended to be examined in behalf of the Crown.

The soup is made from ox heads in the proportion of 25 lbs. to 20 quarts, thickened with oatmeal, peas, and rice.

The gruel contains 4 ounces of oatmeal to each quart.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Class.	Bread.
				Ozs.
Kent . . .	St. Augustine's (Canterbury).	County Gaol and House of Correction . .	First Class, — Males	140
			Females	140
			Juveniles not above 15 years of Age . .	112
			Second Class,—Males	168
			Females	140
			Juveniles not above 15 years of Age . .	112
			Third Class,—Males	160
			Females	140
			Juveniles not above 15 years of Age . .	132
			Fourth Class,—Males	168
			Females	152
			Juveniles not above 15 years of Age . .	140
			Fifth Class	16 per day.
			Sixth Class	24 per day.
,,	Canterbury . .	City Gaol	First Class	16 per day.
			Second Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Third Class, — Males	168
			Females	126
			Fourth Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fifth Class, — Males	126
			Females	126
			Sixth Class	16 per day
			Seventh Class — Males	168
			Females	126
,,	Canterbury . . .	City House of Correction	.. ..	108
,,	Deal	Town Gaol	.. ..	140
,,	Dover	,, ,,	First Class	16 per day
			Second Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Third Class,— Males	168
			Females	126
			Fourth Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fifth Class,— Males	126
			Females	126
			Sixth Class	16 per day
			Seventh Class,—Males	168
			Females	126

RETURNS, 1847—*continued*

TABLE No. 22.

Dietary per Week.

Meat when Cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	Soup.	Gruel.	Cocoa.	Milk.	Beer.	Other Allowances.
Ozs.	Lbs.	Ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	7 pints of vegetable soup.
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	,, ,,
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	,, ,,
..	..	..	4	14	..	..	..	3 pints of vegetable soup.
..	..	..	4	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	4	14	..	..	..	
13	2	..	4	12	..	..	..	2 pints of broth and 1 pint of vegetable soup.
13	2	..	4	12	..	..	..	,, ,,
12	2	..	4	12	..	..	..	,, ,,
15	2	..	4	12	..	..	..	,, ,,
15	2	..	4	12	..	..	..	
12	2	..	4	12	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	

First Class diet is given to prisoners sentenced or committed to hard labour for any period not exceeding 3 weeks, and for prisoners sentenced or committed to imprisonment without hard labour for any period not exceeding 3 calendar months, and for all other prisoners who may be entitled by law to receive food from the county, and also for prisoners sentenced or committed to hard labour for any period not exceeding 3 calendar months when not so employed;—Second Class diet is given to deserters awaiting a route, prisoners for trial, or examination, or for want of sureties or for contempt of court, and prisoners sentenced or committed to hard labour for any period exceeding 3 weeks and not exceeding 6 weeks whilst so employed, prisoners sentenced or committed to imprisonment without hard labour for any period exceeding 3 calendar months and not exceeding six calendar months, and also prisoners sentenced to hard labour for any period exceeding 3 calendar months whilst so employed;—Third Class diet is given to prisoners sentenced or committed to hard labour for any period exceeding six weeks and not exceeding six calendar months whilst so employed, and prisoners sentenced or committed to imprisonment without hard labour for any period exceeding 6 calendar months and not exceeding 12 calendar months;—Fourth Class diet is given to prisoners sentenced to transportation or sentenced or committed to hard labour for any period exceeding six calendar months, or sentenced or committed to imprisonment without hard labour for any period exceeding 12 calendar months, for females nursing their children, and for witnesses intended to be examined in behalf of the Crown;—Fifth Class diet is given to prisoners under punishment for prison offences, for terms not exceeding 3 days;—Sixth Class diet is given to prisoners in close confinement for prison offences under the provisions of the 42nd section of the Gaol Act.

The soup is made with half a pound of ox head including bone (which contains 3 ounces of meat without bone when boiled) and an ounce and a half of oatmeal per pint, with 1 pint of peas to 10 pints of soup, seasoned with onions or leeks, and pepper and salt. The vegetable soup is made of the same quantities exclusive of the ox head.

The gruel contains two ounces of oatmeal per pint. The broth is made of the liquor in which the beef is boiled on meat days, flavoured with onions, or leaks and seasoned with pepper and salt.

..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	1 pint of soup per week, if at hard labour.
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	,, ,,
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
16	7	..	3	11	3	..	..	
12	3½	..	3	11	3	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	

First Class diet is given to prisoners confined for any term not exceeding 3 days;—Second Class diet is given to convicted prisoners for any term exceeding 3 days and not exceeding 14 days;—Third Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 14 days, but not more than 6 weeks;—Fourth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 6 weeks, but not more than 3 months; convicted prisoners not employed at hard labour for periods exceeding 14 days; prisoners sentenced by Court to solitary confinement; prisoners for examination before trial; misdemeanants of the first division, who do not maintain themselves; and destitute debtors;—Fifth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 3 months;—Sixth Class diet is given to prisoners under punishment for prison offences for terms not exceeding 3 days;—Seventh Class diet is given to prisoners in close confinement for prison offences, under the provisions of the 42nd section of the Goal Act.

The soup contains, per pint, 3 ounces of cooked meat, without bone, 3 ounces of potatoes, 1 ounce of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 ounce of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt: the gruel, when made in quantities exceeding 50 pints, contains 1½ ounce of oatmeal per pint, and two ounces per pint when made in less quantities. The gruel on alternate days is sweetened with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt. The cocoa contains ¾ ounce of flaked cocoa or cocoa nibs, with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar per pint.

5	1	13½	4½	..	..	..	..	10½ pints of milk porridge.
9	7	..	..	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	1 pint of soup per week, if at hard labour.
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	,, ,,
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
16	7	..	3	11	3	..	..	
12	3½	..	3	11	3	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

First Class diet is given to prisoners confined for any term not exceeding 3 days;—Second Class diet is given to convicted prisoners for any term exceeding 3 days, and not exceeding 14 days;—Third Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 14 days, but not more than 6 weeks;—Fourth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 6 weeks, but not more than 3 months;—convicted prisoners not employed at hard labour for periods exceeding 14 days; prisoners sentenced by Court to solitary confinement; prisoners for examination before trial; misdemeanants of the first division who do not maintain themselves; and destitute debtors;—Fifth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 3 months;—Sixth Class diet is given to prisoners under punishment for prison offences for terms not exceeding 3 days;—Seventh Class diet is given to prisoners in close confinement for prison offences, under the provisions of the 42nd section of the Gaol Act.

The soup contains, per pint, 3 ounces of cooked meat, without bone, 3 ounces of potatoes, 1 ounce of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 ounce of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt; the gruel when made in quantities exceeding 50 pints contains 1½ ounce of oatmeal per pint, and two ounces per pint when made in less quantities. The gruel on alternate days is sweetened with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt. The cocoa contains ¾ ounce of flaked cocoa or cocoa nibs, with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar per pint.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Class.	Bread.
				Ozs.
Kent	Dover Castle	Debtors' Gaol	.. ..	..
,,	Sandwich	Town Gaol and House of Correction	First Class	16 per day
			Second Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Third Class, — Males	168
			Females	126
			Fourth Class,— Males	168
			Females	126
			Fifth Class, — Males	168
			Females	126
			Sixth Class	16 per day
			Seventh Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
,,	Folkstone	Town Gaol	.. ..	112
,,	Romney Marsh	,,	First Class, — Males	126
			Females	126
			Second Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
,,	Faversham	,, ,,	.. ..	..
,,	Hythe	,, ,,	.. ..	..
,,	Tenderden	,, ,,	Males	168
		,, ,,	Females	126
Lancaster	Lancaster	County Gaol	First Class, — Males	112
			Second Class,— Males	168
			Third Class, — Females	112
,,	Preston	County House of Correction	.. ..	140
,,	Kirkdale	,, ,,	First Class	16 per day
			Second Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Third Class,— Males	168
			Females	126
			Fourth Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fifth Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Sixth Class,	16 per day
			Seventh Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
,,	Liverpool	Borough Gaol	Hard Labour,—Men	136
			Women and Boys	128
			Employment not being hard labour,—	
			Men	128
			Women and Boys	128
			*Not employed	112
,,	Salford	County House of Correction	Males	140
			Females	112

* This dietary is given to prisoners whose terms of imprisonment does not exceed three days, all others are employed.

RETURNS, 1847—*continued.*

TABLE No. 22.

Dietary per Week.

Meat when Cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	Soup.	Gruel.	Cocoa.	Milk.	Beer.	Other Allowances.
Ozs.	Lbs.	Ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1 pint of soup per week, if at hard labour.
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	,, ,,
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
16	7	..	3	11	3	..	..	
12	3½	..	3	11	3	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	

First Class diet is given to prisoners confined for any term not exceeding 3 days;—Second Class diet is given to convicted prisoners for any term exceeding 3 days, and not exceeding 14 days;—Third Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 14 days, but not more than 6 weeks;—Fourth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 6 weeks, but not more than 3 months; convicted prisoners not employed at hard labour for periods exceeding 14 days; prisoners sentenced by Court to solitary confinement; prisoners for examination before trial; misdemeanants of the first division, who do not maintain themselves; and destitute debtors;—Fifth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 3 months;—Sixth Class diet is given to prisoners under punishment for prison offences for terms not exceeding 3 days;—Seventh Class diet is given to prisoners in close confinement for prison offences, under the provisions of the 42nd section of the Gaol Act.

The soup contains, per pint, 3 ounces of cooked meat, without bone, 3 ounces of potatoes, 1 ounce of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 ounce of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt; the gruel, when made in quantities exceeding 50 pints, contains 1½ ounce of oatmeal per pint, and two ounces per pint when made in less quantities. The gruel on alternate days is sweetened with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt. The cocoa contains ¾ ounce of flaked cocoa, or cocoa nibs, with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar per pint.

28	7	..	..	14	..	..	..	
16	7	..	3	14	..	..	..	
12	3½	..	3	14	..	..	..	
12	3½	..	3	14	..	..	..	
12	3½	..	3	14	..	..	..	

The soup contains 6 ounces of meat per quart. The gruel contains 4 ounces of oatmeal per quart.

The prisoners are allowed 3*s.* 6*d.* each per week for their maintenance.

3*s.* 6*d.* each per week laid out in bread and butter or bread and cheese.

12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	

The soup contains 6 ounces of meat, 3 ounces of potatoes, and 2 ounces of oatmeal per quart. The gruel contains 2 ounces of oatmeal per quart.

12	10	4	6	28	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	2 ounces of onions, and 3½ ounces of salt.
8	5	2	8	28	..	..	..	3½ ounces of salt.

The soup is made from cows' shins; one shin to 14 prisoners; average weight of a shin, 12 lbs. The gruel contains 3 ounces of oatmeal per quart.

8	5	4	6	28	..	..	..	½ lb. of salt.

The soup is made from the liquor in which the meat was boiled the preceding day. The gruel contains 2¼ ounces of oatmeal per quart

..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	1 pint of soup per week, if at hard labour.
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	,, ,,
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	4	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
16	7	..	3	11	3	..	..	
12	3½	..	3	11	3	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	

First Class diet is given to prisoners confined for any term not exceeding 3 days;—Second Class diet is given to convicted prisoners for any term exceeding 3 days, and not exceeding 14 days;—Third class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 14 days, but not more than 6 weeks;—Fourth class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 6 weeks, but not more than 3 months; convicted prisoners not employed at hard labour for periods exceeding 14 days; prisoners sentenced by Court to solitary confinement; prisoners for examination before trial; misdemeanants of the first division, who do not maintain themselves; and destitute debtors;—Fifth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 3 months;—Sixth Class diet is given to prisoners under punishment for prison offences for terms not exceeding 3 days;—Seventh Class diet is given to prisoners in close confinement for prison offences, under the provisions of the 42nd section of the Gaol Act.

The soup contains, per pint, 3 ounces of cooked meat, without bone, 3 ounces of potatoes, 1 ounce of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 ounce of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt; the gruel, when made in quantities exceeding 50 pints, contains 1½ ounce of oatmeal per pint, and two ounces per pint when made in less quantities. The gruel on alternate days is sweetened with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt. The cocoa contains ¾ ounce of flaked cocoa, or cocoa nibs, with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar per pint.

6	4½	..	8	21	..	..	..	The allowance of meat is made into scouse.
4	3	..	6	14	..	..	..	
4	3	..	6	14	..	..	..	
4	3	..	4	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	

The soup is made from the bones of the meat with one ox head to 50 prisoners. The gruel contains 4 ounces of oatmeal per quart.

10	4 lbs. 6 ozs.	..	4	28	..	..	..	2 pints of stew. All prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 3 months have 28 ozs. of bread weekly in addition, and those employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 6 months have an additional 4 ounces of meat weekly.
10	4 lbs. 6 ozs.	..	4	14	..	..	..	

The stew is made from cows' heads; 1 head to 20 prisoners. The quantity of oatmeal per quart of gruel is 2¼ ounces males, and 2½ ozs. for females.

The soup is made from the liquor in which the beef was boiled the previous day, with ½ pint of peas for each prisoner, seasoned with pepper and salt.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Class.	Bread.
				Ozs.
Leicester	Leicester	County Gaol and House of Correction	First Class	16 per day
			Second Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Third Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fourth Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fifth Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Sixth Class	16 per day
			Seventh Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
,,	Leicester	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	First Class	16 per day
			Second Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Third Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fourth Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fifth Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Sixth Class	16 per day
			Seventh Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
Lincoln	Lincoln	County Gaol	.. ..	168
,,	,,	City Gaol	.. ..	141
			Vagrants under one month	224
Lincoln	Louth	County House of Correction	First Class	16 per day
			Second Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Third Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fourth Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fifth Class,—Males	126
			Females	126
			Sixth Class	16 per day
			Seventh Class,—Males	168
			Females	126

RETURNS, 1847—*continued.*

TABLE No. 22.

Dietary per Week.

Meat when Cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	Soup.	Gruel.	Cocoa.	Milk.	Beer.	Other Allowances.
Ozs.	Lbs.	Ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	} 1 pint of soup per week, if at hard labour.
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
16	7	..	3	11	3	..	..	
12	3½	..	3	11	3	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	

First Class diet is given to prisoners confined for any term not exceeding 3 days;—Second Class diet is given to convicted prisoners for any term exceeding 3 days, and not exceeding 14 days;—Third Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 14 days, bu no more than 6 weeks;—Fourth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 6 weeks, but not more than 3 months; convicted prisoners not employed at hard labour for periods exceeding 14 days; prisoners sentenced by Court to solitary confinement, prisoners for examination, before trial; misdemeanants of the first division who do not maintain themselves, and destitute debtors;—Fifth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding three months;—Sixth Class diet is given to prisoners under punishment for prison offences for terms not exceeding 3 days;—Seventh Class diet is given to prisoners in close confinement for prison offences under the provisions of the 42nd section of the Gaol Act.

The soup contains, per pint, 3 ounces of cooked meat, without bone, 3 ounces of potatoes, 1 ounce of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 ounce of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt. The gruel, when made in quantities exceeding fifty pints, contains 1½ ounce of oatmeal per pint, and 2 ounces per pint when made in less quantities. The gruel on alternate days is sweetened with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt. The cocoa contains ¾ ounce of flaked cocoa, or cocoa nibs, with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar per pint.

..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	} 1 pint of soup per week, if at hard labour.
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
16	7	..	3	11	3*	..	..	
12	3½	..	3	11	3	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	

First Class diet is given to prisoners confined for any term not exceeding 3 days;—Second Class diet is given to convicted prisoners for any term exceeding 3 days, and not exceeding 14 days;—Third Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 14 days, but not more than 6 weeks;—Fourth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 6 weeks, but not more than 3 months; convicted prisoners not employed at hard labour for periods exceeding 14 days; prisoners sentenced by Court to solitary confinement; prisoners for examination, before trial; misdemeanants of the first division, who do not maintain themselves; and destitute debtors;—Fifth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 3 months;—Sixth Class diet is given to prisoners under punishment for prison offences for terms not exceeding 3 days;—Seventh Class diet is given to prisoners in close confinement for prison offences, under the provisions of the 42nd section of the Gaol Act.

The soup contains per pint 3 ounces of cooked meat, without bone, 3 ounces of potatoes, 1 ounce of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 ounce of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt. The gruel, when made in quantities exceeding 50 pints, contains 1½ ounce of oatmeal per pint; and 2 ounces per pint when made in less quantities. The gruel on alternate days, is sweetened with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt. The cocoa contains ¾ ounce of flaked cocoa, or cocoa nibs, with ¾ ounces of molasses or sugar per pint.

24	3½	..	4	14	..	..	..	

The soup contains 6 ounces of meat per quart. The gruel contains 4 ounce of oatmeal per quart.

18	..	..	3	15	..	..	..	Vegetables and salt.
..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	

The soup contains about 6 ounces of meat per pint. The gruel contains 3⅛ ounces of oatmeal per quart.

..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	} 1 pint of soup per week, if at hard labour.
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
16	7	..	3	11	3	..	..	
12	3½	..	3	11	3	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	

First Class diet is given to prisoners confined for any term not exceeding 3 days;—Second Class diet is given to convicted prisoners for any term exceeding 3 days, and not exceeding 14 days;—Third Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 14 days, but not more than 6 weeks;—Fourth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 6 weeks, but not more than 3 months; convicted prisoners not employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 14 days; prisoners sentenced by Court to solitary confinement; prisoners for examination before trial; misdemeanants of the first division, who do not maintain themselves; and destitute debtors;—Fifth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 3 months;—Sixth Class diet is given to prisoners under punishment for prison offences for terms not exceeding 3 days;—Seventh Class diet is given to prisoners in close confinement for prison offences under the provisions of the 42nd section of the Gaol Act.

The soup contains per pint 3 ounces of cooked meat without bone, 3 ounces of potatoes, 1 ounce of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 ounce of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt. The gruel, when made in quantities exceeding 50 pints, contains 1½ ounce of oatmeal per pint, and 2 ounces per pint when made in less quantities. The gruel on alternate days is sweetened with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt, The cocoa contains ¾ ounce of flaked cocoa, or cocoa nibs, with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar per pint.

* On Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, ½ pint of new milk and ½ pint of gruel for breakfast instead of cocoa.

DIGEST OF GAOL

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Class.	Bread.
				Ozs.
Lincoln	Spilsby	County House of Correction	First Class	16 per day.
			Second Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Third Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fourth Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fifth Class,—Males	126
			Females	126
			Sixth Class	16 per day.
			Seventh Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
,,	Kirton	County Bridewell	First Class	16 per day.
			Second Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Third Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fourth Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fifth Class,—Males	126
			Females	126
			Sixth Class	16 per day.
			Seventh Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
,,	Falkingham	County House of Correction	First Class	16 per day.
			Second Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Third Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fourth Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fifth Class,—Males	168
			Females	168
			Sixth Class	16 per day.
			Seventh Class,—Males	168
			Females	126

RETURNS, 1847—*continued.*

TABLE No. 22.

Dietary per Week.

Meat when Cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	Soup.	Gruel.	Cocoa.	Milk.	Beer.	Other Allowances.
Ozs.	Lbs.	Ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	1 pint of soup per week, if at hard labour.
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
16	7	..	3	11	3	..	..	
2	3½	..	3	11	3	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	

First Class diet is given to prisoners confined for any term not exceeding 3 days;—Second Class diet is given to convicted prisoners for any term exceeding 3 days, and not exceeding 14 days;—Third Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 14 days, but not more than 6 weeks;—Fourth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 6 weeks, but not more than 3 months; convicted prisoners not employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 14 days; prisoners sentenced by Court to solitary confinement; prisoners for examination before trial; misdemeanants of the first division who do not maintain themselves; and destitute debtors;—Fifth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 3 months;—Sixth Class diet is given to prisoners under punishment for prison offences for terms not exceeding 3 days;—Seventh Class diet is given to prisoners in close confinement for prison offences, under the provisions of the 42nd section of the Gaol Act.

The soup contains, per pint, 3 ounces of cooked meat, without bone, 3 ounces of potatoes, 1 ounce of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 ounce of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt: the gruel, when made in quantities exceeding 50 pints, contains 1½ ounce of oatmeal per pint, and two ounces per pint when made in less quantities. The gruel, on alternate days, is sweetened with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt. The cocoa contains ¾ ounce of flaked cocoa, or cocoa-nibs with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar per pint.

..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	1 pint of soup per week, if at hard labour.
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
16	7	..	3	11	3	..	..	
12	3½	..	3	11	3	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	

First class diet is given to prisoners confined for any term not exceeding 3 days;—Second Class diet is given to convicted prisoners for any term exceeding 3 days, and not exceeding 14 days;—Third Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 14 days, but not more than 6 weeks;—Fourth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 6 weeks, but not more than 3 months; convicted prisoners not employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 14 days; prisoners sentenced by Court to solitary confinement; prisoners for examination, before trial; misdemeanants of the first division, who do not maintain themselves; and destitute debtors;—Fifth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 3 months;—Sixth Class diet is given to prisoners under punishment for prison offences for terms not exceeding 3 days;—Seventh Class diet is given to prisoners in close confinement for prison offences, under the provisions of the 42nd section of the Gaol Act.

The soup contains per pint 3 ounces of cooked meat, without bone, 3 ounces of potatoes, 1 ounce of barley, rice, or oatmeal and 1 ounce of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt. The gruel when made in quantities exceeding 50 pints, contains 1½ ounce of oatmeal per pint; and 2 ounces per pint when made in less quantities. The gruel on alternate days is sweetened with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt. The cocoa contains ¾ ounce of flaked cocoa, or cocoa nibs, with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar per pint.

..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	1 pint of soup per week, if at hard labour.
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	,, ,,
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
16	7	..	3	11	3	..	..	
12	3½	..	3	11	3	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	

First Class diet is given to prisoners confined for any term not exceeding 3 days;—Second Class diet is given to convicted prisoners for any term exceeding 3 days, and not exceeding 14 days;—Third Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 14 days, but not more than 6 weeks;—Fourth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 6 weeks; but not more than 3 months; convicted prisoners not employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 14 days; prisoners sentenced by Court to solitary confinement; prisoners for examination before trial; misdemeanants of the first division, who do not maintain themselves; and destitute debtors;—Fifth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 3 months;—Sixth Class diet is given to prisoners under punishment for prison offences for terms not exceeding 3 days;—Seventh Class diet is given to prisoners in close confinement for prison offences, under the provisions of the 42nd section of the Gaol Act.

The soup contains per pint 3 ounces of cooked meat, without bone, 3 ounces of potatoes, 1 ounce of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 ounce of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt. The gruel, when made in quantities exceeding 50 pints, contains 1½ ounce of oatmeal per pint, and 2 ounces per pint when made in less quantities. The gruel, on alternate days, is sweetened with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt. The cocoa contains ¾ ounce of flaked cocoa, or cocoa nibs, with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar per pint.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Class.	Bread.
				Ozs.
Lincoln	Spalding	County House of Correction	First Class	16 per day.
			Second Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Third Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fourth Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fifth Class,—Males	168
			Females	168
			Sixth Class	16 per day
			Seventh Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
,,	Boston	Borough Gaol & County House of Correction	First Class	16 per day.
			Second Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Third Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fourth Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fifth Class,—Males	126
			Females	126
			Sixth Class	16 per day.
			Seventh Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
,,	Grantham	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	.. ..	..
	Stamford	,, ,,	Hard labour,—Men	126
			Women	126
			Boys	126
			Employment not being hard labour, Males	168
			Females	126
			Not Employed,—Males	168
			Females	126
,,	Great Grimsby	Borough Gaol	.. ..	..
Merioneth	Dolgelly	County Gaol and House of Correction	Hard and other labour	126
			Not employed	116
,,	Bala	Town Gaol	.. ..	..
Middlesex	Clerkenwell	County Gaol	Employed, — Men	210
			Women	175
			Boys	175
			Not employed,—Men and Women	140
			Boys	140
,,	Coldbath-fields	County House of Correction	First Class, — Males	140
			Females	140
			Second Class,—Males	140
			Females	112
			Third Class, — Males	112
			Females	112

RETURNS, 1847—*continued.*

TABLE No. 22.

Dietary per Week.

Meat when Cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	Soup.	Gruel.	Cocoa.	Milk.	Beer.	Other Allowances.
Ozs.	Lbs.	Ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	1 pint of soup per week, if at hard labour.
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	,, ,,
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
16	7	..	3	14	..	..	..	
12	3½	..	3	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	

First Class diet is given to prisoners confined for any term not exceeding 3 days;—Second Class diet is given to convicted prisoners for any term exeeeding 3 days, and not exceeding 14 days;—Third Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 14 days but not more than 6 weeks;—Fourth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 6 weeks, but not more than 3 months; convicted prisoners not employed at hard labour for periods exceeding 14 days; prisoners sentenced by Court to solitary confinement; prisoners for examination before trial; misdemeanants of the first division, who do not maintain themselves; and destitute debtors;—Fifth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 3 months;—Sixth Class diet is given to prisoners under punishment for prison offences for terms not exceeding 3 days;—Seventh Class diet is given to prisoners in close confinement for prison offences under the provisions of the 42nd section of the Gaol Act.

The soup contains per pint 3 ounces of cooked meat, without bone, 3 ounces of potatoes, 1 ounce of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 ounce of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt. The gruel, when made in quantities exceeding 50 pints, contains 1½ ounce of oatmeal per pint; and 2 ounces per pint when made in less quantities. The gruel, on alternate days, is sweetened with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt.

..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	1 pint of soup per week, if at hard labour.
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	,, ,,
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
16	7	..	3	11	3	..	..	
12	3½	..	3	11	3	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	

First Class diet is given to prisoners confined for any term not exceeding 3 days;—Second Class diet is given to convicted prisoners for any term exceeding 3 days, and not exceeding 14 days;—Third Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 14 days, but not more than 6 weeks;—Fourth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 6 weeks, but not more than 3 months; convicted prisoners not employed at hard labour for periods exceeding 14 days; prisoners sentenced by Court to solitary confinement; prisoners for examination, before trial; misdemeanants of the first division, who do not maintain themselves; and destitute debtors;—Fifth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 3 months;—Sixth Class diet is given to prisoners under punishment for prison offences for terms not exceeding 3 days;—Seventh Class diet is given to prisoners in close confinement for prison offences, under the provisions of the 42nd section of the Gaol Act.

The soup contains per pint 3 ounces of cooked meat, without bone, 3 ounces of potatoes, 1 ounce of barley, rice or oatmeal, and 1 ounce of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt. The gruel, when made in quantities, exceeding 50 pints, contains 1½ ounce of oatmeal per pint; and 2 ounces per pint when made in less quantities. The gruel, on alternate days, is sweetened with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt. The cocoa contains ¾ ounce of flaked cocoa, or cocoa-nibs, with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar per pint.

Before trial, 3*s.* 6*d.* each per week is laid out for the prisoners in meat, bread, potatoes, oatmeal, and salt.
After trial 2*s.* 4*d.* each per week is expended for their maintenance.

25	7	..	3	11	3	..	..	6¾ ozs. sugar.
21	3½	..	3	11	3	..	..	
25	7	..	3	14	..	..	..	
21	3	..	3	14	..	..	..	
21	3	..	3	14	..	..	..	
12	4½	..	2	14	..	..	..	
12	4½	..	2	14	..	..	..	

The soup contains 6 ounces of meat per quart. The gruel contains 2 ounces of oatmeal per quart.

..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
20	10	..	8	14	..	..	..	Fish and butter-milk on alternate days, for dinner, if procurable.
16	6	..	6	14	..	..	..	

The soup contains 4 ounces of meat per quart. The gruel contains 3 ounces of oatmeal per quart.

The prisoners are allowed 3*s.* each per week for their maintenance.

42	..	..	6	26	..	..	7	
42	..	..	3	19	..	..	7	7 pints of tea.
18	..	..	6	26	..	..	..	
..	..	..	3	8	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	
24	2	..	4½	7	7	..	..	
18	..	..	3	8	7	..	..	
12	1	..	2	13½	..	..	..	
12	..	..	2	13½	..	..	..	
12	1	..	2	13½	..	..	..	
6	..	..	1	15½	..	..	..	

First Class diet is given to all prisoners above sixteen years of age, whose terms of imprisonment exceed two months; Second Class diet is given to all prisoners above sixteen years of age, whose terms of imprisonment do not exceed two months; Third Class diet is given to all prisoners under sixteen years of age.

DIGEST OF GAOL

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Class.	Bread.
				Ozs.
Middlesex	Newgate	City and County Gaol	Males	168
			Females	126
,,	Giltspur-street	City House of Correction	First Class	16 per day.
			Second Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Third Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fourth Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fifth Class,—Males	126
			Females	126
			Sixth Class	16 per day.
			Seventh Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
,,	Whitecross-street	City Debtors' Gaol	Males	168
			Females	126
,,	Bridge-street	City Bridewell	First Class	16 per day.
			Second Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Third Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fourth Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fifth Class	16 per day.
			Sixth Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
	Tothill-fields	City Gaol and House of Correction	First Class,—Males	140
			Females	140
			Second Class,—Males	140
			Females	112
			Third Class,—Males	112
			Females	112
,,	Millbank	Millbank Prison	Males	150
			Females	140

RETURNS, 1847—*continued.*

TABLE No. 22.

Dietary per Week.

Meat when Cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	Soup.	Gruel.	Cocoa.	Milk.	Beer.	Other Allowances.
Ozs.	Lbs.	Ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	

The soup contains 6 ounces of meat, 6 ounces of potatoes, 2 ounces of oatmeal and barley, and 2 ounces of onions or leeks, per quart, seasoned with pepper and salt. The gruel contains 3 ounces of oatmeal per quart.

..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	1 pint of soup per week, if at hard labour.
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	,, ,,
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
16	7	..	3	11	3	..	..	
12	3½	..	3	11	3	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	

First Class diet is given to prisoners confined for any term not exceeding 3 days;—Second Class diet is given to convicted prisoners for any term exceeding 3 days, and not exceeding 14 days;—Third Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 14 days, but not more than 6 weeks;—Fourth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 6 weeks, but not more than 3 months; convicted prisoners not employed at hard labour for periods exceeding 14 days; prisoners sentenced by Court to solitary confinement; prisoners for examination, before trial; misdemeanants of the first division, who do not maintain themselves; and destitute debtors;—Fifth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 3 months;—Sixth Class diet is given to prisoners under punishment for prison offences for terms not exceeding 3 days;—Seventh Class diet is given to prisoners in close confinement for prison offences, under the provisions of the 42nd section of the Gaol Act.

The soup contains, per pint, 3 ounces of cooked meat, without bone, 3 ounces of potatoes, 1 ounce of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 ounce of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt. The gruel, when made in quantities exceeding 50 pints, contains 1½ ounce of oatmeal per pint; and 2 ounces per pint when made in less quantities. The gruel, on alternate days, is sweetened with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt. The cocoa contains ¾ ounce of flaked cocoa, or cocoa nibs, with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar per pint.

21	3	..	3	7	7	..	..	
21	3	..	3	7	14	..	..	
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	

First Class diet is given to prisoners confined for any term not exceeding 3 days;—Second Class diet is given to convicted prisoners for any term exceeding 3 days; to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 14 days, but not more than 6 weeks;—Third Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 6 weeks, but not more than 3 months;—Fourth Class diet is given to convicted prisoners not employed at hard labour for periods exceeding 14 days;—Fifth Class diet is given to prisoners under punishment for prison offences for terms not exceeding 3 days;—Sixth Class diet is given to prisoners in close confinement for prison offences, under the provisions of the 42nd section of the Gaol Act.

The soup contains per pint 3 ounces of cooked meat, without bone, 3 ounces of potatoes, 1 ounce of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 ounce of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt. The gruel, when made in quantities exceeding 50 pints, contains 1½ ounce of oatmeal per pint, and 2 ounces per pint when made in less quantities. The gruel, on alternate days, is sweetened with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt.

24	2	..	4½	7	7	..	..	
18	..	..	3	8	7	..	..	
12	1	..	2	13⅓	..	..	..	
12	..	..	2	13⅓	..	..	..	
12	1	..	2	13⅓	..	..	..	
6	..	..	1	15⅓	..	..	..	

First Class diet is given to all prisoners above sixteen years of age, whose terms of imprisonment exceed two months:—

Second Class diet is given to all prisoners above sixteen years of age, whose terms of imprisonment do not exceed two months:—

Third Class diet is given to all prisoners under sixteen years of age.

The ingredients forming the above dietary to be in the following proportions, namely:—For every hundred prisoners, 6¼ lbs. of cocoa, 8 lbs. of molasses, and 12½ pints of milk; gruel, 9 lbs. of oatmeal, and 1 lb. of salt; soup, for every hundred pints 2 ox heads, with the liquor of the meat cooked the previous day, 4 lbs. of barley, 6 lbs. of peas, 6 lbs. of rice, 1 lb. of salt, and 2 ounces of pepper, with a due proportion of vegetables; beef and mutton alternate fortnights in the winter months. The meat diets are issued cold.

25	7	..	2	7	5¼	..	..	14 ozs. milk, 4⅓ ozs. molasses.
20	3½	..	2	7	5¼	..	..	

The soup contains 6 ounces of meat per quart. The gruel contains 4 ozs. of oatmeal or flour per quart.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Class.	Bread.
				Ozs.
Middlesex	Pentonville	Pentonville Prison	.. ..	140
Monmouth	Monmouth	County Gaol and House of Correction	First Class, — Males	126
			Females	126
			Second Class.	168
,,	Usk	County House of Correction	First Class	16 per day.
			Second Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Third Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fourth Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fifth Class,—Males	126
			Females	126
			Sixth Class	16 per day.
			Seventh Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
Montgomery	Montgomery	County Gaol and House of Correction	.. ..	168
Norfolk	Norwich	,, ,,	First Class	16 per day.
			Second Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Third Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fourth Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fifth Class,—Males	126
			Females	126
			Sixth Class	16 per day.
			Seventh Class,—Males	168
			Males	126
Norwich	Norwich	City Gaol and House of Correction	First Class	280
			Second Class	224
			Third Class	168
			Fourth Class	168

RETURNS, 1847—*continued.*

TABLE No. 22.

Dietary per Week.

Meat when Cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	Soup.	Gruel.	Cocoa.	Milk.	Beer.	Other Allowances.
Ozs.	Lbs.	Ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
28	7	..	3½	7	5¼	..	..	14 ozs. milk, 10½ ozs. molasses.
The soup is made with the liquor of the meat of the same day, strengthened by 3 ox heads to 50 quarts, with vegetables and seasoning. The gruel contains 3 ounces of oatmeal per quart. Punishment diet—1 pound of bread per diem.								
25	7	..	3	11	3	..	..	
21	3½	..	3	11	3	..	..	
21	3½	..	3	11	..	..	..	
The soup contains 6 ounces of meat per quart. The gruel contains 3 ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	1 pint of soup per week, if at hard labour.
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	,, ,,
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
16	7	..	3	11	3	..	..	
12	3½	..	3	11	3	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
First Class diet is given to prisoners confined for any term not exceeding 3 days;—Second Class diet is given to convicted prisoners for any term exceeding 3 days, and not exceeding 14 days;—Third Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 14 days, but not more than 6 weeks;—Fourth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 6 weeks, but not more than 3 months; convicted prisoners not employed at hard labour for periods exceeding 14 days; prisoners sentenced by Court to solitary confinement; prisoners for examination, before trial; misdemeanants of the first division, who do not maintain themselves; and destitute debtors;—Fifth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 3 months;—Sixth Class diet is given to prisoners under punishment for prison offences for terms not exceeding 3 days;—Seventh Class diet is given to prisoners in close confinement for prison offences, under the provisions of the 42nd section of the Gaol Act. The soup contains, per pint, 3 ounces of cooked meat, without bone, 3 ounces of potatoes, 1 ounce of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 ounce of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt. The gruel, when made in quantities exceeding 50 pints, contains 1½ ounce of oatmeal per pint; and 2 ounces per pint when made in less quantities. The gruel, on alternate days, is sweetened with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt. The cocoa contains ¾ ounce of flaked cocoa, or cocoa nibs, with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar per pint.								
..	7	..	..	14	..	..	..	½ lb. of bacon, 7 ozs. of salt.
The gruel contains 3 ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	1 pint of soup per week, if at hard labour.
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	,, ,,
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
16	7	..	3	11	3	..	..	
12	3½	..	3	11	3	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
First Class diet is given to prisoners confined for any term not exceeding 3 days;—Second Class diet is given to convicted prisoners for any term exceeding 3 days and not exceeding 14 days;—Third Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 14 days, but not more than 6 weeks;—Fourth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 6 weeks, but not more than 3 months; convicted prisoners not employed at hard labour for periods exceeding 14 days; prisoners sentenced by Court to solitary confinement; prisoners for examination, before trial; misdemeanants of the first division who do not maintain themselves; and destitute debtors;—Fifth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding three months;—Sixth Class diet is given to prisoners under punishment for prison offences for terms not exceeding 3 days;—Seventh Class diet is given to prisoners in close confinement for prison offences under the provisions of the 42nd section of the Gaol Act. The soup contains per pint 3 ounces of cooked meat without bone, 3 ounces of potatoes, 1 ounce of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 ounce of onions, or leeks, with pepper and salt. The gruel, when made in quantities exceeding 50 pints, contains 1½ ounce of oatmeal per pint, and 2 ounces per pint when made in less quantities. The gruel on alternate days is sweetened with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt. The cocoa contains ¾ ounce of flaked cocoa, or cocoa nibs, with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar per pint.								
..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	Onions twice a week.
..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	,,
..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	,,
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	,,
First Class diet is given to prisoners sentenced to hard labour for 3 months and upwards; Second Class diet is given to prisoners sentenced to hard labour for any term not exceeding 3 months; Third Class diet is given to prisoners for any term of imprisonment without hard labour; Fourth Class diet is given to prisoners under summary convictions and destitute debtors.								

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Class.	Bread
				Ozs.
Norfolk	Swaffham	County House of Correction	First Class	16 per day
			Second Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Third Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fourth Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fifth Class,—Males	126
			Females	126
			Sixth Class	16 per day
			Seventh Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
,,	Walsingham	County House of Correction	First Class	16 per day
			Second Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Third Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fourth Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fifth Class,—Males	126
			Females	126
			Sixth Class	16 per day
			Seventh Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
,,	Wymondham	County House of Correction	.. ..	126
,,	Great Yarmouth	Borough Gaol and House of Corection	First Class	16 per day
			Second Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Third Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fourth Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fifth Class,—Males	126
			Females	126
			Sixth Class,—Males	16 per day
			Seventh Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
,,	King's Lynn	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Males	168
			Females	126

RETURNS, 1847—*continued.*

TABLE No. 22.

Dietary per Week.

Meat when Cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	Soup.	Gruel.	Cocoa.	Milk.	Beer.	Other Allowances.
Ozs.	Lbs.	Ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	1 pint of soup per week, if at hard labour.
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
16	7	..	3	11	3	..	..	
12	3½	..	3	11	3	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	

First Class diet is given to prisoners confined for any term not exceeding 3 days;—Second Class diet is given to convicted prisoners for any term exceeding 3 days, and not exceeding 14 days;—Third Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 14 days, but not more than 6 weeks;—Fourth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 6 weeks, but not more than 3 months; convicted prisoners not employed at hard labour for periods exceeding 14 days; prisoners sentenced by Court to solitary confinement; prisoners for examination, before trial; misdemeanants of the first division, who do not maintain themselves; and destitute debtors;—Fifth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 3 months;—Sixth Class diet is given to prisoners under punishment for prison offences for terms not exceeding 3 days;—Seventh Class diet is given to prisoners in close confinement for prison offences under the provisions of the 42nd section of the Gaol Act.

The soup contains, per pint, 3 ounces of cooked meat without bone, 3 ounces of potatoes, 1 ounce of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 ounce of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt. The gruel, when made in quantities exceeding 50 pints, contains 1½ ounce of oatmeal per pint, and 2 ounces per pint when made in less quantities. The gruel, on alternate days, is sweetened with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt. The cocoa contains ¾ ounce of flaked cocoa, or cocoa nibs, with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar per pint.

..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	1 pint of soup per week, if at hard labour.
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	,, ,,
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
16	7	..	3	11	3	..	..	
12	3½	..	3	11	3	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	

First Class diet is given to prisoners confined for any term not exceeding 3 days;—Second Class diet is given to convicted prisoners for any term exceeding 3 days, and not exceeding 14 days;—Third Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 14 days, but not more than 6 weeks;—Fourth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 6 weeks, but not more than 3 months; convicted prisoners not employed at hard labour for periods exceeding 14 days; prisoners sentenced by Court to solitary confinement; prisoners for examination before trial; misdemeanants of the first division, who do not maintain themselves; and destitute debtors;—Fifth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 3 months;—Sixth Class diet is given to prisoners under punishment for prison offences for terms not exceeding 3 days;—Seventh Class diet is given to prisoners in close confinemement for prison offences under the provisions of the 42nd section of the Gaol Act.

The soup contains, per pint, 3 ounces of cooked meat, without bone, 3 ounces of potatoes, 1 ounce of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 ounce of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt. The gruel when made in quantities exceeding 50 pints, contains 1½ ounce of oatmeal per pint, and 2 ounces per pint when made in less quantities. The gruel on alternate days is sweetened with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt; the cocoa contains ¾ ounce of flaked cocoa, or cocoa nibs, with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar per pint.

21*	..	3½*	..	14	..	..	..	
The gruel contains 4 ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	1 pint of soup per week, if at hard labour.
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	,, ,,
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
16	7	..	3	11	3	..	..	
12	3½	..	3	11	3	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	

First class diet is given to prisoners confined for any term not exceeding 3 days;—Second Class diet is given to convicted prisoners for any term exceeding 3 days, and not exceeding 14 days;—Third Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 14 days, but not more than 6 weeks;—Fourth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 6 weeks, but not more than 3 months; convicted prisoners not employed at hard labour for periods exceeding 14 days; prisoners sentenced by Court to solitary confinement; prisoners for examination before trial; misdemeanants of the first division, who do not maintain themselves; and destitute debtors;—Fifth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 3 months;—Sixth Class diet is given to prisoners under punishment for prison offences for terms not exceeding 3 days;—Seventh Class diet is given to prisoners in close confinement for prison offences, under the provisions of the 42nd section of the Gaol Act.

The soup contains, per pint, 3 ounces of cooked meat, without bone, 3 ounces of potatoes, 1 ounce of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 ounce of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt; the gruel, when made in quantities exceeding 50 pints, contains 1½ ounce of oatmeal per pint, and two ounces per pint when made in less quantities. The gruel on alternate days is sweetened with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt. The cocoa contains ¾ ounce of flaked cocoa, or cocoa nibs, with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar per pint.

12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	4 ounces of onions.
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	

* All prisoners whose term of imprisonment is under one month, are not allowed either meat or potatoes.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Class.	Bread.
				Ozs.
Norfolk	Thetford	Borough Gaol	First Class	16 per day
			Second Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Third Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fourth Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fifth Class,—Males	126
			Females	126
			Sixth Class,—Males	16 per day
			Seventh Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
Northampton	Northampton	County Gaol and House of Correction	First Class	168
			Second Class	168
			Third Class	168
			Fourth Class	168
,,	Northampton	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	First Class	16 per day
			Second Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Third Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fourth Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fifth Class,—Males	126
			Females	126
			Sixth Class,	16 per day
			Seventh Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
,,	Peterborough	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	Males	168
			Females	126
,,	Oundle	Lock-up House	.. ..	224
Northumberland	Morpeth	County Gaol and House of Correction	First Class	16 per day
			Second Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Third Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fourth Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fifth Class,—Males	126
			Females	126
			Sixth Class	16 per day
			Seventh Class,—Males	168
			Females	126

RETURNS, 1847—*continued.*

TABLE No. 22.

Dietary per Week.

Meat when Cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	Soup.	Gruel.	Cocoa.	Milk.	Beer.	Other Allowances.
Ozs.	Lbs.	Ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	1 pint of soup per week, if at hard labour.
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	,, ,,
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
16	7	..	3	11	3	..	..	
12	3½	..	4	11	3	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	

First Class diet is given to prisoners confined for any term not exceeding 3 days;—Second Class diet is given to convicted prisoners for any term exceeding 3 days, and not exceeding 14 days;—Third Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 14 days, but not more than 6 weeks;—Fourth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 6 weeks, but not more than 3 months; convicted prisoners not employed at hard labour for periods exceeding 14 days; prisoners sentenced by Court to solitary confinement; prisoners for examination before trial; misdemeanants of the first division, who do not maintain themselves; and destitute debtors;—Fifth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 3 months;—Sixth Class diet is given to prisoners under punishment for prison offences for terms not exceeding 3 days;—Seventh Class diet is given to prisoners in close confinement for prison offences, under the provisions of the 42nd section of the Gaol Act.

The soup contains, per pint, 3 ounces of cooked meat, without bone, 3 ounces of potatoes, 1 ounce of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 ounce of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt; the gruel, when made in quantities exceeding 50 pints, contains 1½ ounce of oatmeal per pint, and two ounces per pint when made in less quantities. The gruel on alternate days is sweetened with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt. The cocoa contains ¾ ounce of flaked cocoa, or cocoa nibs, with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar per pint.

..	3½	..	..	14	..	..	..	
9	1½	..	4	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	4½	21	..	..	..	
16	3½	..	4½	21	..	..	..	

First Class diet is given to prisoners sentenced to imprisonment without hard labour, whose term of imprisonment does not exceed 14 days;—Second Class diet is given to prisoners sentenced to hard labour for any term not exceeding 6 weeks, and prisoners sentenced to imprisonment without hard labour for terms exceeding 14 days;—Third Class diet is given to prisoners sentenced to hard labour for terms exceeding 6 weeks, and not exceeding 3 months; prisoners for trial, examination, and destitute debtors;—Fourth Class diet is given to prisoners sentenced to hard labour for terms exceeding 3 months; prisoners sentenced to imprisonment without hard labour, who work at the hand mill, to receive the diet of Class 3 or 4, according to the length of their imprisonment.

The soup contains 6 ounces of meat per quart. The gruel contains 3 ounces of oatmeal per quart.

..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	} 1 pint of soup per week, if at hard labour.
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
16	7	..	3	11	3	..	..	
12	3½	..	3	11	3	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	

First Class diet is given to prisoners confined for any term not exceeding 3 days;—Second Class diet is given to convicted prisoners for any term exceeding 3 days, and not exceeding 14 days;—Third Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 14 days, but not more than 6 weeks;—Fourth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 6 weeks, but not more than three months; convicted prisoners not employed at hard labour for periods exceeding 14 days; prisoners sentenced by Court to solitary confinement; prisoners for examination, before trial; misdemeanants of the first division, who do not maintain themselves; and destitute debtors;—Fifth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 3 months;—Sixth Class diet is given to prisoners under punishment for prison offences for terms not exceeding 3 days;—Seventh Class diet is given to prisoners in close confinement for prison offences, under the provisions of the 42nd section of the Gaol Act.

The soup contains per pint 3 ounces of cooked meat, without bone, 3 ounces of potatoes, 1 ounce of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 ounce of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt. The gruel, when made in quantities exceeding 50 pints, contains 1½ ounce of oatmeal per pint; and 2 ounces per pint when made in less quantities. The gruel on alternate days is sweetened with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt. The cocoa contains ¾ ounce of flaked cocoa, or cocoa nibs, with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar per pint.

21	3½	..	3	14	..	..	..	
21	3½	..	3	14	..	..	..	

The soup contains 1 lb. of meat, 1 ounce of rice, and 1 ounce of onions per quart. The gruel contains 4 ounces of oatmeal per quart.

..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	1 pint of soup per week, if at hard labour.
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	,, ,,
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
16	7	..	3	11	3	..	..	
12	3½	..	3	11	3	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	

First Class diet is given to prisoners confined for any term not exceeding 3 days;—Second Class diet is given to convicted prisoners for any term exceeding 3 days, and not exceeding 14 days;—Third Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 14 days, but not more than 6 weeks;—Fourth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 6 weeks, but not more than 3 months; convicted prisoners not employed at hard labour for periods exceeding 14 days; prisoners sentenced by Court to solitary confinement; prisoners for examination before trial; misdemeanants of the first division, who do not maintain themselves; and destitute debtors;—Fifth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 3 months;—Sixth Class diet is given to prisoners under punishment for prison offences for terms not exceeding 3 days;—Seventh Class diet is given to prisoners in close confinement for prison offences under the provisions of the 42nd section of the Gaol Act.

The soup contains, per pint, 3 ounces of potatoes, 1 ounce of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 ounce of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt: the gruel, when made in quantities exceeding 50 pints, contains 1½ ounce of oatmeal per pint, and two ounces per pint when made in less quantities. The gruel on alternate days is sweetened with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt, The cocoa contains ¾ ounce of flaked cocoa, or cocoa nibs, with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar per pint.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Class.	Bread.
				Ozs.
Northumberland	Tynemouth	County Gaol and House of Correction.		..
,,	Alnwick	,,		56
,,	Hexham	,,	First Class	112
			Second Class,—Males	168
			Females.	126
			Third Class,—Males	184
			Females.	126
,,	Newcastle-upon-Tyne	Town Gaol and House of Correction	First Class	112
			Second Class,—Men.	168
			Women and Boys	126
			Third Class,—Men.	78
			Women and Boys	64
			Fourth Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fifth Class	16 per day.
,,	Berwick-upon-Tweed	Borough Gaol	First Class	16 per day.
			Second Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Third Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fourth Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fifth Class,—Males	126
			Females	126
			Sixth Class	16 per day.
			Seventh Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
Notts	Nottingham	County Gaol	Males.	126
			Females	168
,,	,,	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Males.	168
			Females	112
			Male prisoners not exceeding 1 month	168
,,	Southwell	County House of Correction	First Class	16 per day.
			Second Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Third Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fourth Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fifth Class,—Males	126
			Females	126
			Sixth Class	16 per day.
			Seventh Class,—Males	168
			Females	126

RETURNS, 1847—*continued.*

TABLE No. 22.

Dietary per Week.

Meat when Cooked	Potatoes.	Cheese.	Soup.	Gruel.	Cocoa.	Milk.	Beer.	Other Allowances.
Ozs.	Lbs.	Ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
The prisoners are allowed 2*s.* 4*d.* each per week for their maintenance.								
..	..	..	10½	..	..	..	..	7 pints of oatmeal porridge; fish about twice a week.
The soup contains 6 ounces of meat per quart. The porridge contains 6 ounces of oatmeal per pint.								
..	..	..	..	14	..	7	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	7	..	1 pint of soup per week, if at hard labour.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6	4	..	2	14	..	7	..	
6	4	..	2	14	..	7	..	
First Class diet is given to prisoners whose terms of imprisonment do not exceed 3 days;—Second Class diet is given to prisoners whose terms of imprisonment exceed 3 days, and not exceeding 14 days;—Third Class diet is given to prisoners whose terms of imprisonment exceed 14 days, and not exceeding 6 weeks.								
The soup is made of the liquor in which the meat is boiled, with vegetables. The gruel contains 4 ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	1 pint of soup per week, if at hard labour.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	14 lbs 8 ozs	..	6¼	28	..	7	..	2 red herrings, 56 ounces of bread for supper in summer, instead of 10½ lbs of potatoes.
..	11 lbs 14 ozs	..	6¼	21	..	7	..	2 red herrings, 42 ounces of bread for supper in summer, instead of 7 lbs. 14 ozs. of potatoes.
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
First Class diet is given to prisoners confined for any term not exceeding 3 days;—Second Class diet is given to prisoners for any term exceeding 3 days and not exceeding 14 days;—Third Class diet is given to convicted prisoners at hard labour for any term exceeding 14 days, or under sentence of transportation; destitute debtors; prisoners for examination before trial; misdemeanants of the First Class, and prisoners sentenced by Court to solitary confinement;—Fourth Class diet is given to prisoners under close confinement for prison offences under the provisions of the 42nd section of the Gaol Act, 4 Geo. IV., c. 64;—Fifth Class diet is given to prisoners under punishment for prison offences for terms not exceeding 3 days.								
The gruel contains 1½ ounce of oatmeal per pint.—The porridge and gruel are seasoned with salt, and sweetened with molasses on alternate days. The soup is made from ox heads, and contains 6 ounces of meat without bone per quart.								
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	1 pint of soup per week, if at hard labour.
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	,, ,,
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
16	7	..	3	11	3	..	..	
12	3½	..	3	11	3	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
First Class diet is given to prisoners confined for any term not exceeding 3 days;—Second Class diet is given to convicted prisoners for any term exceeding 3 days, and not exceeding 14 days;—Third Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour, for terms exceeding 14 days, but not more than 6 weeks;—Fourth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 6 weeks; but not more than 3 months; convicted prisoners not employed at hard labour for periods exceeding 14 days; prisoners sentenced by Court to solitary confinement; prisoners for examination before trial; misdemeanants of the first division, who do not maintain themselves; and destitute debtors;—Fifth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 3 months;—Sixth Class diet is given to prisoners under punishment for prison offences for terms not exceeding 3 days;—Seventh Class diet is given to prisoners in close confinement for prison offences, under the provisions of the 42nd section of the Gaol Act.								
The soup contains, per pint, 3 ounces of cooked meat, without bone, 3 ounces of potatoes, 1 ounce of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 ounce of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt; the gruel when made in quantities exceeding 50 pints, contains 1½ ounce of oatmeal per pint, and two ounces per pint when made in less quantities. The gruel on alternate days is sweetened with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt. The cocoa contains ¾ ounce of flaked cocoa, or cocoa nibs, with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar.								
12	2½	..	3	14	3	..	..	
12	2½	..	3	14	3	..	..	
The soup contains 6 ozs. of meat per quart. The gruel contains 4 ozs. of oatmeal per quart.								
..	8	..	7	10½	..	10½	..	6 ounces of uncooked meat per day to the 2 cooks; 8 ozs of cheese when potatoes cannot be obtained.
..	8	..	7	10½	..	10½	..	
..	8	..	7	7	..	7	..	
The soup contains 4½ ounces of meat per quart. The gruel contains 2¾ ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	1 pint of soup per week if at hard labour.
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	,, ,,
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
16	7	..	3	11	..	3	..	
12	3½	..	3	11	..	3	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
First Class diet is given to prisoners confined for any term not exceeding 3 days;—Second Class diet is given to convicted prisoners for any term exceeding 3 days, and not exceeding 14 days;—Third Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 14 days, but not more than 6 weeks;—Fourth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 6 weeks, but not more than 3 months; convicted prisoners not employed at hard labour for periods exceeding 14 days; prisoners sentenced by Court to solitary confinement; prisoners for examination, before trial; misdemeanants of the first division, who do not maintain themselves; and destitute debtors;—Fifth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 3 months;—Sixth Class diet is given to prisoners under punishment for prison offences for terms not exceeding 3 days;—Seventh Class diet is given to prisoners in close confinement for prison offences under the provisions of the 42nd section of the Gaol Act.								
The soup contains, per pint, 3 ounces of cooked meat, without bone, 3 ounces of potatoes, 1 ounce of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 ounce of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt. The gruel, when made in quantities exceeding 50 pints, contains 1½ ounce of oatmeal per pint, and two ounces per pint when made in less quantities. The gruel on alternate days is sweetened with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt.								

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Class.	Bread.
				Ozs.
Notts	Newark-upon-Trent.	Borough Gaol	.. ..	..
,,	Radford	Debtors' Gaol	.. ..	..
Oxford	Oxford	County Gaol and House of Correction	First Class,—Males	168
			Females	140
			Second Class,—Males	168
			Females	140
			Third Class,—Males	168
			Females	140
			Fourth Class,—Males	168
			Females	140
,,	Oxford	City Gaol and House of Correction	.. ..	168
,,	Banbury	Borough Gaol	First Class	16 per day.
			Second Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Third Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fourth Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fifth Class,—Males	126
			Females	126
			Sixth Class	16 per day.
			Seventh Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
Pembroke	Haverfordwest	County Gaol and House of Correction	.. ..	280
Radnor	Presteign	County Gaol and House of Correction	.. ..	168
,,	New Radnor	Borough Gaol	.. ..	224
Rutland	Oakham	County Gaol and House of Correction	First Class	16 per day.
			Second Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Third Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fourth Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fifth Class,—Males	126
			Females	126
			Sixth Class	16 per day.
			Seventh Class,—Males	168
			Females	126

RETURNS, 1847—*continued.*

TABLE No. 22.

Dietary per Week.

Meat when Cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	Soup.	Gruel.	Cocoa.	Milk.	Beer.	Other Allowances.
Ozs.	Lbs.	Ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
The prisoners are allowed *3s. 6d.* each for their maintenance.								
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
16	2	..	..	14	..	..	..	4 pints of meat soup, and 3 pints of pea soup.
16	2	..	..	14	..	..	..	
12	1½	..	..	14	..	..	..	3 pints of meat soup, and 3 pints of pea soup.
12	1½	..	..	14	..	..	..	
12	1½	..	..	14	..	..	..	3 pints of meat soup, and 1½ pint of pea soup.
12	1½	..	..	14	..	..	..	
8	1	..	..	10½	..	..	..	2 pints of meat soup, and 1½ pint of pea soup.
8	1	..	..	10½	..	..	..	

First Class diet is given to prisoners at hard labour;—Second Class diet is given to prisoners at employment not being hard labour;—Third Class diet is given to untried prisoners and destitute debtors; untried prisoners are permitted to receive eatables from their friends, and also tea and coffee, or to send out (on Tuesdays and Fridays) and purchase such from outside.

All house of correction prisoners, whose sentences do not exceed 1 calendar month, are placed on the Fourth Class dietary; and so likewise are all house of correction prisoners for the last month of their imprisonment, unless the surgeon may think additional diet requisite. Prisoners in this class work only 2 hours each day.

3 ounces of oatmeal are apportioned to 1 quart of gruel, which is seasoned with salt in the proportion of 1 ounce of salt to 5 quarts of gruel. Salt is also allowed to the boiled beef and to the boiled potatoes; and the meat soup is seasoned with pepper and salt, and thickened in the proportion of, per quart, 1½ ounce of oatmeal, and 1 ounce of onions, leeks, or barley; or, in the absence of onions, leeks, or barley, 3 ounces of potatoes, mashed. The pea-soup is made of split peas, in the proportion of ¼ pint of peas to 1 pint of soup, and thickened with oatmeal, in the proportion of 1 ounce of oatmeal to 1 quart of pea soup, and seasoned with pepper and salt.

14	2	..	7	14	..	..	..	

The gruel contains 3 ounces of oatmeal per quart. The soup is made from the liquor of the meat, with peas, oatmeal, and vegetables.

..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	1 pint of soup per week, if at hard labour.
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	,, ,,
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
16	7	..	3	11	3	..	..	
12	3½	..	3	11	3	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	

First Class diet is given to prisoners confined for any term not exceeding 3 days;—Second Class diet is given to convicted prisoners for any term exceeding 3 days, and not exceeding 14 days;—Third Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 14 days, but not more than 6 weeks;—Fourth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 6 weeks, but not more than 3 months; convicted prisoners not employed at hard labour for periods exceeding 14 days; prisoners sentenced by Court to solitary confinement; prisoners for examination before trial; misdemeanants of the first division, who do not maintain themselves; and destitute debtors;—Fifth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 3 months;—Sixth Class diet is given to prisoners under punishment for prison offences for terms not exceeding 3 days;—Seventh Class diet is given to prisoners in close confinement for prison offences under the provisions of the 42nd section of the Gaol Act.

The soup contains, per pint, 3 ounces of cooked meat without bone, 3 ounces of potatoes, 1 ounce of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 ounce of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt. The gruel, when made in quantities exceeding 50 pints, contains 1½ ounce of oatmeal per pint, and 2 ounces per pint when made in less quantities. The gruel, on alternate days, is sweetened with ¾ oz. of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt. The cocoa contains ¾ oz. of flaked cocoa, or cocoa nibs, with ¾ oz. of molasses or sugar per pint.

..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	7 ounces of butter, and 14 pints of milk porridge, and 10½ pints of tea.
The gruel contains 2 ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
..	7	..	..	21	..	..	..	
The gruel contains 2 ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
..	7	..	..	21	..	..	..	Meat and potatoes occasionally.
The gruel contains 4 ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	1 pint of soup per week, if at hard labour.
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	,, ,,
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
16	7	..	3	11	3	..	..	
12	3½	..	3	11	3	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	

First Class diet is given to prisoners confined for any term not exceeding 3 days;—Second Class diet is given to convicted prisoners for any term exceeding 3 days, and not exceeding 14 days;—Third Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 14 days but not more than 6 weeks;—Fourth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 6 weeks, but not more than 3 months; convicted prisoners not employed at hard labour for periods exceeding 14 days; prisoners sentenced by Court to solitary confinement; prisoners for examination before trial; misdemeanants of the first division, who do not maintain themselves; and destitute debtors:—Fifth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 3 months;—Sixth Class diet is given to prisoners under punishment for prison offences for terms not exceeding 3 days;—Seventh Class diet is given to prisoners in close confinement for prison offences under the provisions of the 42nd section of the Gaol Act.

The soup contains, per pint, 3 ounces of cooked meat without bone, 3 ounces of potatoes, 1 ounce of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 ounce of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt. The gruel, when made in quantities exceeding 50 pints, contains 1½ ounce of oatmeal per pint, and 2 ounces per pint when made in less quantities. The gruel, on alternate days, is sweetened with ¾ oz. of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt. The cocoa contains ¾ oz. of flaked cocoa, or cocoa nibs, with ¾ oz. of molasses or sugar per pint.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Class.	Bread.
				Ozs.
Salop	Shrewsbury	County Gaol and House of Correction	First Class, — Males	126
			Females	126
			Second Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Third Class, —Males	168
			Females	126
			Fourth Class,— Males	168
			Fifth Class	24 per day
,,	Wellington	Debtors' Gaol	..	..
,,	Ludlow	Borough Gaol	Hard Labour	168
			Not employed	168
,,	Bridgenorth	Borough Gaol and Lock-up-House	Males	224
			Females	168
Somerset	Wilton	County Gaol and House of Correction	First Class	16 per day
			Second Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Third Class, — Males	168
			Females	126
			Fourth Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fifth Class, — Males	126
			Females	126
			Sixth Class	16 per day
			Seventh Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
,,	Shepton Mallet	County House of Correction	First Class	16 per day
			Second Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Third Class, — Males	168
			Females	126
			Fourth Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fifth Class, — Males	126
			Females	126
			Sixth Class	16 per day
			Seventh Class,—Males	168
			Females	126

RETURNS, 1847—*continued.*

TABLE No. 22.

Dietary per Week.

Meat when Cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	Soup.	Gruel.	Cocoa.	Milk.	Beer.	Other Allowances.
Ozs.	Lbs.	Ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
16	7	..	3	11	3	..	..	
16	3½	..	3	11	3	..	..	
12	3	..	3	11	3	..	..	
12	3	..	3	11	3	..	..	
6	4	..	2	10	4	..	..	
6	4	..	2	10	4	..	..	
..	..	..	..	11	3	..	..	1 pint of soup per week, if at hard labour.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

First Class diet is given to prisoners condemned or sentenced to transportation, those employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 3 months, and those whose imprisonment without hard labour exceeds 6 months;—Second Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour, for terms exceeding 6 weeks and not exceeding 3 months; and those imprisoned without hard labour for a longer period than 3 months and not exceeding 6 months; for destitute debtors, deserters, prisoners for trial and re-examination;—Third Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for a period not exceeding 6 weeks, and those whose imprisonment without hard labour does not exceed 3 months;—Fourth Class diet is given to prisoners confined for any term not exceeding 14 days;—Fifth Class diet is given to prisoners under punishment for prison offences for terms not exceeding 3 days.

The soup contains about 2¾ ounces of meat per pint. The gruel contains 1½ ounce of oatmeal per pint; ¾ oz. of cocoa sweetened with ¾ oz. of sugar or molasses to each pint of cocoa.

..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
12	10½	..	..	21	..	..	..	
12	7	..	..	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	

The soup contains 6 ounces of meat per quart. The gruel contains 4 ounces of oatmeal per quart.

..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	1 pint of soup per week, if at hard labour.
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
16	7	..	3	11	3	..	..	
12	3½	..	3	11	3	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	

First Class diet is given to prisoners confined for any term not exceeding 3 days;—Second Class diet is given to convicted prisoners for any term exceeding 3 days, and not exceeding 14 days;—Third Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 14 days, but not more than 6 weeks;—Fourth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 6 weeks, but not more than 3 months; convicted prisoners not employed at hard labour for periods exceeding 14 days; prisoners sentenced by Court to solitary confinement; prisoners for examination, before trial; misdemeanants of the first division, who do not maintain themselves; and destitute debtors;—Fifth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 3 months;—Sixth Class diet is given to prisoners under punishment for prison offences for terms not exceeding 3 days;—Seventh Class diet is given to prisoners in close confinement for prison offences, under the provisions of the 42nd section of the Gaol Act.

The soup contains per pint 3 ounces of cooked meat, without bone, 3 ounces of potatoes, 1 ounce of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 ounce of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt. The gruel, when made in quantities exceeding 50 pints, contains 1½ ounce of oatmeal per pint; and 2 ounces per pint when made in less quantities. The gruel on alternate days is sweetened with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt. The cocoa contains ¾ ounce of flaked cocoa, or cocoa nibs, with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar per pint.

..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	1 pint of soup per week, if at hard labour.
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	,, ,,
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
16	7	..	3	11	3	..	..	
12	3½	..	3	11	3	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	

First Class diet to be given to prisoners confined for any term not exceeding 3 days;—Second Class diet to be given to convicted prisoners for any term exceeding 3 days, and not exceeding 14 days;—Third Class diet to be given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 14 days, but not more than 6 weeks;—Fourth Class diet to be given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 6 weeks, but not more than 3 months; convicted prisoners not employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 14 days; prisoners sentenced by Court to solitary confinement; prisoners for examination before trial; misdemeanants of the first division, who do not mantain themselves; and destitute debtors;—Fifth Class diet to be given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 3 months;—Sixth Class diet to be given to prisoners under punishment for prison offences for terms not exceeding 3 days;—Seventh Class diet to be given to prisoners in close confinement for prison offences, under the provisions of the 42nd section of the Gaol Act.

The soup contains per pint 3 ounces of cooked meat, without bone, 3 ounces of potatoes, 1 ounce of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 ounce of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt. The gruel, when made in quantities exceeding 50 pints, contains 1½ ounce of oatmeal per pint, and 2 ounces per pint made in less quantities. The gruel, on alternate days, is sweetened with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt. The cocoa contains ¾ ounce of flaked cocoa, or cocoa nibs, with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar per pint.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Class.	Bread.
				Ozs.
Somerset . .	Bristol	City Gaol and House of Correction . .	First Class	16 per day
			Second Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Third Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fourth Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fifth Class,—Males	126
			Females	126
			Sixth Class	16 per day
			Seventh Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
,,	Bristol	Common Gaol	First Class	16 per day
			Second Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Third Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fourth Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fifth Class,—Males	126
			Females	126
			Sixth Class	16 per day
			Seventh Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
,,	Bath	City Gaol	First Class	16 per day
			Second Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Third Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fourth Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fifth Class,—Males	126
			Females	126
			Sixth Class	16 per day
			Seventh Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
Stafford . . .	Stafford	County Gaol and House of Correction .	Hard Labour,—Men	182
			Women	164
			Boys	164
			Employment not being hard labour, or not employed,—Males	168
			Females	164

RETURNS, 1847—*continued.*

TABLE No. 22.

Dietary per Week.

Meat when Cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	Soup.	Gruel.	Cocoa.	Milk.	Beer.	Other Allowances.
Ozs.	Lbs.	Ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	1 pint of soup per week, if at hard labour.
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	,, ,,
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
16	7	..	3	11	3	..	..	
12	3½	..	3	11	3	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	

First Class diet is given to prisoners confined for any term not exceeding 3 days;—Second Class diet is given to convicted prisoners for any term exceeding 3 days, and not exceeding 14 days;—Third Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 14 days, but not more than 6 weeks;—Fourth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 6 weeks, but not more than 3 months; convicted prisoners not employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 14 days; prisoners sentenced by Court to solitary confinement; prisoners for examination, before trial; misdemeanants of the first division, who do not maintain themselves; and destitute debtors;—Fifth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 3 months;—Sixth Class diet is given to prisoners under punishment for prison offences for terms not exceeding 3 days;—Seventh Class diet is given to prisoners in close confinement for prison offences under the provisions of the 42nd section of the Gaol Act.

The soup contains, per pint, 3 ounces of cooked meat, without bone, 3 ounces of potatoes, 1 ounce of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 ounce of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt. The gruel, when made in quantities exceeding 50 pints, contains 1½ ounce of oatmeal per pint, and two ounces per pint when made in less quantities. The gruel on alternate days is sweetened with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt; the cocoa contains ¾ ounce of flaked cocoa, or cocoa nibs, with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar per pint.

..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	1 pint of soup per week, if at hard labour.
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	,, ,,
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
16	7	..	3	11	3	..	..	
12	3½	..	3	11	3	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	

First Class diet is given to prisoners confined for any term not exceeding 3 days;—Second Class diet is given to convicted prisoners for any term exceeding 3 days, and not exceeding 14 days;—Third Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour, for terms exceeding 14 days, but not more than 6 weeks;—Fourth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour, for terms exceeding 6 weeks, but not more than 3 months; convicted prisoners not employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 14 days, prisoners sentenced by Court to solitary confinement; prisoners for examination before trial; misdemeanants of the first division, who do not maintain themselves; destitute debtors, those committed under the 8th and 9th Vict. c. 127, and 9th and 10th Vict. c. 95, and fraudulent debtors;—Fifth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 3 months;—Sixth Class diet is given to prisoners under punishment for prison offences for terms not exceeding 3 days;—Seventh Class diet is given to Prisoners in close confinement for prison offences, under the provisions of the 42nd section of the Gaol Act.

The soup contains per pint 3 ounces of cooked meat, without bone, 3 ounces of potatoes, 1 ounce of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 ounce of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt. The gruel, when made in quantities exceeding 50 pints, contains 1½ ounce of oatmeal per pint, and 2 ounces per pint when made in less quantities. The gruel, on alternate days, is sweetened with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt. The cocoa contains ¾ ounce of flaked cocoa, or cocoa nibs, with ¾ ounces of molasses or sugar per pint.

..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	1 pint of soup per week, if at hard labour.
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	,, ,,
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
16	7	..	3	11	3	..	..	
12	3½	..	3	11	3	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	

First Class diet is given to prisoners confined for any term not exceeding 3 days;—Second Class diet is given to convicted prisoners for any term exceeding 3 days, and not exceeding 14 days;—Third Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 14 days, and not more than 6 weeks;—Fourth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 6 weeks, but not more than 3 months; convicted prisoners not employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 14 days; prisoners sentenced by Court to solitary confinement; prisoners for examination before trial; misdemeanants of the first division, who do not maintain themselves; and destitute debtors;—Fifth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 3 months;—Sixth Class diet is given to prisoners under punishment for prison offences for terms not exceeding 3 days;—Seventh Class diet is given to prisoners in close confinement for prison offences under the provisions of the 42nd section of the Gaol Act,

The soup contains per pint 3 ounces of cooked meat without bone, 3 ounces of potatoes, 1 ounce of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 ounce of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt. The gruel, when made in quantities exceeding 50 pints, contains 1½ ounce of oatmeal per pint; and 2 ounces per pint when made in less quantities. The gruel, on alternate days, is sweetened with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt. The cocoa contains ¾ ounce of flaked cocoa or cocoa nibs, with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar per pint.

12	3	..	2	21	..	..	..	Salt. 5 ozs. of rice.
6	3	..	1	14	..	..	..	,,
6	3	..	1	21	..	..	..	,,
6	3½	..	1	21	..	..	..	,, 6¼ ozs. of rice.
6	3½	..	1	14	..	..	..	,,

The soup is made with the liquor in which the beef was boiled. The gruel contains 3 ounces of oatmeal per quart.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Class.	Bread.
				Ozs.
Stafford	Lichfield	City Gaol and House of Correction	.. ..	140
Suffolk	Bury St. Edmund's	County Gaol and House of Correction	First Class	16 per day
			Second Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Third Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fourth Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fifth Class,—Males	126
			Females	126
			Sixth Class	16 per day
			Seventh Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
,,	Ipswich	County Gaol and House of Correction	First Class	16 per day.
			Second Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Third Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fourth Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fifth Class,—Males	126
			Females	126
			Sixth Class	16 per day.
			Seventh Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
,,	Ipswich	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Males	168
			Females	126
,,	Beccles	County House of Correction	First Class	16 per day.
			Second Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Third Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fourth Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fifth Class,—Males	126
			Females	126
			Sixth Class	16 per day.
			Seventh Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
,,	Orford	Borough Gaol	.. ..	168
Surrey	Horsemonger-lane	County Gaol	Males	140
			Females	112
			Debtors under 8 & 9, and 9 & 10 Vict.	
			Males	168
			Females	126

RETURNS, 1847—*continued*.

TABLE No. 22.

Dietary per Week.

Meat when Cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	Soup.	Gruel.	Cocoa.	Milk.	Beer.	Other Allowances.
Ozs.	Lbs.	Ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pins.	Pints.	
12	7	..	..	28	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1 pint of soup per week, if at hard labour.
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	,, ,,
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
16	7	..	3	11	3	..	..	
12	3½	..	3	11	3	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	

First Class diet is given to prisoners confined for any term not exceeding 3 days;—Second Class diet is given to convicted prisoners for any term exceeding 3 days, and not exceeding 14 days;—Third Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 14 days, and not more than 6 weeks;—Fourth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 6 weeks, but not more than 3 months; convicted prisoners not employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 14 days; prisoners sentenced by Court to solitary confinement; prisoners for examination before trial; misdemeanants of the first division, who do not maintain themselves; and destitute debtors;—Fifth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 3 months;—Sixth Class diet is given to prisoners under punishment for prison offences for terms not exceeding 3 days;—Seventh Class diet is given to prisoners in close confinement for prison offences under the provisions of the 42nd section of the Gaol Act.

The soup contains, per pint, 3 ounces of cooked meat without bone, 3 ounces of potatoes, 1 ounce of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 ounce of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt. The gruel, when made in quantities exceeding 50 pints, contains 1½ ounce of oatmeal per pint; and 2 ounces per pint when made in less quantities. The gruel, on alternate days, is sweetened with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt. The cocoa contains ¾ ounce of flaked cocoa, or cocoa nibs, with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar per pint.

..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	1 pint of soup per week, if at hard labour.
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	,, ,,
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
16	7	..	3	11	3	..	..	
12	3½	..	3	11	3	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	

First Class diet is given to prisoners confined for any term not exceeding 3 days;—Second Class diet is given to convicted prisoners for any term exceeding 3 days, and not exceeding 14 days;—Third Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 14 days, but not more than 6 weeks;—Fourth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 6 weeks, but not more than 3 months; convicted prisoners not employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 14 days; prisoners sentenced by Court to solitary confinement; prisoners for examination before trial; misdemeanants of the first division, who do not maintain themselves; and destitute debtors;—Fifth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 3 months;—Sixth Class diet is given to prisoners under punishment for prison offences for terms not exceeding 3 days;—Seventh Class diet is given to prisoners in close confinement for prison offences, under the provisions of the 42nd section of the Gaol Act.

The soup contains, per pint, 3 ounces of cooked meat, without bone, 3 ounces of potatoes, 1 ounce of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 ounce of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt. The gruel, when made in quantities exceeding 50 pints, contains 1½ ounce of oatmeal per pint; and 2 ounces per pint when made in less quantities. The gruel, on alternate days, is sweetened with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt. The cocoa contains ¾ ounce of flaked cocoa, or cocoa nibs, with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar per pint.

21	2½	..	3*	7	..	7	..	
21	2½	..	3	7	..	7	..	
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	1 pint of soup per week, if at hard labour.
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
16	7	..	3	11	3	..	..	
12	3½	..	3	11	3	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	

First Class diet is given to prisoners confined for any term not exceeding 3 days;—Second Class diet is given to convicted prisoners for any term exceeding 3 days, and not exceeding 14 days;—Third Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 14 days, but not more than 6 weeks;—Fourth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 6 weeks, but not more than 3 months; convicted prisoners not employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 14 days; prisoners sentenced by Court to solitary confinement; prisoners for examination before trial; misdemeanants of the first division, who do not maintain themselves; and destitute debtors;—Fifth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 3 months;—Sixth Class diet is given to prisoners under punishment for prison offences for terms not exceeding 3 days;—Seventh Class diet is given to prisoners in close confinement for prison offences, under the provisions of the 42nd section of the Gaol Act.

The soup contains, per pint, 3 ounces of cooked meat, without bone, 3 ounces of potatoes, 1 ounce of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 ounce of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt: the gruel, when made in quantities exceeding 50 pints, contains 1½ ounce of oatmeal per pint, and two ounces per pint when made in less quantities. The gruel on alternate days is sweetened with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt. The cocoa contains ¾ ounce of flaked cocoa, or cocoa nibs, with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar per pint.

..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	
16	..	..	3	15	..	..	..	
16	..	..	3	15	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	

The soup is made from the liquor in which the meat was boiled, thickened with 1 ounce of chopped beef and 2 ounces of peas.
The gruel contains 4 ounces of oatmeal per quart.

* The soup contains 6 ounces of meat per quart. The gruel contains 4 ounces of oatmeal per quart.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Class.	Bread.
				Ozs.
Surrey	Brixton	County House of Correction	First Class	16 per day.
			Second Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Third Class,—Males	168
			Females	112
			Fourth Class,—Males	168
			Females	112
			Fifth Class,—Males	140
			Females	112
			Sixth Class	16 per day.
			Seventh Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
,,	Guildford	County House of Correction	First Class	16 per day.
			Second Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Third Class,—Males	168
			Females	112
			Fourth Class,—Males	168
			Females	112
			Fifth Class,—Males	140
			Females	112
			Sixth Class	16 per day
			Seventh Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
,,	Kingston-on-Thames	County House of Correction	Males	140
			Females	112
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	.. ..	..
,,	Southwark	Borough Gaol	Males	168
			Females	126
,,	,,	Queen's Prison Debtors' Gaol	Males	16
			Females	126
,,	Croydon	Town Gaol and Lock-up House	.. ..	..
Sussex	Lewes	County Gaol and House of Correction	Hard labour	168
			Employment not being hard labour, or not employed	168
,,	Petworth	County Gaol and House of Correction	First Class	168
			Second Class	16 per day.
			Third Class	168
			Fourth Class	112
			Fifth Class	168
			Sixth Class	168
			Seventh Class	168

RETURNS, 1847—*continued*.

TABLE No. 22.

Dietary per Week.

Meat when Cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	Soup.	Gruel.	Cocoa.	Milk.	Beer.	Other Allowances.
Ozs.	Lbs.	Ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
..	..	..	..	2 per day.	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	1 pint of soup per week, if at hard labour.
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	,, ,,
16	3	..	9	10½	7	..	..	
16	3	..	9	10½	7	..	..	
21⅓	3	..	9	6	7	..	..	
21⅓	3	..	9	6	7	..	..	
16	..	..	3	8	4⅔	..	..	
16	..	..	3	8	4⅔	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	7	4⅔	..	..	
..	..	..	..	7	4⅔	..	..	

First Class diet is given to prisoners confined for any term not exceeding 3 days;—Second Class diet is given to convicted prisoners for any term exceeding 3 days, and not exceeding 14 days;—Third Class diet is given to prisoners sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour, or to solitary confinement, for 3 calendar months or under;—Fourth Class diet is given to prisoners sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour, or solitary confinement above three calendar months;—Fifth Class diet is given to prisoners not sentenced to hard labour, or solitary confinement, including destitute debtors, prisoners for re-examination before trial, and misdemeanants of the first division who do not maintain themselves;—Sixth Class diet is given to prisoners in close confinement for prison offences for terms not exceeding 3 days;—Seventh Class diet is given to prisoners in close confinement for prison offences under the provisions of the 42nd section of the Gaol Act.

The soup is made from the liquor in which the meat was boiled, thickened with 1 ounce of beef and 2 ounces of peas.

The gruel contains 4 ounces of oatmeal per quart.

..	..	..	..	2 per day.	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	1 pint of soup per week, if at hard labour.
16	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	,, ,,
16	3	..	9	16½	..	..	..	
21⅓	3	..	9	16½	..	..	..	
21⅓	3	..	9	16½	..	..	..	
16	3	..	9	16½	..	..	..	
16	..	..	3	15	..	..	..	
..	..	..	3	15	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	

First Class diet is given to prisoners confined for any term not exceeding 3 days;—Second Class diet is given to convicted prisoners for any term exceeding 3 days and not exceeding 14 days;—Third Class diet is given to prisoners sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour, or to solitary confinement for any term exceeding 14 days and not exceeding 3 calendar months;—Fourth Class diet is given to prisoners sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour or to solitary confinement above three calendar months;—Fifth Class diet is given to prisoners not sentenced to hard labour or solitary confinement, including prisoners for re-examination before trial, and misdemeanants of the first division who do not maintain themselves;—Sixth Class diet is given to prisoners in close confinement for prison offences for terms not exceeding 3 days;—Seventh Class diet is given to prisoners in close confinement for prison offences under the provisions of the 42nd section of the Gaol Act.

The soup is made from the liquor in which the meat was boiled, thickened with 1 ounce of beef and 2 ounces of peas.

The gruel contains 4 ounces of oatmeal per quart.

18	..	..	3	15	..	..	..	
18	..	..	3	15	..	..	..	

The soup is made from the liquor in which the meat was boiled, thickened with 2 ounces of barley and 1 ounce of beef.

The gruel contains 4 ounces of oatmeal per quart.

..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	

The soup contains 6 ounces of meat per quart. The gruel 4 ounces of oatmeal per quart.

12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	

The soup contains 6 ounces of meat per quart. The gruel contains 4 ounces of oatmeal per quart.

9*d*. per day is allowed for each prisoner's maintenance.

..	..	..	7	14	..	..	..	7 lbs. of potatoes after the first 3 months.
..	..	..	7	7	..	..	..	

Prisoners whose sentences to hard labour exceed 6 weeks have soup from the commencement of their imprisonment; those sentenced to 6 weeks or under who have not been previously convicted and sentenced to hard labour, have soup after the expiration of the first 14 days of their sentence; but prisoners who have previously been in this prison sentenced to hard labour, and whose sentences on the second conviction does not exceed 6 weeks to hard labour, have no soup allowed unless ordered by the surgeon; and no prisoner under sentence of hard labour on a second conviction is allowed potatoes unless ordered by the surgeon; prisoners for trial have the same diet as those sentenced to imprisonment without hard labour; prisoners sentenced to solitary confinement by a court of justice receive 1½ lb. of bread and 2 pints of gruel per day; refractory prisoners under punishment for breaches of prison rules have the first day 1 lb. of bread, the second day 1¼ lb., and the third day 1½ lb.

The soup contains 6 ounces of meat without bone per quart. The gruel contains 3 ounces of mixed meal (oatmeal and flour about equal quantities) per quart.

28	3½	..	10½	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
28	..	..	10½	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
28	..	..	10½	14	..	..	..	
28	7	..	10½	14	..	..	..	

First Class diet is given to destitute debtors wholly supported by the county;—Second Class diet is given to debtors on the days they partly support themselves;—Third Class diet is given to fraudulent debtors;—Fourth Class diet is given to prisoners whose sentence does not exceed 14 days;—Fifth Class diet is given to prisoners whose sentence does not exceed 1 calendar month;—Sixth Class diet is given to prisoners for trial, for re-examination, and to those under sentence from and after the first calendar month of their imprisonment;—Seventh Class diet is given to all prisoners from and after the third calendar month of their imprisonment.

The soup is made from the liquors in which the meat is boiled. The First Class gruel contains 4 ounces of oatmeal per quart. The other classes contain 8 ounces of flour per quart. The allowance of meat is weighed before being cooked, and includes bone.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Class.	Bread.
Sussex				Ozs.
	Battle	County House of Correction	.. ..	224
,,	Chichester	City Gaol	.. ..	112
,,	Hastings	Town Gaol	Employed	224
			Not employed	..
,,	Winchelsea	,, ,,	.. ..	..
,,	Rye	,, ,,	First Class	16 per day.
			Second Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Third Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fourth Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fifth Class,—Males	126
			Females	126
			Sixth Class	16 per day.
			Seventh Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
Warwick	Warwick	County Gaol	First Class	16 per day.
			Second Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Third Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fourth Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fifth Class,—Males	126
			Females	126
			Sixth Class	16 per day.
			Seventh Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
,,	,,	County House of Correction	First Class	16 per day
			Second Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Third Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fourth Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fifth Class,—Males	126
			Females	126
			Sixth Class	16 per day.
			Seventh Class,—Males	168
			Females	126

RETURNS, 1847—*continued.*

TABLE, No. 22.

Dietary per Week.

Meat when Cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	Soup.	Gruel.	Cocoa.	Milk.	Beer.	Other Allowances.
Ozs.	Lbs.	Ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3*s.* 6*d.* per week is allowed each prisoner for their maintenance.								
3*s.* 6*d.* per week is allowed each prisoner for their maintenance.								
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	} 1 pint of soup per week, if at hard labour.
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
16	7	..	3	11	3	..	..	
12	3½	..	3	11	3	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	

First Class diet is given to prisoners confined for any term not exceeding 3 days;—Second Class diet is given to convicted prisoners for any term exceeding 3 days, and not exceeding 14 days;—Third Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 14 days, but not more than 6 weeks;—Fourth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 6 weeks, but not more than 3 months; convicted prisoners not employed at hard labour for periods exceeding 14 days; prisoners sentenced by Court to solitary confinement; prisoners for examination, before trial; misdemeanants of the first division, who do not maintain themselves; and destitute debtors;—Fifth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 3 months;—Sixth Class diet is given to prisoners under punishment for prison offences for terms not exceeding 3 days;—Seventh Class diet is given to prisoners in close confinement for prison offences under the provisions of the 42nd section of the Gaol Act.

The soup contains, per pint, 3 ounces of cooked meat without bone, 3 ounces of potatoes, 1 ounce of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 ounce of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt. The gruel when made in quantities exceeding 50 pints, contains 1½ ounce of oatmeal per pint, and 2 ounces per pint when made in less quantities. The gruel on alternate days, is sweetened with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt. The cocoa contains ¾ ounce of flaked cocoa, or cocoa nibs, with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar per pint.

..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	} 1 pint of soup per week, if at hard labour.
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
16	7	..	3	11	3	..	..	
12	3½	..	3	11	3	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	

First Class diet is given to prisoners confined for any term not exceeding 3 days;—Second Class diet is given to convicted prisoners for any term exceeding 3 days and not exceeding 14 days;—Third Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 14 days, but not more than 6 weeks;—Fourth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 6 weeks, but not more than 3 months; convicted prisoners not employed at hard labour for persons exceeding 14 days; prisoners sentenced by Court to solitary confinement; prisoners for examination, before trial; misdemeanants of the first division, who do not maintain themselves; and destitute debtors;—Fifth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 3 months;—Sixth Class diet is given to prisoners under punishment for prison offences for terms not exceeding 3 days;—Seventh Class diet is given to prisoners in close confinement for prison offences under the provisions of the 42nd section of the Gaol Act.

The soup contains, per pint, 3 ounces of cooked meat without bone, 3 ounces of potatoes, 1 ounce of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 ounce of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt. The gruel when made in quantities exceeding 50 pints, contains 1½ ounce of oatmeal per pint, and 2 ounces per pint when made in less quantities. The gruel on alternate days is sweetened with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt. The cocoa contains ¾ ounce of flaked cocoa, or cocoa nibs, with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar per pint,

..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	1 pint of soup per week, if at hard labour.
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	,, ,,
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
16	7	..	3	11	3	..	..	
12	3½	..	3	11	3	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	

First Class diet is given to prisoners confined for any term not exceeding 3 days;—Second Class diet is given to convicted prisoners for any term exceeding 3 days, and not exceeding 14 days;—Third Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 14 days, but not more than 6 weeks;—Fourth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour, for terms exceeding 6 weeks, but not more than 3 months; convicted prisoners not employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 14 days; prisoners sentenced by Court to solitary confinement; prisoners for examination, before trial; misdemeanants of the first division, who do not maintain themselves; and destitute debtors;—Fifth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 3 months;—Sixth Class diet is given to prisoners under punishment for prison offences for terms not exceeding 3 days;—Seventh Class diet is given to prisoners in close confinement for prison offences, under the provisions of the 42nd section of the Gaol Act

The soup contains, per pint, 3 ounces of cooked meat, without bone, 3 ounces of potatoes, 1 ounce of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 ounce of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt. The gruel, when made in quantities exceeding 50 pints, contains 1½ ounce of oatmeal per pint; and 2 ounces per pint when made in less quantities. The gruel, on alternate days, is sweetened with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt. The cocoa contains ¾ ounce of flaked cocoa, or cocoa nibs, with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar per pint.

DIGEST OF GAOL

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Class.	Bread.
				Ozs.
Warwick	Coventry	City Gaol and House of Correction	.. ..	168
Westmoreland	Appleby	County Gaol	Hard labour,—Males	126
			Females	126
			Employment not being hard labour, or not Employed,—Males	168
			Females	126
,,	Kendal	County House of Correction	First Class	16 per day
			Second Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Third Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fourth Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fifth Class,—Females	126
			Males	126
			Sixth Class	16 per day
			Seventh Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
Wilts	Fisherton Anger	County Gaol and House of Correction	.. ..	196
,,	Devizes	County House of Correction	.. ..	224
,,	Marlborough	County Bridewell	.. ..	196
Worcester	Worcester	County Gaol and House of Correction	First Class	16 per day
			Second Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Third Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fourth Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fifth Class,—Males	126
			Females	126
			Sixth Class	16 per day
			Seventh Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	First Class	16 per day
			Second Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Third Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fourth Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fifth Class,—Males	126
			Females	126
			Sixth Class	16 per day
			Seventh Class,—Males	168
			Females	126

RETURNS, 1847—*continued.*

TABLE No. 22.

Dietary per Week.

Meat when Cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	Soup.	Gruel.	Cocoa.	Milk.	Beer.	Other Allowances.
Ozs.	Lbs.	Ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
22	2	..	1	14	..	..	..	7 pints of beer per week to prisoners who attend the sick, and 1 pint per day to females when employed at washing; 12 ozs. of pudding.
16	4	..	3	11	3	..	..	
12	2	..	3	11	3	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
The soup contains 6 ounces of meat per quart. The gruel contains 4 ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	1 pint of soup per week, if at hard labour.
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	2	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
16	7	..	3	11	3	..	..	
12	3½	..	3	11	3	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	

First Class diet is given to prisoners confined for any term not exceeding 3 days;—Second Class diet is given to convicted prisoners for any term exceeding 3 days, and not exceeding 14 days;—Third Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 14 days, but not more than 6 weeks;—Fourth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 6 weeks, but not more than 3 months; convicted prisoners not employed at hard labour for periods exceeding 14 days; prisoners sentenced by Court to solitary confinement; prisoners for examination, before trial; misdemeanants of the first division, who do not maintain themselves; and destitute debtors;—Fifth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 3 months;—Sixth Class diet is given to prisoners under punishment for prison offences for terms not exceeding 3 days;—Seventh Class diet is given to prisoners in close confinement for prison offences under the provisions of the 42nd section of the Gaol Act.

The soup contains, per pint, 3 ounces of cooked meat without bone, 3 ounces of potatoes, 1 ounce of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 ounce of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt. The gruel, when made in quantities exceeding 50 pints, contains 1½ ounce of oatmeal per pint, and 2 ounces per pint when made in less quantities. The gruel, on alternate days, is sweetened with ¾ oz. of molasses or sugar and seasoned with salt. The cocoa contains ¾ oz. of flaked cocoa, or cocoa nibs, with ¾ oz. of molasses or sugar per pint.

..	4½	..	2	12	..	..	..	Ox heads on Sundays, about 3½ ozs.
The soup is made of ox heads; quantity of meat per quart not ascertained. The gruel contains 1½ ounce of oatmeal per quart.								
..	7	..	2	14	..	..	..	To those who work more than 8 hours per day on the treadwheel, 4 ozs. of biscuit per day.
The gruel contains 2 ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8 ozs. of meat after the first three months, and 7 lbs. of potatoes after the first month.
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	1 pint of soup per week if at hard labour.
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
16	7	..	3	11	3	..	..	
12	3½	..	3	11	3	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	

First Class diet is given to prisoners confined for any term not exceeding 3 days;—Second Class diet is given to convicted prisoners for any term exceeding 3 days, and not exceeding 14 days;—Third Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 14 days but not more than 6 weeks;—Fourth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 6 weeks, but not more than 3 months; convicted prisoners not employed at hard labour for periods exceeding 14 days; prisoners sentenced by Court to solitary confinement; prisoners for examination, before trial; misdemeanants of the first division, who do not maintain themselves; and destitute debtors;—Fifth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 3 months;—Sixth Class diet is given to prisoners under punishment for prison offences for terms not exceeding 3 days;—Seventh Class diet is given to prisoners in close confinement for prison offences under the provisions of the 42nd section of the Gaol Act.

The soup contains, per pint, 3 ounces of cooked meat without bone, 3 ounces of potatoes, 1 ounce of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 ounce of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt. The gruel, when made in quantities exceeding 50 pints, contains 1½ ounce of oatmeal per pint, and 2 ounces per pint when made in less quantities. The gruel, on alternate days, is sweetened with ¾ oz. of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt. The cocoa contains ¾ oz. of flaked cocoa, or cocoa nibs, with ¾ oz. of molasses or sugar per pint.

..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	1 pint of soup per week, if at hard labour.
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
16	7	..	3	11	3	..	..	
12	3½	..	3	11	3	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	

First Class diet is given to prisoners confined for any term not exceeding 3 days;—Second Class diet is given to convicted prisoners for any term exceeding three days, and not exceeding 14 days;—Third Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 14 days, but not more than 6 weeks;—Fourth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 6 weeks, but not more than 3 months; convicted prisoners not employed at hard labour for periods exceeding 14 days; prisoners sentenced by Court to solitary confinement; prisoners for examination before trial; misdemeanants of the first division, who do not maintain themselves; and destitute debtors;—Fifth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 3 months;—Sixth Class diet is given to prisoners under punishment for prison offences for terms not exceeding 3 days;—Seventh Class diet is given to prisoners in close confinement for prison offences, under the provisions of the 42nd section of the Gaol Act.

The soup contains, per pint, 3 ounces of cooked meat, without bone, 3 ounces of potatoes, 1 ounce of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 ounce of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt; the gruel, when made in quantities exceeding 50 pints, contains 1½ ounce of oatmeal per pint, and two ounces per pint when made in less quantities. The gruel on alternate days is sweetened with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt. The cocoa contains ¾ ounce of flaked cocoa, or cocoa nibs, with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar per pint.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Class.	Bread.
				Ozs.
York	York	County Gaol	.. ..	168
,,	,,	City House of Correction	Hard labour, — Males	224
			Females	184
			Not employed	184
,,	Northallerton	County House of Correction	.. ..	168
,,	Beverley	,, ,,	Hard labour, — Males	126
			Females	126
			Employment not being hard labour, or not employed :—	
			Males	168
			Females	126
,,	Wakefield	,, ,,	First Class	144
			Second Class	144
			Third Class	154
,,	Kingston-upon-Hull	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Hard labour	168
			Employment not being hard labour	154
			Not employed	146
,,	Scarborough	Borough Gaol	First Class,	16 per day
			Second Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Third Class, — Males	168
			Females	126
			Fourth Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fifth Class — Males	126
			Females	126
			Sixth Class	16 per day
			Seventh Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
,,	Ripon	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	.. ..	168
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	.. .	..
,,	Richmond	Borough Gaol	First Class	16 per day.
			Second Class—Males	168
			Females	126
			Third Class.—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fourth Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fifth Class,—Males	126
			Females	126
			Sixth Class	16 per day.
			Seventh Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
,,	Doncaster	Town Gaol	Criminals	224
,,	,,	,, ,,	Destitute debtors	224
,,	Beverley	,, ,,	.. ..	144
,,	Halifax	Debtors' Gaol	.. ..	..
,,	Knaresborough	Borough Debtors' Gaol	.. ..	..
,,	,,	Castle Liberty Debtors' Gaol	.. ..	..
,,	Eccleshall	Debtors' Gaol	.. ..	..

RETURNS, 1847—*continued.*

TABLE No. 22.

Dietary per Week.

Meat when Cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	Soup.	Gruel.	Cocoa.	Milk.	Beer.	Other Allowances.
Ozs.	Lbs.	Ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
5	2½	..	6	32	..	..	..	2 pints of broth.
The soup contains 3⅕ ounces of meat per quart. The gruel contains 2 ounces of oatmeal.								
..	2	..	4	..	..	7	..	
..	2	..	4	..	..	7	..	
..	2	..	4	..	..	7	..	
12	3	..	6	28	..	..	..	4 pints of broth.
The soup contains 6 ounces of meat per quart.								
16	7	..	3	14	..	..	..	
12	3½	..	3	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
The soup contains, per quart, 6 ounces of meat. The gruel contains, per quart, 3 ounces of oatmeal.								
14½	3	..	4	14	..	..	..	2 pints of scouse.
17	3	..	5	14	..	..	..	,,
17	3	..	5	21	..	..	..	,,
First Class diet is given to prisoners committed for terms of imprisonment less than 3 months, and females for trial;—Second Class diet is given to male prisoners for trial and examination, deserters awaiting a route, prisoners committed for unlimited periods, all male prisoners committed for 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, and to females 3 months and upwards;—Third Class diet is given to prisoners sentenced to transportation, or committed for any longer period than 6 months, to witnesses on behalf of the Crown, and to females nursing children.								
The soup contains 5½ ounces of meat per quart. The gruel contains 2 ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
The scouse contains 3 ounces of meat, 1 pound of potatoes, and 1 ounce of carrots per pint.								
5	3	..	11½	56	..	..	..	12 ounces of flour.
5	2	..	8	68	..	..	..	6 ounces of flour.
5	2	..	8	68	..	..	..	
The soup contains 5 ounces of meat per quart. The gruel contains 2½ ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	1 pint of soup per week, if at hard labour.
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	,, ,,
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
16	7	..	3	11	3	..	..	
12	3½	..	3	11	3	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
First Class diet is given to prisoners confined for any term not exceeding 3 days;—Second Class diet is given to convicted prisoners for any term exceeding 3 days, and not exceeding 14 days;—Third Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 14 days, but not more than 6 weeks;—Fourth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 6 weeks, but not more than 3 months; convicted prisoners not employed at hard labour for periods exceeding 14 days; prisoners sentenced by Court to solitary confinement; prisoners for examination before trial; misdemeanants of the first division, who do not maintain themselves; and destitute debtors;—Fifth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 3 months;—Sixth Class diet is given to prisoners under punishment for prison offences for terms not exceeding 3 days;—Seventh Class diet is given to prisoners in close confinement for prison offences, under the provisions of the 42nd section of the Gaol Act.								
The soup contains, per pint, 3 ounces of cooked meat, without bone, 3 ounces of potatoes, 1 ounce of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 ounce of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt: the gruel, when made in quantities exceeding 50 pints, contains 1½ ounce of oatmeal per pint, and two ounces per pint when made in less quantities. The gruel on alternate days is sweetened with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt. The cocoa contains ¾ ounce of flaked cocoa, or cocoa nibs, with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar per pint.								
12	12	..	3	7	..	..	..	
The soup contains 6 ounces of meat per quart. The gruel contains 4 ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	1 pint of soup per week, if at hard labour.
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	,, ,,
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
16	7	..	3	11	3	..	..	
12	3½	..	3	11	3	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
First Class diet is given to prisoners confined for any term not exceeding 3 days; Second Class diet is given to convicted prisoners for any term exceeding 3 days, and not exceeding 14 days; Third Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 14 days, but not more than 6 weeks; Fourth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 6 weeks, but not more than 3 months; convicted prisoners not employed at hard labour for periods exceeding 14 days; prisoners sentenced by Court to solitary confinement; prisoners for examination before trial; misdemeanants of the first division, who do not maintain themselves; and destitute debtors; Fifth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 3 months; Sixth Class diet is given to prisoners under punishment for prison offences for terms not exceeding 3 days; Seventh Class diet is given to prisoners in close confinement for prison offences, under the provisions of the 42nd section of the Gaol Act.								
The soup contains, per pint, 3 ounces of cooked meat, without bone, 3 ounces of potatoes, 1 ounce of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 ounce of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt: the gruel, when made in quantities exceeding 50 pints, contains 1½ ounce of oatmeal per pint, and 2 ounces per pint when made in less quantities. The gruel on alternate days is sweetened with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt. The cocoa contains ¾ ounce of flaked cocoa, or cocoa nibs, with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar per pint.								
..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
8	2	..	4	34	..	..	..	2 pints of broth.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Destitute debtors receive 3*s.* 6*d.* each per week from the Overseer of the Poor for their maintenance.								
Destitute debtors receive 3*s.* 6*d.* each per week from the Overseer of the Poor for their maintenance.								
Destitute debtors receive 2*s.* each per week for their maintenance.								

TABLE No. 23.

Average Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Average Number of Working Hours per Day.	Height of each Step.	Number of Steps per Minute.	The Average Number of Feet in Ascent per Day.	The Ordinary Proportion of Prisoners off the Wheel, to the Total Number employed.	The Daily Amount of Labour, in Feet of Ascent, performed by every Prisoner.	Application of its Power.
nglesey	Beaumaris	County Gaol and House of Correction	No tread-	wheel	labour	in this	prison.	..	..
edford	Bedford	County Gaol	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..
erks	,,	County House of Correction	8	7½ inches	48	14,400	½	9,600	..
,,	Reading	County Gaol and House of Correction	No tread-	weeel	labour	in this	prison.	..	..
,,	Abingdon	County House of Correction	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..
,,	Newbury	Borough Gaol	No tread-	wheel	labour	in this	prison.	..	..
,,	Windsor	,, ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..
recon	Brecknock	County Gaol and House of Correction	8 h. 35 m.	8 inches	44	15,106⅔	⅔	5,035⅔	Pumping water
ucks	Aylesbury		No tread-	wheel	labour	in this	prison.	..	..
,,	Buckingham	Borough Gaol	No tread-	wheel	labour	in this	prison.	..	..
Cambridge	Cambridge	County Gaol and House of Correction	7	7 inches	48	11,760	⅓	7,840	..
,,	,,	Town Gaol and House of Correction	8½	8 inches	48	16,320	⅓	10,880	Grinding corn.
,,	Wisbeach	House of Correction	6½	8 inches	54	14,040	½	7,020	,,
,,	Ely	,, ,,	8¾	7½ inches	54	17,718¾	½	8,859⅜	Break wheel.
Cardigan	Cardigan	County Gaol and House of Correction	7 h. 50 m.	8½ inches	48	15,980	⅓	10,653⅓	Turning a regulator.
,,	Aberystwith	Town Gaol	No tread-	wheel	labour	in this	prison.	..	..
Carmarthen	Carmarthen	County Gaol and House of Correction	9	8 inches	60	21,600	½	10,800	Punishment
,,	,,	Borough Gaol	No tread-	wheel	labour	in this	prison.	..	..
Carnarvon	Carnarvon	County Gaol and House of Correction	,,	,,	,,	,,	,	..	..
Chester	Chester	County Gaol	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..
,,	Knutsford	House of Correction	6 h. 50 m.	8¾ inches	48	14,350	⅓	9,566⅔	Pumping water
Cornwall	Bodmin	County Gaol and House of Correction	8¾	7½ inches	48	15,750	⅓	10,500	Grinding corn.
,,	Falmouth	Town Gaol	No tread-	wheel	labour	in this	prison.	..	..
,,	Penzance	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	9h. 7m. 30s.	7 inches	48	15,330	⅓	10,220	..
,,	Saltash	Borough Gaol	No tread-	wheel	labour	in this	prison.	..	..
,,	Helstone	,, ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..
Cumberland	Carlisle	County Gaol and House of Correction.	8	8 inches	48	15,360	⅓	10,240	Raising water.
,,	Whitehaven	County House of Correction	No tread-	wheel	labour	in this	prison.	..	..
,,	Cockermouth	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..
Denbigh	Ruthin	County Gaol and House of Correction	7	9 inches	48	15,120	⅓	10,080	Raising water.
Derby	Derby	,, ,,	7h. 36m. 15s.	7½ inches	48	13,687½	⅓	9,125	..
Devon	Exeter	County Gaol	No tread-	wheel	labour	in this	prison.	..	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction	8	7½ inches	48	14,400	¼	10,800	Grinding corn.
,,	,,	County Debtors' Gaol	No tread-	wheel	labour	in this	prison.	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction.	7½	8 inches	24	7,200	½	3,600	Beating hemp.
,,	Plymouth	Borough Gaol	No tread-	wheel	labour	in this	prison.	..	..
,,	Barnstaple	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..
,,	Tiverton	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..
,,	Bideford	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..
,,	Bradnench	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..
,,	Dartmouth	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..
,,	Plympton Earle	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..
Dorset	Dorchester	County Gaol and House of Correction.	8¾	8 inches	48	16,800	⅕	11,200	Grinding corn.
,,	Poole	Town Gaol	9. h. 40 m.	7 inches	54	18,270	½	9,135	..

RETURNS, 1847—*continued.*

TABLE No. 24.

Governor's Salary and Fees.	Governor's other Emoluments.	Chaplain's Salary, &c.	Surgeon's Salary, &c.	The Number of other Officers employed.	Amount of their Salaries.	The Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping cells.	The Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing where more than one Prisoner sleeps in one cell.	The greatest Number of Prisoners in the Prison at any one time in the course of the Year.	The Dai Averag Number Prisone in the Pri throughc the Yea
£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	M. F.	£. s. d.			M. F.	M.
60 0 0	House, coals, candles, and oil . . .	54 12 0	21 0 0	1 2	44 4 0	23	39	16 5	14
200 0 0	House, garden, coals, candles, and 2s. for copies of warrants	100 0 0	40 0 0	3 2	139 9 4	50	150	53 8	29
140 0 0	House, garden, fuel and candles . . .	100 0 0	40 0 0	4 2	173 18 0	55	86	56 8	38
300 0 0	House	250 0 0	80 0 0	19 2	791 4 0	248	..	187 27	124
100 0 0	Apartments in the prison, fuel, candles, washing and garden	50 0 0	40 0 0	3 1	80 0 0	45	165	53 7	18
10 0 0	. . . .	..	..	.. 1	3 18 0	4	15	.. ..	..
50 0 0	. . . .	21 0 0	10 10 0	.. 1	5 5 0	11	33	12 4	5
150 0 0	Residence, paddock, garden, fuel, candles, and soap; 1s. 6d. each for taking debtors to Insolvents' Court; and 2s. 6d. each for copies of commitments, &c., and allowed the Income Tax on the salaries of himself and wife	100 0 0	40 0 0	3 1	137 0 0	22	50	37 2	16
280 0 0	House, garden. coals, candles, and bread	250 0 0	100 0 0	16 2	739 18 0	254	..	208 15	148
5 0 0	House to live in	10 0 0	5 0 0	.. 1	5 0 0	12	24	5 ..	..
269 4 6	Residence, coals, candles, soap, washing, a piece of ground, removal of convicts, taking debtors before Insolvents' Court, and copies of warrants.	150 0 0	60 0 0	5 1	254 10 0	72	126	66 5	48
150 0 0	Apartments, coals, candles, soap, and garden ground	[80 0 0	30 0 0	2 1	119 0 0	44	52	48 5	28
105 0 0	House, candles and fuel	75 0 0	50 0 0	2 1	123 8 0	20	52	30 14	21
125 0 0	. . . .	75 0 0	50 0 0	2 1	85 0 0	42	84	31 ..	16
97 1 11	Coals, candles and soap.	40 0 0	40 0 0	1 1	14 0 0	23	54	18 3	12
20 0 0	. . . .	..	..	.. ..	..	..	..	9 2	..
*151 15 0	House, garden, fuel, candles, copies of writs, and taking prisoners to Insolvent Debtors' Court.	80 0 0	80 0 0	2 1	111 0 0	44	156	30 6	19
20 15 0	Fees for copies of writs and taking debtors to court.	10 0 0	10 0 0	11 1	10 0 0	16	32	.. ..	..
150 0 0	Apartments in the prison	75 0 0	70 4 6	1 1	85 0 0	52	75	43 1	32
550 0 0	House, fuel, and candles	200 0 0	100 0 0	12 2	793 0 0	125	363	125 17	88
106 10 0	Coals, soap, and potatoes	100 0 0	30 0 0	3 2	161 2 0	27	76	61 10	37
350 0 0	House, coals, and candles	200 0 0	160 0 0	20 4	1335 0 0	244	532	256 46	203
400 0 0	House, fuel, candles, and washing . .	200 0 0	90 0 0	10 2	466 8 0	209	236	160 55	128
45 0 0	House and coals.	..	5 0 0	.. 1	5 0 0	7	21	12 3	..
40 0 0	House, coals, and candles	..	10 10 0	.. 1	10 0 0	7	31	7 2	2
4 17 0	Fees as Town Serjeant	..	..	1 ..	4 17 0	2	4	1 ..	..
5 0 0	. . . . .	..	..	.. ..	..	8	..	2 1	..
385 0 0	House, garden, coals, candles, soap, and 3s. 6d. each for copies of warrants.	125 0 0	70 0 0	7 2	318 9 0	120	200	67 20	58
27 0 0	. . . .	..	..	.. ..	..	4	18	5 3	..
25 0 0	. . . .	..	..	.. ..	..	8	..	3 1	..
115 0 0	. . . .	52 10 0	40 0 0	1 1	87 3 0	36	90	34 4	27
380 0 0	House, coals, candles, and soap . . .	150 0 0	120 0 0	21 4	1197 15 0	185	333	170 28	147
300 0 0	House, fuel, washing, and candles . .	100 0 0	50 0 0	6 4	306 12 6	152	224	126 28	79
	Assistant chaplain	40 0 0							
200 0 0	House, fuel, candles, and washing . .	100 0 0	50 0 0	9 3	433 12 6	70	260	186 37	119
	Assistant chaplain	36 0 0							
181 19 3	Letting beds to debtors, and fees for copies of warrants.	..	..	1 ..	25 0 0	42	92	.. ..	..
129 0 0	Gate and acquittal fees, house, coals, candles, potatoes, and washing.	60 0 0	30 0 0	2 1	85 0 0	20	68	32 12	33
52 0 0	Residence	..	20 0 0	2 1	97 0 0	16	50	29 5	10
40 0 0	Residence	..	5 0 0	1 ..	..	14	30	9 2	..
29 0 0	House and garden, and £5 per annum for reading prayers.	20 10 0	8 15 6	1 1	12 2 7	35	41	16 2	8
10 0 0	Apartments in the prison	..	4 14 0	.. 1	5 0 0	9	15	3 5	..
6 0 0	. . . .	..	..	.. 1	1 0 0	3	7	2 ..	..
6 0 0	. . . .	..	..	.. ..	..	..	..	.. ..	..
..	1s. per day for every prisoner lodged in the gaol.	..	..	.. ..	..	1	2	.. ..	..
250 0 0	House, fuel, candles, and washing. . .	200 0 0	50 0 0	14 2	794 12 0	140	224	153 31	116
33 4 0	. . . .	..	15 0 0	.. 1	10 0 0	8	24	8 1	..

* Out of which he pays the matron, and £50 to the late governor.

TABLE No. 23.

Average Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Average Number of Working Hours per Day.	Height of each Step.	Number of Steps per Minute.	The Average Number of Feet in Ascent per Day.	The Ordinary Proportion of Prisoners off the Wheel to the Total Number employed.	The Daily Amount of Labour, in Feet of Ascent, performed by every Prisoner.	Application of its Power.
Durham	Durham	County Gaol and House of Correction.	7 h. 25 m.	8 inches	44	13,053⅓	⅓	8,702⅔	Pumping water
Essex	Chelmsford	,, ,,	No tread-	wheel	labour	in this	prison.	..	..
,,	Springfield	,, ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
,,	Colchester	County House of Correction	8 h. 20 m.	7½ inches	48	15,000	Felons, ¼ Misdemeanants ⅓	11,250 10,000	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol	No tread-	wheel	labour	in this	prison.	..	..
,,	Ilford	County House of Correction	8 h. 40 m.	7 inches	48	14,560	⅓	9,706⅔	..
,,	Harwich	Borough Gaol	No tread-	wheel	labour	in this	prison.	..	..
,,	Maldon	,, ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..
,,	Romford	Gaol for the Liberty of Havering	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..
Flint	Flint	County Gaol and House of Correction.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..
Glamorgan	Cardiff	,, ,,	8 h. 20 m.	8 inches	38⅔	12,800	⅓	8,533⅓	Raising water
,,	,,	Borough Debtors' Gaol	No tread-	wheel	labour	in this	prison.	..	..
,,	Swansea	County House of Correction	7 h. 50 m.	9 inches	48	16,920	½	8,460	..
Gloucester	Gloucester	County Gaol and Penitentiary	5 h. 35 m.	8 inches	48	10,720	⅓	7,146⅔	Grinding corn
,,	,,	,, ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
,,	,,	City Gaol & House of Correction	5	12 inches	80	24,000	⅓	8,000	..
,,	,,	City Bridewell and Police Station	No tread-	wheel	labour	in this	prison.	..	..
,,	Horsley	County House of Correction	8¾	8 inches	48	16,800	⅓	11,200	Grinding corn
,,	Northleach	,, ,,	7 h. 5 m.	8 inches	48	13,600	⅔	9,066⅔	,,
,,	Little Dean	,, ,,	8	8 inches	48	15,360	⅔	10,240	..
,,	Lawford's Gate	,, ,,	8¾	7½ inches	48	15,750	⅓	10,500	Raising water
,,	Tewkesbury	Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	No tread-	wheel	labour	in this	prison.	..	..
Hants	Winchester	County Gaol	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction	8	9 inches	48	17,280	½	8,640	Grinding corn
,,	Gosport	,, ,,	8 A	capstan	mill is	used in	this prison.	..	..
,,	Portsmouth	Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	6	9 inches	50	13,500	½	6,750	Raising water
,,	Southampton	Town Gaol and House of Correction.	8 h. 35 m.	8½ inches	54	19,698¾	⅞	11,256⅞	Crushing Beans
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	No tread-	wheel	labour	in this	prison.	..	..
,,	Newport (Isle of Wight).	County Gaol and House of Correction	8	7 inches	60	16,800	½	8,400	..
,,	Parkhurst (Isle of Wight).	Juvenile Prison	No tread-	wheel	labour	in this	prison.	..	..
,,	Andover	Borough Gaol	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..
Hereford	Hereford	County Gaol and House of Correction.	,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..
Herts	Hertford	County Gaol and House of Correction.	8	7½ inches	42	12,600	⅓	8,400	..
,,	St. Albans	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction.	7½	8 inches	Cannot	ascertain	..	..	..
Huntingdon	Huntingdon	County Gaol and House of Correction.	8¾	8 inches	48	6,800	⅓	11,200	Grinding corn
Kent	Maidstone	County Gaol and House of Correction.	7 h. 27 m.	8 inches	48	14,304	⅜	9,536	,,
,,	Canterbury (St. Augustine's).	,, ,,	8¼	8 inches	48	15,840	¼	11,880	,,
,,	Canterbury	City Gaol	No tr d-	wheel	labour	in this	prison.	..	..
,,	,,	City House of Correction	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..
,,	Deal	Town Gaol	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..
,,	Dover	,, ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..
,,	Dover Castle	Debtors' Gaol	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..

RETURNS, 1847—*continued.*

TABLE No. 24.

Governor's Salary and Fees.	Governor's other Emoluments.	Chaplain's Salary, &c.	Surgeon's Salary, &c.	The Number of other Officers employed.		Amount of their Salaries.	The Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping cells.	The Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing where more than one Prisoner sleeps in one cell.	The greatest Number of Prisoners in the Prison at any one time in the course of the Year.		The Daily Average Number of Prisoners in the Prison throughout the Year.	
£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	M.	F	£. s. d.			M.	F.	M.	F.
373 18 0	House, taxes, coals and washing . . .	220 0 0	100 0 0	13	5	714 13 6	125	328	179	58	147	41
75 0 0	Lodging, fuel, and candles	..	..	7	2	215 16 0	28	102	12	33	8	14
*500 0 0	House, garden, field outside the prison, fuel, and candles	*300 0 0	*100 0 0	25	..	1104 16 0	149	180	180	..	133	..
150 0 0	House, garden, fuel, candles, and field .	70 0 0	25 0 0	4	1	148 8 0	56	100	64	4	49	4
80 0 0	. . .	20 0 0	15 0 0	1	1	16 16 0	12	18	17	1	.	..
200 0 0	House, garden, fuel, and candles . .	100 0 0	40 0 0	5	1	269 0 0	52	60	61	7	47	5
..	. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 0 0	. . . .	6 0 0	..	..	1	4 0 0	3	9	6	1	1	..
54 12 0	. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	3	9	3	1	..	..
150 0 0	House and garden	50 0 0	30 0 0	1	1	..	20	64	20	4	15	3
300 0 0	Coals, soap, and candles, 2*s.* for copies of warrants and certificates, and 1*s.* 6*d.* from every debtor examined under the Insolvent Act.	40 0 0	40 0 0	3	1	144 16 0	55	107	72	36	37	19
..	House and fuel	..	..	..	..	..	2	12	..	..	..	..
120 0 0	Residence, coals, candles, and washing .	40 0 0	30 0 0	3	1	167 3 0	41	82	42	22	22	9
400 0 0	Residence, garden, washing and fuel .	205 0 0	180 0 0	16	5	923 0 0	294	..	246	34	166	23
..	. . . .	†150 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
105 0 0	Residence	60 0 0	25 0 0	1	1	57 0 0	19	52	37	2	27	2
75 0 0	. . . .	..	..	..	1	..	4	24	12	2	3	1
100 0 0	Fuel, candles, washing, and garden . .	100 0 0	30 0 0	4	2	149 16 0	78	104	36	7	22	7
100 0 0	Apartments, fuel, candles and soap . .	100 0 0	50 0 0	4	2	181 0 0	75	..	52	13	40	3
75 0 0	. . . .	100 0 0	30 0 0	3	1	116 10 0	42	..	20	5	13	..
90 0 0	Coals, soap, and candles	100 0 0	40 0 0	4	2	136 0 0	66	..	29	7	23	4
45 0 0	Lodging, coals, candles,and washing .	..	17 0 0	..	1	10 0 0	8	14	9	2	5	2
300 0 0	House, coals, candles, and washing . .	150 0 0	75 0 0	4	1	182 10 0	98	228	119	21	26	12
300 0 0	Fuel and washing	150 0 0	75 0 0	15	2	625 10 0	96	184	157	18	94	8
120 0 0	House and coals	100 0 0	30 0 0	1	1	60 0 0	25	33	36	12	17	4
200 0 0	Apartments in the prison, coals, oil, and washing.	100 0 0	31 10 0	2	2	220 0 0	69	81	43	16	40	8
100 0 0	House, coals, candles, and washing . .	75 0 0	50 0 0	1	1	72 0 0	22	88	40	15	31	5
35 0 0	House rent and tax free	..	..	..	..	..	6	12	3	..	1	..
120 0 0	House, fuel, and candles	100 0 0	30 0 0	2	1	106 16 0	27	47	26	12	13	3
400 0 0	Unfurnished apartments, coals, candles, garden, medical advice and medicine.	250 0 0	175 0 0	64	..	3,737 9 1½	709	..	590	..	540	..
		‡200 0 0										
15 0 0	. . . .	20 0 0	..	..	1	5 0 0	12	6	6	2	..	..
230 0 0	House, coals, and candles	‡150 0 0	70 0 0	13	4	542 18 10	149	226	84	25	67	11
10 0 0	House, fuel, washing, and candles . .	30 0 0	20 0 0	2	1	88 16 0	38	114	25	7	16	..
340 0 0	House,garden, fuel, &c.	200 0 0	100 0 0	11	2	605 8 3½	147	300	124	10	74	6
135 13 4	House rent and tax free	100 0 0	40 0 0	2	1	120 0 0	23	100	42	2	..	..
250 0 0	House, coals, candles, and travelling expenses.	140 0 0	56 16 6	3	1	118 16 0	61	183	50	7	38	3
500 0 0	Residence, fuel, and candles	§265 0 0	208 15 0	21	5	1435 9 0	451	549	395	81	288	64
230 0 0	Residence fuel, and candles	125 0 0	70 0 0	6	1	315 7 0	50	65	55	3	38	5
60 0 0	House, fuel,washing, and bread . . .	30 0 0	20 0 0	1	1	49 0 0	16	50	16	9	9	3
No Salary	2*s.* for each person committed. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	7	17	6	1	1	1
33 0 0	House rent-free	..	..	..	1	5 0 0	4	11	3	3	..	..
100 0 0	2*s.* in every indictment, apartments, fuel, candles and soap	40 0 0	50 0 0	1	1	72 10 0	19	60	34	13	27	6
255 19 6	£40 salary, the other emoluments arise from fees on debtors taking the benefit of Insolvents' Act, commitment and discharge of prisoners, letting beds, &c. .	..	..	1	..	11 5 3	8	40	..	..	..	..

* The Governor, Chaplain, and Surgeon of Springfield Gaol are Governor, Chaplain, and Surgeon of Celmsford likewise. † Assistant Chaplain.
‡ £ 20 per annum extra from Bridges' Charity.
§ The Chaplain of Maidstone Gaol has a house and garden adjoining the boundary wall on the outside of the Prison.

TABLE No. 23.

Average Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Average Number of Working Hours per Day.	Height of each Step.	Number of Steps per Minute.	The Average Number of Feet in Ascent per Day.	The ordinary Proportion of Prisoners off the Wheel to the Total Number employed.	The daily Amount of Labour, in Feet of Ascent, performed by every Prisoner.	Application of its Power.
Kent	Sandwich	Town Gaol and House of Correction.	8 h. 53 m.	7½ inches	48	16,000	¼	12,000	Turning a fly-regulator.
,,	Folkstone	Town Gaol	No tread-	wheel	labour	in this	prison.	..	..
,,	Romney Marsh	,, ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..
,,	Faversham	,, ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..
,,	Hythe	,, ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..
,,	Tenterden	,, ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..
Lancaster	Lancaster	County Gaol	4 h. 37 m. 30 s	8 inches	48	8,866	⅔	2,955⅓	Weaving
,,	Preston	County House of Correction	No tread-	wheel	labour	in this	prison.	..	..
,,	Kirkdale	,, ,,	6	8½ inches	48	12,240	$\frac{8}{13}$	9,415$\frac{5}{13}$	Grinding wheat
,,	Liverpool	Borough Gaol	No tread-	wheel	labour	in this	prison.	..	..
,,	Salford	County House of Correction	10	8 inches	43⅓	17,280	⅓	11,520	Grinding sand
Leicester	Leicester	County Gaol and House of Correction	No tread-	wheel	lubour	in this	prison.	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	7½	9 inches	33⅓	11,340	¼	8,505	..
Lincoln	Lincoln	County Gaol	No tread-	wheel	labour	in this	prison.	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol	9 h. 50 m.	8 inches	46	18,093⅓	¼	9,046⅔	..
,,	Louth	County House of Correction.	8	8 inches	48	15,360	⅓	10,240	Grinding corn.
,,	Spilsby	,, ,,	8 h. 50 m.	8 inches	48	17,120	⅓	11,413⅓	Working the break.
,,	Kirton	County Bridewell	7½	8 inches	48	14,400	¼	10,800	Turning a fly-wheel.
,,	Falkingham	County House of Correction	9 h. 20 m.	7½ inches	48	16,800	⅓	11,200	..
,,	Spalding	,, ,,	8 h. 25 m.	7 inches	48	14,140	⅔	9,462⅔	Grinding corn.
,,	Boston	Borough Gaol and County House of Correction.	7	9 inches	25	7,875	½	3,937½	..
,,	Grantham	Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	9	6 inches	81	21,870	½	10,935	..
,,	Stamford	,, ,,	5 h. 50 m.	9 inches	40	10,500	⅓	7,000	Labour.
,,	Great Grimsby	Borough Gaol	No tread-	wheel	labour	in this	prison.	..	..
Merioneth	Dolgelly	County Gaol and House of Correction.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..
,,	Bala	Town Gaol	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..
Middlesex	Clerkenwell	County Gaol	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..
,,	Coldbath Fields	County House of Correction	7¾	8 inches	48	14,880	½	7,440	..
,,	Newgate	City and County Gaol	No tread-	wheel	labour	in this	prison.	..	..
,,	Giltspur Street	City House of Correction	8	8 inches	48	15,360	½	7,680	..
,,	Whitecross St.	City Debtors' Gaol	No tread-	wheel	labour	in this	prison.	..	..
,,	Bridge Street	City Bridewell	Summer 9	8 inches	45	16,200	⅔	10,800	Grinding corn.
			Winter 9	8 inches	45	16,200	½	8,100	
,,	Tothill Fields	City Gaol and House of Correction.	9	8 inches	48	17,280	½	8,640	..
,,	Millbank	Millbank Prison	No tread-	wheel	labour	in this	prison.	..	..
,,	Pentonville	Pentonville Prison	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..
Monmouth	Monmouth	County Gaol and House of Correction.	8¾	8 inches	45	15,750	½	7,875	Grinding corn.
,,	Usk	,, ,,	7¼	8 inches	50	14,500	½	7,250	..
Montgomery	Montgomery	,, ,,	7½	7½ inches	50	14,062½	⅔	9,375	Raising water.
Norfolk	Norwich	,, ,,	8	8 inches	48	15,360	¾	11,520	Grinding corn.
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	8 h. 10 m.	7¾ inches	36	11,392½	⅔	3,797½	Raising water.
,,	Swaffham	County House of Correction	9	7 inches	48	15,120	¾	11,340	..
,,	Walsingham	,, ,,	8	8 inches	38	12,160	⅔	8,685⅓	Grinding corn.
,,	Wymondham	,, ,,	No tread-	wheel	labour	in this	prison.	..	..
,,	Great Yarmouth	Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	4 h. 40 m.	8 inches	48	8,960	¼	6,720	Labour only
,,	King's Lynn	,, ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..
,,	Thetford	Borough Gaol	7½	7 inches	48	12,600	⅘	10,080	Grinding corn.
Northampton	Northampton	County Gaol and House of Correction.	6½	7 inches	48	10,920	⅔	7,280	Pumping water.
,,	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	No tread-	wheel	labour	in this	prison.	..	..
,,	Peterborough	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..

RETURNS, 1847—*continued.*

TABLE No. 24.

Governor's Salary and Fees.	Governor's other Emoluments.	Chaplain's Salary, &c.	Surgeon's Salary, &c.	The Number of other Officers employed.	Amount of their Salaries.	The Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping cells.	The Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing where more than one Prisoner sleeps in one cell.	The greatest Number of Prisoners in the Prison at any one time in the course of the Year.	The Daily Average Number of Prisoners in the Prison throughout the Year.
£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	M. F.	£. s. d.			M. F.	M. F.
120 0 0	Residence, coals, candles, soap, and attendance at Sessions (estimated at £10 5*s.*)	28 7 0	35 0 0	1 1	59 4 9	18	52	17 5	9 3
7 2 0	Apartments in the prison, and is Serjeant at Mace, from the salary of which latter office he chiefly derives his support.	..	..	.. ..	..	3	..	1 ..	.. ..
12 0 0	Apartments in the gaol, and coals . .	5 0 0	..	.. ..	..	4	8	3 ..	.. ..
54 12 0	House rent-free	..	..	.. ..	..	3	11	1 1	.. ..
5 5 0	House and fuel	..	..	.. ..	..	3	12	1 ..	.. ..
4 0 0	. . . . .	..	..	.. ..	..	4	10	3 ..	.. ..
604 4 0	House	373 12 0	100 0 0	19 4	1195 4 0	161	721	302 45	209 28
350 0 0	House, fuel, candles, soap, gas, and medical attendance	350 0 0	80 0 0	19 4	1161 0 0	319	957	219 49	162 42
400 0 0	House, coals, candles, and soap . . .	300 0 0	180 0 0	22 6	1873 2 0	373	899	307 53	255 51
450 0 0	House, light, and fuel	250 0 0	150 0 0	30 12	2712 16 0	339	880	480 275	401 231
545 0 0	House	400 0 0	200 0 0	30 10	2488 6 0	519	733	512 172	432 146
315 0 0	House, garden, and fuel	300 0 0	123 3 0	18 3	891 16 2	278	315	120 16	91 11
300 0 0	Apartments in the prison	60 0 0	60 0 0	4 3	96 0 0	58	73	93 11	49 9
300 0 0	House and garden	200 0 0	50 0 0	5 1	330 0 0	..	67	49 3	9 ..
90 0 0	Apartments, fuel, and candles	25 0 0	25 0 0	1 1	80 0 0	34	50	25 13	14 5
150 0 0	House, garden, coals, candles, soap, and washing.	120 0 0	50 0 0	2 2	150 16 0	38	102	70 8	45 8
150 0 0	Residence	120 0 0	50 0 0	3 2	138 16 0	69	72	61 11	45 7
120 0 0	House, coals, candles, two paddocks, and a garden.	150 0 0	25 0 0	3 1	150 18 0	32	110	74 8	48 7
120 0 0	House, coals, candles, soap, and a small paddock outside the prison.	80 0 0	50 0 0	3 1	130 0 0	38	70	38 8	30 5
157 10 0	Apartments, coals, and candles. . . .	125 0 0	60 0 0	3 2	212 8 0	48	80	41 4	31 2
85 0 0	Apartments, coals, and candles. . . .	100 0 0	40 0 0	1 2	145 14 6	13	48	31 8	20 5
25 0 0	Residence, and an additional salary as chief constable and keeper of the Town-hall.	20 0 0	..	2 1	22 2 0	10	30	6 1	3 ..
75 0 0	House rent free	25 0 0	10 0 0	1 1	61 8 0	12	35	5 5	4 1
15 0 0	. . . .	..	..	.. ..	..	3	12	.. ..	.. ..
76 0 0	. . . .	30 0 0	10 0 0	.. ..	..	8	28	9 1	5 ..
10 0 0	. . . .	..	..	.. ..	..	2	4	.. ..	.. ..
400 0 0	Residence, coals, candles, and soap . .	200 0 0	100 0 0	14 8	1738 10 0	165	313	.. ..	.. ..
700 0 0	{House	400 0 0	300 0 0	101 41	10566 16 0	534	1150*	903 287	797 237
	{Assistant chaplain	400 0 0							
735 14 0	Residence, fuel, and copies of calendars	450 0 0	450 0 0†	22 4	2342 8 0	25	480	352 61	166 32
500 0 0	Residence and fuel	330 0 0	..	17 5	1588 12 0	36	215	235 60	190 48
700 0 0	Residence and fuel, fees for conducting debtors to and from the Insolvent Court, removing prisoners by writs of Habeas Corpus, &c.	300 0 0	300 0 0	15 3	1391 4 0	..	500	189 7	170 5
300 0 0	House, fuel, and candles	150 0 0	130 0 0	6 4	634 16 0	100	..	68 31	60 22
550 0 0	Apartments, fuel, and washing . . .	400 0 0	200 0 0	47 16	6040 2 0	348	800	608 243	519 181
600 0 0	Furnished apartments, medical advice, and medicine.	400 0 0 ‡200 0 0	400 0 0	101 22	8242 7 6½	1000	1600	1294 220	980 169
600 0 0	House	400 0 0 ‡200 0 0	300 0 0	74 2	5529 10 4	506	..	507 ..	457 ..
180 0 0	House, coals, candles, and 2*s.* 6*d.* each for copies of debtors' warrants.	120 0 0	80 0 0	3 2	220 10 0	36	108	97 19	46 6
110 0 0	House, garden, coals, and candles . .	200 0 0	80 0 0	8 2	477 1 0	126	300	80 17	50 12
100 0 0	. . . .	40 0 0	30 0 0	2 1	82 0 0	53	107	25 6	13 4
300 0 0	. . . .	300 0 0	120 0 0	13 2	417 2 1	220	655	119 1	110 ..
230 0 0	. . . .	100 0 0	50 0 0	5 1	205 12 0	115	139	68 13	48 6
200 0 0	Fuel, candles, oil, and soap	200 0 0	60 0 0	4 ..	228 0 0	69	151	80 4	57 ..
200 0 0	House fuel, and candles	200 0 0	70 0 0	6 2	295 6 8	53	103	64 16	48 8
50 0 0	. . . .	100 0 0	20 0 0	.. 2	60 0 0	29	35	.. ..	.. ..
88 4 0	Residence, coals, candles, and copies of warrants.	50 0 0	20 0 0	3 1	258 0 0	28	60	25 3	11 2
100 0 0	. . . .	70 0 0	10 0 0	1 ..	47 14 0	20	52	17 6	9 ..
52 0 0	. . . .	26 0 0	8 0 0	.. 1	5 0 0	10	25	6 3	2 1
300 0 0	House, fuel, candles, and washing . .	212 10 0	80 0 0	15 2	683 15 0	153	..	89 13	71 9
136 10 0	House, fuel, candles, and washing . .	30 0 0	30 0 0	2 1	64 12 0	69	..	41 7	22 6
80 0 0	Coals and candles	40 0 0	26 5 0	1 1	65 0 0	35	..	27 1	15 1

* The number for which proper accommodation can be found; but the number fluctuates, frequently exceeding 1200, and has reached to 1350.
† The Surgeon also attends the Prisoners at the Giltspur-street Prison for this salary, and pays 100*l.* for assistance and medicines to an Apothecary.
‡ Assistant Chaplain.

TABLE No. 23.

Average Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Average Number of Working Hours per day.	Height of each Step.	Number of Steps per Minute.	The Average Number of Feet in Ascent per Day.	The Ordinary Proportion of Prisoners off the Wheel to the total Number employed.	The Daily Amount of Labour, in Feet of Ascent, performed by every Prisoner.	Application of its Power.
Northumberland	Morpeth	County Gaol and House of Correction.	The tread-	wheel	only	used	occasionally	to raise	water.
,,	Tynemouth	,, ,,	No tread-	wheel	labour	in this	prison.	..	..
,,	Alnwick	,, ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..
,,	Hexham	,, ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..
,,	Newcastle-upon-Tyne	Town Gaol and House of Correction.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..
,,	Berwick-upon-Tweed.	Borough Gaol	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..
Notts	Nottingham	County Gaol	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..
,,	,,	Town Gaol and House Correction.	8	7 inches	48	13,440	$\frac{1}{3}$	8,960	Pumping water
,,	Southwell	County House of Correction	8	8 inches	Upper wheel 36	11,520	$\frac{1}{3}$	7,680	..
			8	8 inches	Lower wheel 48	15,360	$\frac{1}{3}$	10,240	
,,	Newark-upon-Trent.	Borough Gaol	No tread-	wheel	labour	in this	prison.	..	..
,,	Radford	Debtors' Gaol	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..
Oxford	Oxford	County Gaol and House of Correction.	7h. 27m. 30s.	8 inches	36	10,740	$\frac{1}{3}$	7,160	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction.	$7\frac{3}{4}$	9 inches	48	16,740	$\frac{1}{3}$	11,160	..
,,	Banbury	Borough Gaol	No tread-	wheel	labour	in this	prison.	..	..
Pembroke	Haverfordwest	County Gaol and House of Correction.	8h. 47m. 30s.	$7\frac{1}{2}$ inches	48	15,825	$\frac{1}{2}$	$7,912\frac{1}{2}$	Grinding corn
Radnor	Presteign	,, ,,	No tread-	wheel	labour	in this	prison.	..	..
,,	New Radnor	Borough Gaol	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..
Rutland	Oakham	County Gaol and House of Correction.	5	9 inches	40	9,000	$\frac{1}{2}$	4,500	Working air pumps.
Salop	Shrewsbury	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..
,,	Wellington	Debtors' Gaol	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..
,,	Ludlow	Borough Gaol	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..
,,	Bridgnorth	Borough Gaol and Lock-up-House.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..
Somerset	Wilton	County Gaol and House of Correction.	$7\frac{1}{2}$	8 inches	40	12,000	$\frac{1}{4}$	9,000	Grinding corn
,,	Shepton Mallet	County House of Correction	7h. 5m.	8 inches	32	$9,066\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	6,800	..
,,	Bristol	City Gaol and House of Correction.	No tread-	wheel	labour	in this	prison.	..	..
,,	,,	Common Gaol	7	8 inches.	69	19,320	$\frac{1}{3}$	9,660	Raising water
,,	Bath	City Gaol	No tread-	wheel	labour	in this	prison.	..	..
Stafford	Stafford	County Gaol and House of Correction	8h. 40m.	7 inches	60	18,200	$\frac{1}{8}$	$2,133\frac{1}{3}$	Grinding corn
,,	Lichfield	City Gaol and House of Correction.	No tread-	wheel	labour	in this	prison.	..	..
Suffolk	Bury St. Edmunds	County Gaol and House of Correction.	10	7 inches	48	16,800	$\frac{1}{3}$	11,200	Grinding corn
,,	Ipswich	,, ,,	No tread-	wheel	labour	in this	prison.	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..
,,	Beccles	County House of Correction	$8\frac{1}{2}$	8 inches	36	12,240	$\frac{1}{3}$	6,120	Raising water
,,	Orford	Borough Gaol	No tread-	wheel	labour	in this	prison.	..	..
Surrey	Horsemonger-Lane.	County Gaol	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..
,,	Brixton	County House of Correction	9	$7\frac{1}{2}$ inches	46	15,525	$\frac{2}{3}$	9,315	Grinding corn
,,	Guildford	,, ,,	10	$7\frac{1}{2}$ inches	48	18,000	$\frac{1}{5}$	12,000	..
,,	Kingston-on-Thames.	,, ,,	No tread-	wheel	labour	in this	prison.	..	..
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..
,,	Southwark	Borough Gaol	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..
,,	Queen's Prison	Debtors' Gaol	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..
,,	Croydon	Town Gaol and Lock-up-House	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..

RETURNS, 1847—*continued.*

TABLE No. 24.

Governor's Salary and Fees.	Governor's other Emoluments.	Chaplain's Salary, &c.	Surgeon's Salary, &c.	The Number of other Officers employed.		Amount of their Salaries.	The Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.	The Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing where more than one Prisoner sleeps in one Cell.	The greatest Number of Prisoners in the Prison at any one time in the course of the Year.		The Daily Average Number of Prisoners in the Prison throughout the Year.	
£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	M.	F.	£. s. d.			M.	F.	M.	F.
220 0 0	House, fuel, and candles	150 0 0	84 0 0	7	1	421 0 0	72	135	60	13	42	11
80 0 0	. . . .	..	20 0 0	..	1	5 0 0	22	44	..	..	..	..
54 0 0	House and fuel	..	20 0 0	..	1	4 0 0	8	32	5	3	1	..
40 0 0	House, fuel, candles, soap, and garden .	..	5 0 0	..	1	4 0 0	7	16	12	3	1	1
300 0 0	House, fuel, candles, soap, and washing .	150 0 0	130 0 0	8	5	516 8 0	77	128	98	22	68	18
80 0 0	. . . .	20 0 0	14 17 6	1	1	18 0 0	7	16	5	3	3	..
236 5 6	House and fuel, copies of proceedings .	100 0 0	60 0 0	4	1	196 8 0	45	89	62	6	27	2
150 0 0	Apartments, coals, and candles . . .	100 0 0	60 0 0	4	2	276 4 0	69	150	84	10	53	10
200 0 0	House, coals, and garden	150 0 0	120 0 0	9	2	566 0 0	135	164	107	9	78	7
20 0 0	. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No salary.	£1 11*s.* 6*d.* for every writ of execution, 4*s.* 6*d.* on every trial and inquiry, and 1*s* 6*d.* each on prisoners discharged on bail, amounting to 139*l* 17*s.* 0*d.*	..	..	..	..	..	7	24	..	..	..	..
350 0 0	House, fuel, garden, and 1*s.* 6*d.* each for taking debtors before the Insolvents' Court.	150 0 0	90 0 0	11	2	539 6 0	139	261	142	19	91	10
85 0 0	Lodging, fuel, and washing	25 0 0	31 10 0	1	1	35 0 0	47	55	23	14	14	6
60 0 0	House, &c.	20 0 0	12 0 0	..	1	10 0 0	8	30	15	2	3	1
168 16 0	Residence, garden, soap, fuel, and candles	50 0 0	40 0 0	3	1	90 12 9	46	58	50	8	31	8
80 0 0	House, garden, fuel, candles, and soap .	26 5 0	21 0 0	1	1	25 0 0	29	..	6	1	5	2
10 10 0	. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	3	9	..	..	..	..
145 0 0	House, garden, fuel, candles, and soap .	100 0 0	25 0 0	1	1	62 0 0	32	96	24	..	17	..
265 0 0	House, coals, and candles, debtors' certificates, and copies of warrants . . .	200 0 0	80 0 0	14	2	834 18 0	198	292	117	27	92	14
8 0 0	House, £15 11*s.* 4*d.* in lieu of fees . .	..	..	..	..	..	6	16	..	..	..	..
40 0 0	. . . .	..	..	..	1	5 0 0	5	14	1	1	..	..
23 0 0	House, fuel and candles	10 0 0	5 0 0	..	..	..	5	20	3	1	..	..
350 0 0	House, fuel, coals, and candles, and £54 1*s.* 4*d.* for attending at Assizes and Sessions.	200 0 0	76 1 0	17	1	635 10 0	88	300	168	27	139	19
272 0 0	House, coals, candles, and washing . .	162 10 0	78 3 0	18	2	716 16 0	106	208	157	38	121	22
150 0 0	House rent and tax free	80 0 0	50 0 0	3	3	233 4 0	86	158	53	32	41	11
380 0 0	House, washing, and fuel	200 0 0	100 0 0	18	5	1130 4 0	220	660	151	37	104	28
150 0 0	Apartments, coals, candles and washing .	200 0 0	125 0 0	10	3	625 13 6	120	..	64	8	38	12
450 0 0	House, fuel, candles, and copies of warrants.	300 0 0	130 0 0	28	4	1583 16 0	326	759	429	86	379	58
65 0 0	Residence and fuel	..	4 4 0	..	1	5 0 0	12	20	13	3	5	3
350 0 0	House, coals, candles, soap, and the use of 2 acres of pasture.	200 0 0	100 0 0	8	1	371 2 0	150	200	122	14	83	11
350 0 0	Residence, coals, candles, and soap . .	200 0 0	100 0 0	7	3	422 8 0	112	118	113	19	80	12
100 0 0	House, fuel, candles and soap	60 0 0	30 0 0	3	1	70 0 0	28	45	27	3	15	2
100 0 0	House, fuel, and candles	80 0 0	40 0 0	2	1	58 12 0	30	60	25	3	16	1
1 0 0	. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
660 0 0	Residence, coals, candles, bread, and fees for copies of causes, &c.	250 0 0	150 0 0	15	4	1035 5 0	230	364	208	68	137	36
415 0 0	Residence, coals, candles, bread, garden, and travelling expenses.	250 0 0	150 0 0	22	7	1954 15 7	149	185	447	88	286	84
269 16 4	Residence, coals, candles, bread, garden, and travelling expenses.	175 0 0	80 0 0	13	3	681 15 0	89	119	172	32	134	26
188 16 0	Residence, fuel, candles, soap, bread, and travelling expenses.	100 0 0	70 0 0	4	2	201 0 0	12	77	63	26	21	20
10 0 0	. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	4	16	..	..	..	..
206 18 6	Residence, fuel, and oil	78 15 0	37 10 0	2	1	127 0 0	4	30	..	..	..	..
800 0 0	Residence and fee of 1*s.* for administering the Oath under the Act 53 Geo. III., c. 113.	150 0 0	200 0 0	17	3	1864 0 0	208	..	170	12	165	10
35 0 0	House rent-free	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE No. 23.

Average Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prison.	Average Number of Working Hours per Day.	Height of each Step.	Number of Steps per Minute.	The Average Number of Feet in Ascent per day.	The ordinary Proportion of Prisoners off the Wheel to the Total Number employed.	The Daily Amount of Labour, in Feet of Ascent, performed by every Prisoner.	Application of its Power.
Sussex	Lewes	County Gaol and House of Correction.	8¾	7½ inches	58	19,031¼	⅔	11,418¾	Grinding corn
,,	Petworth	County Gaol and House of Correction.	8¾	9 inches	48	18,900	⅔	11,340	Fly regulator
,,	Battle	County House of Correction.	No tread-	wheel	labour	in this	prison.	..	..
,,	Chichester	City Gaol	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..
,,	Hastings	Town Gaol	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..
,,	Winchelsea	,, ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..
,,	Rye	,, ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..
Warwick	Warwick	County Gaol	8¼	8 inches	46	15,180	½	7,590	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction.	No tread-	wheel	labour	in this	prison*	..	..
,,	Coventry	City Gaol and House of Correction.	7	7 inches	69	16,905	⅓	11,270	Raising water
Westmoreland	Appleby	County Gaol	8h. 42m. 30s.	8 inches	48	16,720	⅓	11,146⅔	,,
,,	Kendal	County House of Correction.	No tread-	wheel	labour	in this	prison.	..	..
Wilts	Fisherton Anger (Salisbury).	County Gaol and House of Correction.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..
,,	Devizes	County House of Correction.	7¾	8½ inches	48	15,810	¼	11,857½	Grinding corn
,,	Marlborough	County Bridewell.	No tread-	wheel	labour	in this	prison.	..	..
Worcester	Worcester	County Gaol and House of Correction	8½	7¾ inches	48	15,810	¼	10,540	Grinding corn
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction.	7h. 25m.	7½ inches	48	13,350	⅓	8,900	Raising water
York	York.	County Gaol	No tread-	wheel	labour	in this	prison.	..	..
,,	,,	City House of Correction	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..
,,	Northallerton	County House of Correction.	7½	8 inches	40	12,000	¼	9,000	Grinding corn
,,	Beverley	,, ,,	9½	7½ inches	48	17,100	⅓	11,400	Grinding chalk stones.
,,	Wakefield	County House of Correction.	8h. 55m.	7½ inches	48	16,050	¼	12,037½	Raising water
,,	Kingston-upon-Hull.	Town Gaol and House of Correction.	8h. 55m.	8¼ inches	48	17,655	⅓	11,770	Manufacture of whiting.
,,	Scarborough	Borough Gaol.	No tread-	wheel	labour	in this	prison.	..	..
,,	Ripon	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction.	No accurate	account	of the	tread-	wheel	kept.	..
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol.	No tread-	wheel	labour	in this	prison.	..	..
,,	Richmond	Borough Gaol.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..
,,	Doncaster	Town Gaol	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..
,,	Beverley	,, ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..
,,	Halifax	Debtors' Gaol.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..
,,	Knaresborough	Borough Debtors' Gaol	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..
,,	,,	Castle Liberty Debtors' Gaol	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..
,,	Eccleshall	Debtors' Gaol.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..

* The tread-mill has beeen taken down, and its place supplied with cranks for pumping water.

RETURNS, 1847—*continued.*

TABLE No. 24.

Governor's Salary and Fees.	Governor's other Emoluments.	Chaplain's Salary, &c.	Surgeon's Salary, &c.	The Number of other Officers employed.		Amount of their Salaries.	The Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.	The Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing where more than one Prisoner sleeps in one cell.	The greatest Number of Prisoners in the Prison at any one time in the course of the Year.		The Daily Average Number of Prisoners in the Prison throughout the Year.	
£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	M.	F.	£. s. d.			M.	F.	M.	F.
300 0 0	Apartments in the prison, washing, fuel, and candles.	250 0 0	160 0 0	14	4	1044 12 0	134	204	151	24	116	27
300 0 0	House, coals, candles, and washing . .	200 0 0	100 0 0	6	2	378 10 6½	111	186	78	10	52	7
80 0 0	House and fuel	25 0 0	2 5 0	..	1	0 16 0	8	24	6	..	1	..
15 0 0	. . . .	..	..	..	1	5 0 0	5	21	..	..	..	..
45 0 0	. . . .	2 12 0	10 0 0	..	1	10 0 0	7	21	8	1	2	..
25 0 0	. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	2	9	..	..	..	..
41 12 0	House, coals, and candles	..	3 17 0	..	1	10 8 0	8	20	8	2	..	..
450 0 0	House, coals, and washing, and copies of warrants.	150 0 0	70 0 0	12	2	745 0 0	146	396	218	33	146	26
250 0 0	Coals and candles	150 0 0	70 0 0	14	2	757 16 0	83	446	269	49	230	26
220 0 0	. . . .	160 0 0	50 0 0	6	1	240 0 0	85	168	92	12	67	5
100 0 0	House to live in	52 10 0	10 10 0	1	1	64 0 0	26	30	19	1	12	1
71 12 0	House, garden, coals, and gas	52 10 0	15 0 0	1	1	50 0 0	26	49	20	3	14	2
325 0 0	. . . .	140 0 0	80 0 0	4	1	204 0 0	111	150	83	21	51	15
300 0 0	House and garden	200 0 0	100 0 0	7	1	333 0 0	226	..	176	28	151	16
86 18 0	House and garden	75 0 0	25 0 0	1	1	41 4 0	18	80	33	16	15	4
317 10 0	House, servant, coals, and washing . .	300 0 0	100 0 0	25	4	1440 2 2	236	772	198	45	158	29
200 0 0	House, fuel, and candles	75 0 0	30 0 0	5	1	173 16 0	51	68	32	15	20	8
600 0 0	House	300 0 0	300 0 0	12	1	764 8 0	189	301	205	24	127	12
140 0 0	. . . .	75 0 0	30 0 0	3	1	107 4 0	50	71	..	..	..	..
392 8 6½	House, fuel, paddock, and garden . .	105 0 0	31 10 0	11	2	640 14 0	61	123	102	10	75	10
300 0 0	Residence, coals, garden, and field . .	180 0 0	80 0 0	7	2	457 12 0	110	128	84	10	58	7
500 0 0	House and coals	250 0 0	250 0 0	43	12	3194 16 0	1080	..	561	135	470	103
160 0 0	House, fuel, oil, garden, and fees for taking debtors to Insolvents' Court.	100 0 0	80 0 0	7	1	471 7 0	121	186	98	23	76	15
80 0 0	House, coals, and candles	..	10 0 0	..	1	20 0 0	12	29	3	5	2	..
62 11 0	House, garden, and 2*s.* on the commitment of every prisoner.	20 0 0	18 18 0	1	1	6 6 0	9	17	13	2	4	1
..	. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 0 0	House	5 0 0	5 0 0	..	1	2 0 0	9	..	..	1	..	..
100 0 0	House and garden	..	..	..	..	..	3	6	..	..	..	..
44 17 0	1*s.* for each vagrant admitted into the prison.	..	..	..	..	..	14	44	..	..	..	..
60 0 0	House, garden, and fuel	..	..	1	1	76 0 5	..	108	..	..	..	..
No salary.	12*s.* for each debtor by the county . .	..	..	..	..	..	2	8	..	..	..	..
,,	*s.* 8*d.* on commitment, and 8*s.* 4*d.* for discharge of each debtor, paid by the county.	..	..	..	..	..	2	6	..	..	..	..
,,	House. The Governor is paid by fees,	..	..	..	..	..	6	40	..	..	..	..

TABLE

Total Cost in the course of the

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Total Cost of Prison Diet.	Total Cost of Clothing for Males and Females.	Total Cost of Bedding and Straw.	Total Cost of Extra Allowances, by Order of the Surgeon.	Total Cost of Medicines.	Total Cost of Wine, Beer, and Spirits.	Total Cost of Fuel.	Total Cost of Soap.	Total Cost of Candles, Oil, and Gas.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Anglesey .	Beaumaris .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	85 8 9½	0 18 0	0 10 0	0 12 0	..	..	16 10 1	2 5 0	3 0 0
Bedford .	Bedford . .	County Gaol. .	218 12 2	18 17 10	4 10 2	6 16 1½	..	2 10 4	46 13 3	2 11 4	25 15 5
,,	,,	County House of Correction.	358 10 0¼	51 10 3½	8 0 8	1 18 11	..	..	33 7 6	2 16 0	10 0 6
		Total—County of Bedford.	577 2 2¾	70 8 1½	12 10 10	8 15 0½	..	2 10 4	80 0 9	5 7 4	35 15 11
Berks . .	Reading .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	1143 19 5½	245 7 2½	63 4 0½	24 13 5½	5 7 0	6 12 9	168 4 0	42 3 1	262 1 10
,,	Abingdon .	County House of Correction.	165 5 5½	16 8 7½	1 1 0	2 17 8	..	1 0 6	41 8 0	5 18 6	32 5 2½
,,	Newbury .	Borough Gaol .	5 1 10	..	0 8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Windsor .	,,	107 16 1¾	16 1 2½	2 12 0	7 10 8¾	..	0 10 7	21 9 8	4 4 6	0 14 4
		Total—County of Berks.	1422 2 10¾	277 17 0½	67 5 0½	35 1 10¼	5 7 0	8 3 10	231 1 8	52 6 1	295 1 4½
Brecon .	Brecknock .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	133 9 9½	9 6 1½	0 10 0	6 8 9½	..	4 12 7	24 5 10	3 19 6	5 4 8
Bucks . .	Aylesbury .	,,	1256 2 6	457 18 2	..	28 16 2	..	..	892 18 1	..	..
,,	Buckingham	Borough Gaol .	8 7 4½	0 11 3	2 1 1	..	5 0 0	..	1 2 8	..	1 2 10½
		Total—County of Bucks.	1264 9 10½	458 9 5	2 1 1	28 16 2	5 0 0	..	894 0 9	..	1 2 10½
Cambridge	Cambridge .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	560 7 2¼	98 15 0½	19 3 0	3 9 4½	40 0 0	..	29 2 3¾	26 19 6	11 2 5
,,	,,	Town Gaol and House of Correction.	331 6 2	38 5 2	13 8 4	0 8 6	..	..	44 19 11	13 12 0	9 15 4
,,	Wisbeach .	House of Correction.	227 2 0	46 5 4	20 14 6	9 3 2	..	..	43 1 0	6 11 0	16 15 7
,,	Ely . . .	,,	133 12 9	18 3 2	1 1 0	0 17 10	..	..	25 15 0	1 8 0	7 14 0
		Total—County of Cambridge.	1252 8 1¼	201 8 8½	54 6 10	13 18 10½	40 0 0	..	142 18 2¾	48 10 6	45 7 4
Cardigan .	Cardigan .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	105 16 10	12 18 0¾	2 11 4	6 12 0	..	0 10 6	14 4 8½	4 8 2	4 17 10½
,,	Aberystwith	Town Gaol . .	..	..	0 15 0	..	..	..	..	2 12 0	2 12 0
		Total—County of Cardigan.	105 16 10	12 18 0¾	3 6 4	6 12 0	..	0 10 6	14 4 8½	7 0 2	7 9 10½
Carmarthen	Carmarthen	County Gaol and House of Correction.	260 15 7	14 10 10	1 13 0	5 0 3	..	..	53 0 3½	2 5 6	18 18 8
,,	,,	Borough Gaol .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Carmarthen.	260 15 7	14 10 10	1 13 0	5 0 3	..	..	53 0 3½	2 5 6	18 18 8
Carnarvon	Carnarvon .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	386 18 5¼	18 14 9	17 6 9	1 18 0	..	..	70 17 4	10 0 2	33 7 1

TURNS, 1847—*continued.*

No. 25.
Year under the following Heads :—

Total Cost of Washing.	Total Cost of Cooking.	Total Cost of Stationery, Printing, and Books.	Total Cost of Furniture.	Total Cost of Rent, Rates, and Taxes.	Total Cost of Officers' Salaries.	Total Cost of Pensions to Retired Officers.	Total Cost of the Support of Prisoners, removed under Contract to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons.	Total Cost of Removal of Prisoners to and from their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons.	Total Cost of Removing Transported Convicts.	Total Cost of Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison.	Total Cost of Sundries not enumerated.	Grand Total.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
..	20 0 0	1 10 0	..	..	179 16 0	..	..	..	..	6 0 0	2 0 0	318 9 10½
2 0 8½	10 0 0	3 11 8	..	4 7 6	479 9 4	..	..	14 18 0	14 17 7	38 11 6	20 16 3	934 19 2
..	10 0 0	2 1 3	3 3 3	4 10 0	453 18 0	..	..	..	..	30 12 1½	25 10 5½	995 19 0¼
2 0 8½	20 0 0	5 12 11	3 3 3	8 17 6	933 7 4	..	..	14 18 0	14 17 7	69 3 7½	46 6 8½	1930 18 2¼
..	..	176 0 6	..	59 0 1	1376 4 0	..	..	80 10 0	15 7 8	449 17 7	655 10 9	4774 3 5
2 2 6	..	33 3 5	..	5 19 1	260 0 0	70 0 0	..	27 8 4	2 2 0	12 15 9	90 19 7	770 15 7½
0 8 0	..	..	..	..	13 18 0	..	..	21 4 6	..	..	0 18 0	41 18 4
0 12 1	..	4 7 2	..	3 0 0	86 15 0	..	..	1 6 0	0 14 4	29 10 11	3 19 5½	291 4 1½
3 2 7	..	213 11 1	..	67 19 2	1736 17 0	70 0 0	..	130 8 10	18 4 0	492 4 3	751 7 9½	5878 1 6
3 13 6	..	9 4 1	10 9 4	9 1 8	427 0 0	10 0 0	..	4 10 0	49 6 6	39 14 5½	18 6 8	769 3 6
..	..	129 19 6	..	9 6 11	1238 19 0	..	..	166 3 9	9 5 8	238 3 6	201 0 3	4628 13 6
..	..	..	..	..	20 0 0	..	..	..	..	2 3 2	2 13 0	43 1 5
..	..	129 19 6	..	9 6 11	1258 19 0	..	..	166 3 9	9 5 8	240 6 8	203 13 3	4671 14 11
1 12 6	..	22 1 0½	0 8 6	21 6 6	644 10 0	100 0 0	..	2 18 10	12 17 8½	85 10 4¼	98 6 2¾	1778 10 6
..	..	9 11 0	..	..	354 0 0	..	..	7 0 0	9 9 6	81 6 6	45 16 3	958 18 8
14 5 0	..	6 10 11	..	4 4 8	349 4 0	..	..	9 15 6	2 19 0	25 18 10	32 16 4	815 6 10
10 6 9	..	4 12 8	..	4 6 6	335 0 0	..	..	4 17 0	..	..	11 4 7	558 19 3
26 4 3	..	42 15 7½	0 8 6	29 17 8	1682 14 0	100 0 0	..	24 11 4	25 6 2½	192 15 8¼	188 3 4¾	4111 15 3
1 8 8½	..	8 9 4	1 10 0	1 1 0	184 0 0	..	..	16 18 6	13 6 0	29 8 6½	6 15 0	414 16 6¾
1 8 0	..	..	..	..	20 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	27 7 0
2 16 8½	..	8 9 4	1 10 0	1 1 0	204 0 0	..	..	16 18 6	13 6 0	29 8 6½	6 15 0	442 3 6¾
..	..	6 4 11	..	3 0 0	390 10 0	11 10 0	..	9 16 9	..	7 13 10	57 0 8	842 0 3½
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	6 4 11	..	3 0 0	390 10 0	11 10 0	..	9 16 9	..	7 13 10	57 0 8	842 0 3½
..	..	7 15 10	..	..	380 4 6	..	..	..	70 0 0	..	..	997 2 10¼

TABL

Total Cost in the course of th

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Total Cost of Prison Diet.	Total Cost of Clothing for Males and Females.	Total Cost of Bedding and Straw.	Total Cost of Extra Allowances, by Order of the Surgeon.	Total Cost of Medicines.	Total Cost of Wine, Beer, and Spirits.	Total Cost of Fuel.	Total Cost of Soap.	Total Cost of Candles, Oil, and Gas.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Chester .	Chester . .	County Gaol .	883 15 7	203 11 5	30 19 2	27 16 9	..	4 18 9	269 18 6	39 8 0	96 8 5
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction.	425 4 9	99 17 4	36 9 6	..	30 0 0	..	128 0 3	47 7 2	..
,,	Knutsford .	House of Correction.	1985 16 11	147 8 6	48 19 4	37 11 10	..	0 10 0	420 5 3	77 12 7	159 16 2
		Total—County of Chester	3294 17 3	450 17 3	116 8 0	65 8 7	30 0 0	5 8 9	818 4 0	164 7 9	256 4 8
Cornwall .	Bodmin . .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	1528 14 3	201 8 0	19 16 4	8 19 1½	..	20 15 0½	130 5 5	22 18 6½	77 3 8½
,,	Falmouth .	Town Gaol . .	41 0 0	2 10 0	4 0 0	0 4 3	..	..	11 0 0	1 10 0	..
,,	Penzance .	Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	25 12 3	3 10 0	1 10 0	..	..	..	8 13 6	0 12 6	1 13 3
,,	Saltash . .	Borough Gaol .	2 2 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 0 3	0 0 6
,,	Helstone .	,,	7 4 0½	..	0 3 0	..	0 7 6	..	1 6 3	0 3 9	0 1 9
		Total—County of Cornwall.	1604 13 3½	207 8 0	25 9 4	9 3 4½	0 7 6	20 15 0½	151 5 2	25 5 0½	78 19 3½
Cumberland	Carlisle . .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	756 17 1	92 18 5	44 2 8	..	..	..	77 11 10	103 16 7	19 11 6
,,	Whitehaven	County House of Correction.	26 11 10½	2 15 6	7 4 4	..	9 19 0	0 9 2	1 11 0	0 13 0	0 1 6
,,	Cockermouth	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House.	6 11 6	..	0 6 6	..	..	..	..	0 14 0	..
		Total—County of Cumberland.	790 0 5½	95 13 11	51 13 6	..	9 19 0	0 9 2	79 2 10	105 3 7	19 13 0
Denbigh .	Ruthin . .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	136 12 10	10 0 0	7 0 0	1 15 0	..	..	6 0 0	4 0 0	5 5 0
Derby . .	Derby . .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	1442 15 4½	261 12 8	27 12 11	35 2 7	..	14 13 10	234 16 0	22 13 2¼	61 2 8½
Devon . .	Exeter . .	County Gaol . .	1006 11 2½	153 11 10½	9 11 8	26 5 4½	..	..	149 18 4	43 13 0½	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction.	1442 4 9¾	245 12 11½	14 7 6	90 16 11¾	..	..	96 7 1	41 1 7½	..
,,	,,	County Debtors' Gaol.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction.	102 19 9	12 15 3	4 5 0	..	..	..	39 19 0	9 19 11	..
,,	Plymouth .	Borough Gaol .	108 12 1	33 4 3	11 15 0	5 7 7	..	..	7 2 0	3 10 0	4 0 0
,,	Barnstaple .	,,	39 12 11¼	1 0 10½	0 9 2	0 4 9	..	..	0 10 6	0 17 8½	0 3 0½
,,	Tiverton .	,,	101 1 5	5 5 11	21 0 9¾	1 3 7½	..	0 2 9½	20 7 8	1 18 10	1 11 4½
,,	Bideford .	,,	22 0 0	1 5 4	1 14 0	1 0 0	4 14 0	..	..	..	..
,,	Bradnench .	,,	7 7 4	..	0 10 0	..	..	..	0 8 0	0 3 6	0 2 6
,,	Dartmouth .	,,	12 17 10½	..	0 4 6	..	..	6 6 0	..	..	..
,,	Plympton Earle.	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House.	0 15 0	..	0 3 0	..	..	..	..	0 1 0	..
		Total—County of Devon.	2844 2 4¾	452 16 5½	64 0 7¾	124 18 3¾	4 14 0	6 8 9½	314 12 7	101 5 7½	5 16 11
Dorset . .	Dorchester .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	1173 13 3½	327 3 3½	88 11 11¾	54 11 1	96 8 9	..	173 12 10	29 13 6	53 2 5½
,,	Poole ..	Town Gaol . .	40 0 0	1 18 0	1 15 0	..	..	..	9 10 0	2 0 0	2 19 0
		Total—County of Dorset.	1213 13 3½	329 1 3½	90 6 11¾	54 11 1	96 8 9	..	183 2 10	31 13 6	56 1 5½
Durham .	Durham .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	1884 3 4	329 17 4	109 13 11	46 13 10	22 0 9	3 9 6	146 5 6	101 12 1	263 4 7

ETURNS, 1847—*continued.*

. 25.

ar under the following Heads:—

otal Cost of Washing.	Total Cost of Cooking.	Total Cost of Stationery, Printing, and Books.	Total Cost of Furniture.	Total Cost of Rent, Rates, and Taxes.	Total Cost of Officers' Salaries.	Total Cost of Pensions to Retired Officers.	Total Cost of the Support of Prisoners removed under Contract, to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons.	Total Cost of Removal of Prisoners to and from their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons.	Total Cost of Removing Transported Convicts.	Total Cost of Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, in and about the Prison.	Total Cost of Sundries not enumerated.	Grand Total.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
..	..	104 12 2	17 3 6	15 6 4½	1633 1 0	..	..	118 19 0	95 0 0	1796 13 10	371 16 7½	5709 9 2
..	..	..	..	3 3 0	557 14 3	..	..	..	10 0 0	1124 14	25 0 0	2287 10 7
..	..	137 15 1	..	15 15 8	2086 18 6	..	..	..	184 18 0	3134 0 5	241 7 3	8678 15 6
..	..	242 7 3	17 3 6	34 5 0½	4077 13 9	..	..	118 19 0	289 18 0	6055 8 7	638 3 10½	16675 15 3
..	..	34 5 1½	..	19 12 10¾	1156 8 0	13 9 0	..	93 3 1	77 14 8	222 11 2¾	194 6 4½	3821 10 9¾
1 10 0	..	..	..	..	45 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	0 14 0	107 8 3
0 5 7	..	1 11 8	3 16 4	8 0 8	60 10 0	..	..	..	7 19 0	45 9 9	1 0 0	170 4 6
..	..	..	..	..	9 14 0	..	3 0 0	1 12 0	..	..	..	16 9 6½
..	..	..	..	..	5 0 0	..	..	..	..	10 12 2	0 5 5	25 3 10½
1 15 7	..	35 16 9½	3 16 4	27 13 6¾	1276 12 0	13 9 0	3 0 0	94 15 1	85 13 8	278 13 1¾	196 5 9½	4140 16 11¾
..	..	15 19 3	30 9 4	32 6 4	898 9 0	..	..	16 15 0	54 0 0	132 9 11	28 9 10	2303 16 9
..	..	0 6 6	..	..	27 0 0	..	..	..	..	5 11 4	2 0 3	84 3 5½
0 10 0	..	..	..	25 0 0	25 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	1 2 3	59 4 3
0 10 0	..	16 5 9	30 9 4	57 6 4	950 9 0	..	..	16 15 0	54 0 0	138 1 3	31 12 4	2447 4 5½
..	..	3 4 3	..	1 0 0	294 13 0	..	..	1 10 0	27 2 6	..	4 0 0	502 2 7
..	..	97 3 3	..	35 3 4½	1857 12 2	..	..	31 13 8	..	439 3 7	701 17 10¾	5263 3 2½
..	..	38 5 6½	13 16 9	5 3 2	796 12 6	..	..	..	172 15 0	327 19 9¼	93 7 0	2837 11 2½
..	..	15 5 10	8 13 4	5 3 5	869 12 6	..	..	..	..	138 10 7	103 18 3	3071 14 10½
..	..	..	..	..	125 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	125 0 0
..	..	..	..	0 17 1	280 0 0	..	..	..	50 4 6	25 14 7	33 9 6	560 4 7
2 2 6	..	1 0 8	8 11 5	..	169 0 0	27 6 0	107 4 0	37 14 6	52 11 10	15 0 0	..	594 1 10
0 14 10	1 10 6	..	0 17 0	..	45 0 0	..	..	..	9 16 0	6 3 0	1 11 2	108 11 5¾
2 2 11	..	1 15 9	25 16 10	..	70 13 1	..	..	0 13 2	5 12 4	0 16 1	8 13 1¼	268 15 8½
1 0 0	..	..	..	20 0 0	15 0 0	..	..	..	..	1 10 0	0 15 0	68 18 4
0 7 6	0 10 0	1 10 0	..	1 10 0	7 0 0	..	..	0 12 0	..	0 7 0	0 8 0	20 15 10
1 0 8	..	..	..	..	6 0 0	..	..	17 17 6	27 9 8	5 18 11	1 9 0	79 4 1½
0 2 0	0 8 0	..	..	..	1 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 9 0
7 10 5	2 8 6	57 17 9½	57 15 4	32 13 8	2384 18 1	27 6 0	107 4 0	56 17 2	318 9 4	521 19 11¼	243 11 0¼	7737 6 11¾
..	..	86 4 1	55 8 0½	11 11 5	1047 2 6	170 0 0	..	27 18 0	60 12 7	..	51 19 3	3507 13 0¾
..	..	0 6 0	..	..	58 4 0	..	..	..	..	6 1 0	2 14 0	125 7 0
..	..	86 10 1	55 8 0½	11 11 5	1105 6 6	170 0 0	..	27 18 0	60 12 7	6 1 0	54 13 3	3633 0 0¾
..	..	48 14 9	2 12 4	24 8 4	1324 13 6	..	..	..	40 17 5	563 17 1	137 1 8	5049 5 11

TABLE

Total Cost in the course of the

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or Other Prisons.	Total Cost of Prison Diet.	Total Cost of Clothing for Males and Females.	Total Cost of Bedding. and Straw.	Total Cost of Extra Allowances. by Order of the Surgeon.	Total Cost of Medicines.	Total Cost of Wine Beer, and Spirits.	Total Cost of Fuel.	Total Cost of Soap.	Total Cost of Candles. Oil and Gas.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Essex . .	Chelmsford .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	231 0 10	24 13 0	18 5 3	10 8 5	18 8 9	9 18 3	60 9 8	11 14 2	30 4 8
,,	Springfield .	,,	1010 11 10	179 1 2	53 5 8	22 9 0	37 16 0	18 5 5	148 11 9	14 11 8	56 4 1
,,	Colchester .	County House of Correction.	458 12 1	46 12 0	24 9 6	10 14 7	14 16 5	..	47 1 0	6 11 0	21 0 0
,,	,,	Borough Gaol .	87 7 0	2 7 3	2 0 0	2 15 6	..	..	2 17 0	4 16 8	1 19 10
,,	Ilford . . .	County House of Correction . .	429 1 8	141 7 6	25 8 8	29 13 0	..	..	62 15 0	21 17 6	13 18 9
,,	Harwich .	Borough Gaol .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Maldon . .	,,	21 7 6	..	0 2 0	..	..	..	1 3 0	0 1 0	..
,,	Romford .	Gaol for the Liberty of Havering.	2 9 0	..	2 1 6	..	..	..	0 14 0	..	4 2 0
		Total—County of Essex.	2240 9 11	394 0 11	125 12 7	76 0 6	71 1 2	28 3 8	323 11 5	59 12 0	127 9 4
Flint . .	Flint . .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	154 9 0	..	..	4 6 7	..	..	16 1 5½	1 12 6	0 7 6
Glamorgan	Cardiff . .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	485 0 10½	31 4 4½	37 8 4	17 19 8½	..	..	68 19 11½	27 4 4	7 10 5
,,	,,	Borough Debtors' Gaol . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Swansea .	County House of Correction.	322 12 10	88 13 11	9 12 0	53 17 10½	30 17 0	..	44 1 4	11 17 8½	17 2 0
		Total—County of Glamorgan.	807 13 8½	119 18 3½	47 0 4	71 17 7	30 17 0	..	113 1 3½	39 2 0½	24 12 5
Gloucester	Gloucester .	County Gaol and Penitentiary.	1612 15 2	354 2 5	..	131 8 10¼	..	..	154 6 4	52 9 10	44 19 4
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction.	121 16 6	39 8 3	0 5 0	5 6 0	25 0 0	..	51 1 5	11 10 10	..
,,	,,	City Bridewell and Police Station.	17 19 4	0 5 3	1 3 7	..	..	..	6 17 10	8 19 5	..
,,	Horsley .	County House of Correction.	231 9 1	12 10 9	..	1 4 11	..	..	91 17 9	5 19 10	9 10 2
,,	North Leach	,,	405 11 2½	30 3 5	9 15 0	0 12 4	..	..	116 12 6	6 4 3	3 17 6
,,	Little Dean	,,	146 6 6	51 1 7	1 0 0	2 10 7½	..	..	48 0 9½	16 13 3½	..
,,	Lawford's Gate	,,	193 8 3¼	74 8 11	25 13 0	3 14 3¾	..	1 5 3	57 8 9½	22 10 2	..
,,	Tewkesbury	Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	28 6 10	0 10 0	..	..	17 0 0	..	5 6 8	1 7 6	1 3 6
		Total—County of Gloucester.	2757 12 10¾	562 10 7	37 16 7	144 17 0½	42 0 0	1 5 3	531 12 1	125 15 1½	59 10 6
Hants . .	Winchester	County Gaol .	489 9 4	60 8 7½	24 0 1	6 14 4	..	..	58 17 0	61 12 10	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction.	865 9 6	43 7 11	14 2 3	36 0 10	..	..	128 13 10	10 4 2	34 10 9
,,	Gosport . .	,,	125 6 10	9 5 0	3 0 0	15 14 6	..	0 6 0	20 3 0	4 9 0	4 4 0
,,	Portsmouth .	Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	302 11 11	42 18 7	22 6 8	11 4 0	..	..	60 10 6	12 10 0	22 7 0
,,	Southampton	Town Gaol and House of Correction.	271 4 6	10 18 5	2 2 0	4 16 1	..	..	26 15 0	12 11 9	4 8 6
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol .	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 5 0	..	..
,,	Newport (Isle of Wight)	County Gaol and House of Correction	177 3 3¼	37 5 10	17 18 4	8 3 9	..	0 17 6	28 3 4	7 5 6	4 18 0
,,	Parkhurst (Isle of Wight)	Juvenile Prison .	4353 1 3¼	735 3 11½	..	66 19 7	103 5 1	..	469 14 3	97 16 7	147 3 7
,,	Andover. .	Borough Gaol .	16 10 4	..	1 0 0	..	..	..	..	0 10 0	..
		Total—County	6600 16 11½	939 8 4	84 9 4	149 13 1	103 5 1	1 3 6	796 1 11	206 19 10	217 11 10

TURNS, 1847—*continued.*

o. 25.

ar under the following Heads:—

Total Cost of Washing.	Total Cost of Cooking.	Total Cost of Stationery, Printing, and Books.	Total Cost of Furniture.	Total Cost of Rent, Rates, and Taxes.	Total Cost of Officers' Salaries.	Total Cost of Pensions to Retired Officers.	Total Cost of the Support of Prisoners, removed under Contract, to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons.	Total Cost of Removal of Prisoners to and from their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons.	Total Cost of Removing Transported Convicts.	Total Cost of Repairs, Alterations and Additions in and about the Prison.	Total Cost of Sundries not enumerated.	Grand Total.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
..	..	4 11 10	..	11 9 4	292 15 6	..	..	..	..	80 1 2	57 5 9	861 6 7
..	..	37 0 3	..	22 14 6	1923 9 0	..	..	22 10 0	24 15 6	125 19 1	226 5 6	3923 10 5
..	..	13 1 2	18 0 0	7 18 10	393 8 0	..	..	37 2 9	1 19 6	111 7 3	111 7 10	1324 1 11
1 10 0	..	..	..	..	131 16 0	..	..	8 12 6	1 17 6	..	16 9 4	264 8 7
..	..	15 15 1	45 10 8	1 5 11	622 0 0	..	..	19 13 0	..	126 6 4	156 8 10	1711 1 11
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	12 0 0	..	..	12 0 0	1 0 0	..	..	47 13 6
0 7 6	..	4 3 10	0 10 0	4 9 6	54 12 0	..	44 3 11	4 8 6	..	4 3 0	..	126 4 9
1 17 6	..	74 12 2	64 0 8	47 18 1	3430 0 6	..	44 3 11	104 6 9	29 12 6	447 16 10	567 17 3	8258 7 8
..	..	4 11 4	..	0 18 5	230 0 0	..	..	11 17 0	6 16 8½	6 14 4	55 8 8½	493 3 6½
3 1 0½	2 11 0½	14 16 9	..	18 4 9	524 16 0	..	..	134 15 9	13 11 0	22 8 10	144 5 5¾	1553 18 7½
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 1 9	..	20 6 6½	29 12 9½	1 6 3	307 0 0	..	..	76 1 10	25 19 6	29 19 1½	29 19 3	1102 1 8½
6 2 9½	2 11 0½	35 3 3½	29 12 9½	19 11 0	831 16 0	..	..	210 17 7	39 10 6	52 7 11½	174 4 8¾	2656 0 4¼
..	..	46 13 4	..	..	1832 4 5¾	..	..	84 3 6	71 7 2	141 3 3¾	310 8 7	4866 2 3¾
2 7 6	..	1 14 6	..	0 11 5	162 0 0	..	28 7 4	..	5 0 0	12 2 6	5 0 0	471 11 3
..	..	..	..	3 19 5	75 0 0	..	..	..	..	22 2 7	19 16 9	156 4 2
1 19 0	..	4 1 8	2 14 0	..	399 16 0	..	..	..	..	9 4 5½	76 6 2½	846 13 10
..	..	6 0 4½	..	..	431 0 0	..	..	..	..	27 12 7	32 9 10½	1069 19 0½
5 19 0	..	5 19 0	..	..	292 5 6¾	20 0 0	..	..	..	21 7 4½	34 3 6	645 7 2¾
..	..	0 12 1	..	3 17 0	366 0 0	..	..	..	..	51 17 9	27 6 11	828 2 5½
..	..	..	..	..	55 0 0	..	..	..	..	7 19 0	7 9 2	124 2 8
10 5 6	..	65 0 11½	2 14 0	8 7 10	3613 6 0½	20 0 0	28 7 4	84 3 6	76 7 2	293 9 6¾	543 1 0	9008 2 11½
..	..	7 5 3	..	14 3 2	707 10 0	..	..	1 12 8	29 14 2	31 5 2	77 7 10	1570 0 5½
..	..	6 12 0	..	12 16 8	1113 10 0	..	..	..	..	30 0 8	195 8 5	2490 17 0
0 13 0	..	2 16 6	4 18 0	7 2 0	310 0 0	..	..	5 1 8	..	15 4 5	10 14 6	538 18 5
..	..	6 10 0	45 0 0	51 1 0	562 14 0	..	..	4 9 11	8 10 0	66 9 2	23 17 8	1243 0 5
..	..	10 10 2	11 4 9	6 7 0	297 0 0	..	9 6 10	17 2 0	4 0 0	50 10 6	2 3 0	741 0 6
1 0 6	..	..	..	7 13 5	35 0 0	..	..	..	..	8 8 9	0 14 9	56 2 5
0 8 0	..	6 8 3	5 7 4½	0 12 3	362 0 0	80 0 0	..	23 15 4	12 1 2	38 9 7	21 14 7	832 12 0¾
..	..	73 13 10	131 8 10	76 2 1½	5030 11 1	..	..	..	79 17 6	1041 14 2	2502 12 11¼	14909 4 9½
..	..	..	..	..	40 0 0	..	..	..	..	2 0 0	..	60 0 4
2 1 6	..	113 16 0	197 18 11½	175 17 7½	8458 5 1	80 0 0	9 6 10	52 1 7	134 2 10	1284 2 5	2834 13 8¾	22441 16 4¾

TABLE

Total Cost in the course of the

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Total Cost of Prison Diet.	Total Cost of Clothing for Males and Females.	Total Cost of Bedding and Straw.	Total Cost of Extra Allowances by Order of the Surgeon.	Total Cost of Medicines.	Total Cost of Wine, Beer, and Spirits.	Total Cost of Fuel.	Total Cost of Soap.	Total Cost of Candles, Oil, and Gas.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Hereford .	Hereford	County Gaol and House of Correction.	728 7 3	47 0 0	51 17 0	21 8 6	..	..	138 12 0	8 13 6	41 13 8
,,	,,	City Gaol . .	158 6 7½	22 9 1½	3 17 5	7 15 4	..	..	52 1 11	9 2 0	15 9 4
		Total—County of Hereford.	886 13 10½	69 9 1½	55 14 5	29 3 10	..	..	190 13 11	17 15 6	57 3 0
Herts . .	Hertford .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	776 1 4	94 0 9	31 7 0	..	14 2 1	0 5 0	118 18 4	18 18 0	39 10 11
,,	St. Alban's .	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction.	311 7 7	15 9 10	13 7 0	..	40 0 0	..	55 0 0	9 0 0	6 0 0
		Total—County of Herts.	1087 8 11	109 10 7	44 14 0	..	54 2 1	0 5 0	173 18 4	27 18 0	45 10 11
Huntingdon	Huntingdon	County Gaol and House of Correction.	357 1 6	11 12 2	44 14 1	11 10 0	..	..	58 19 10	16 7 2	..
Kent . .	Maidstone .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	2375 17 4	371 9 3	50 10 9	73 10 10	..	19 6 10	145 10 0	54 0 7	27 19 4
,,	Canterbury (St. Augustine's).	,, ,,	250 16 6	49 3 6	4 17 6	6 0 6	..	0 13 2	64 0 8	15 8 0	17 14 8
,,	Canterbury .	City Gaol . .	126 2 7½	22 16 5	6 12 9	0 12 1	..	..	29 4 0	6 12 9	4 16 6
,,	,,	City House of Correction.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Deal . .	Town Gaol . .	21 16 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Dover . .	,, ,,	273 15 9	8 4 2	17 6 1	1 7 6	..	4 4 1	36 0 3	6 3 6	7 16 7
,,	Dover Castle	Debtors' Gaol .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Sandwich .	Town Gaol and House of Correction.	116 9 11½	16 4 2½	6 1 11	0 8 9	..	..	42 17 4	9 8 3	23 18 10
,,	Folkstone .	Town Gaol . .	0 2 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Romney Marsh	,, ..	7 11 9	..	0 0 6	..	2 4 6	..	2 4 0	..	..
,,	Faversham .	,, ..	8 14 6	..	..	..	2 7 6	..	3 11 3	..	..
,,	Hythe . .	,, ..	2 7 2	..	0 3 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tenterden .	,, ..	5 3 0	..	1 0 6	..	..	..	0 13 0	..	0 6 6
		Total—County of Kent.	3188 16 10	467 17 6½	86 13 0	81 19 8	4 12 0	24 4 1	324 0 6	91 13 1	82 12 5
Lancaster .	Lancaster .	County Gaol .	1465 13 8	189 6 11	18 18 4	39 6 4	24 15 4	0 13 4	195 5 4	35 13 2	73 13 4
,,	Preston . .	County House of Correction.	1468 9 6	374 16 11	267 15 0	28 11 9	38 9 1	..	190 4 6	61 11 7	71 3 8
,,	Kirkdale .	,, ,,	1923 10 8	532 14 3	60 9 1	96 2 9	87 7 5	5 5 3	232 18 0	89 18 6	77 3 6
,,	Liverpool .	Borough Gaol .	3827 14 7	818 1 8	477 2 0	195 0 6	58 6 0	12 12 4	291 5 11	..	214 3 7
,,	Salford .	County House of Correction.	3748 0 1	449 5 8	..	147 15 8	106 19 0	6 13 1	290 4 3	68 16 6	80 19 7
		Total—County of Lancaster.	12433 8 6	2364 5 5	824 4 5	506 17 0	315 16 10	25 4 0	1199 18 0	255 19 9	517 3 8
Leicester .	Leicester .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	853 19 0	56 18 11	2 9 6	24 6 7½	..	0 3 9	152 5 3	29 5 0	100 1 1
,,	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	533 19 9	81 11 5	24 10 0	9 4 8	..	..	43 18 7	6 12 6	14 7 3
		Total—County of Leicester.	1387 18 9	138 10 4	26 19 6	33 11 3½	..	0 3 9	196 3 10	35 17 6	114 8 4

RETURNS, 1847—*continued.*

No. 25.

ear under the following Heads:—

Total Cost of Washing.	Total Cost of Cooking.	Total Cost of Stationery, Printing, and Books	Total Cost of Furniture.	Total Cost of Rent, Rates, and Taxes.	Total Cost of Officers' Salaries.	Total Cost of Pensions to Retired Officers.	Total Cost of the Support of Prisoners, removed under Contract, to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons.	Total Cost of Removal of Prisoners to and from their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons.	Total Cost of Removing Transported Convicts.	Total Cost of Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison.	Total Cost of Sundries not enumerated.	Grand Total.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
61 1 8	..	40 10 6	..	3 7 11	1002 9 6	85 8 6	..	..	22 10 7	226 1 6	136 17 7	2615 19 8
1 19 9½	..	8 11 6	..	..	140 16 0	..	..	..	17 13 6	37 9 10	28 11 4	504 3 8½
63 1 5½	..	49 2 0	..	3 7 11	1143 5 6	85 8 6	..	..	40 4 1	263 11 4	165 8 11	3120 3 4½
..	..	35 18 6	19 6 8	29 13 1½	1265 8 3½	..	..	14 6 6	12 10 10	461 13 8	100 18 7	3032 19 7
..	..	2 0 0	.	..	355 13 4	15 0 0	..	..	3 17 0	98 19 3	479 10 2	1405 4 2
..	..	37 18 6	19 6 8	29 13 1½	1621 1 7½	15 0 0	..	14 6 6	16 7 10	560 12 11	580 8 9	4438 3 9
9 14 0	..	22 16 2	..	7 3 1	514 16 0	..	..	6 0 0	27 19 0	89 3 0	53 5 6	1231 1 6
..	..	73 17 10	5 16 0	30 0 9	2408 7 1	35 8 0	..	1 5 0	26 6 7	332 0 11	591 17 6	6623 4 7
..	..	11 8 4	..	17 8 5	740 7 0	..	..	9 15 2	9 17 0	54 7 0	100 8 10	1352 6 3
..	..	3 19 9½	4 18 0	..	159 0 0	20 0 0	..	..	2 11 3	16 0 4	16 8 10	419 15 4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	13 0 0	25 0 0	..	9 3 0	0 17 10	..	..	..	69 17 1
..	..	4 12 2	..	2 4 0	257 10 0	..	..	3 14 5	9 19 6	2 9 0	3 14 0	639 1 0
..	..	..	..	..	40 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	40 0 0
1 2 6	..	17 8 0	9 18 5	..	245 16 2	..	..	..	3 7 6	145 0 6	36 3 9	674 6 1
..	..	..	..	..	5 0 0	..	28 12 0	4 0 3	..	..	..	37 14 3
3 0 0	..	0 10 2	0 3 6	..	10 0 0	..	28 0 1	7 8 0	..	2 8 6	..	63 11 0
0 10 0	..	..	..	..	..	20 0 0	..	..	2 5 6	9 19 3½	1 1 6	48 9 6½
0 6 0	..	..	..	..	5 5 0	..	..	..	..	..	0 5 0	8 6 2
..	..	..	..	..	4 0 0	..	23 16 0	13 16 0	..	3 15 11	0 2 6	52 13 5
4 18 6	..	111 16 3½	20 15 11	62 13 2	3900 5 3	75 8 0	89 11 1	40 16 8	54 7 4	566 1 5½	750 1 11	10029 4 8½
..	..	57 2 8	77 7 6	8 8 0	2245 4 0	15 0 0	..	51 6 0	..	116 16 8	34 2 0	4648 12 7
..	..	121 16 10	..	27 16 0	1762 11 6	39 10 3	..	..	..	590 16 8	296 3 10	5340 7 1
30 2 6	..	116 19 0	104 2 4	30 0 1	2732 12 0	417 1 4	..	..	..	1964 1 2	244 15 0	8745 2 10
..	..	175 2 9	18 7 5	54 1 7	3510 5 6	63 0 0	81 11 8	61 5 0	87 9 6	531 6 5	464 7 5	10941 3 10
58 4 4	..	220 8 8	38 0 3	14 15 3	3834 12 3	216 5 0	..	..	..	700 7 6	640 11 9	10621 8 10
88 6 10	..	691 9 11	237 17 6	135 0 11	14085 5 3	750 16 7	81 11 8	112 11 0	87 9 6	3903 8 5	1680 0 0	40296 15 2
..	..	38 1 6	1 17 1	30 18 9	1629 19 2	171 7 0	..	5 8 0	46 0 5	106 4 0	157 9 1½	3406 14 2
..	..	11 2 0	..	19 2 0	516 0 0	..	..	2 15 0	74 10 8	99 6 2	56 19 6	1493 19 6
..	..	49 3 6	1 17 1	50 0 9	2145 19 2	171 7 0	..	8 3 0	120 11 1	205 10 2	214 8 7½	4900 13 8

TABLE
Total Cost in the course of th

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Total Cost of Prison Diet.	Total Cost of Clothing for Males and Females.	Total Cost of Bedding and Straw.	Total Cost of Extra Allowances by Order of the Surgeon.	Total Cost of Medicines.	Total Cost of Wine, Beer, and Spirits.	Total Cost of Fuel.	Total Cost of Soap.	Total Cost of Candles, Oil, and Gas.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Lincoln .	Lincoln . .	County Gaol . .	101 14 3½	0 15 3	4 0 0	3 5 5	25 0 0	1 3 1½	61 16 7½	1 15 0	8 10 4
,,	,,	City Gaol . .	132 17 1	15 7 0	0 13 0	1 14 11	..	..	45 1 1	4 2 10	20 6 10
,,	Louth . .	County House of Correction.	393 9 9½	59 6 7	14 16 7	32 0 10	..	7 8 7	73 5 0	14 7 7	8 19 7
,,	Spilsby . .	,,	335 13 5½	40 16 1½	31 2 11	4 17 10	..	10 17 6	107 6 11½	15 0 1	14 7 1
,,	Kirton . .	County Bridewell	518 11 4½	72 14 2½	14 15 0	3 16 1½	25 0 0	4 5 0	65 17 6	3 18 9	10 18 1
,,	Falkingham	County House of Correction.	311 7 10½	41 8 0	13 10 2	12 0 7½	..	..	70 10 4½	8 1 6	5 8 4½
,,	Spalding .	,,	320 18 0	43 6 0	7 1 3	2 18 0	..	..	76 0 0	10 16 0	18 3 0
,,	Boston . .	Borough Gaol and County House of Correction.	225 12 2	33 12 10	17 6 11	7 19 3	..	..	42 6 10	7 12 0	11 18 0
,,	Grantham .	Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	23 5 8	3 0 0	1 10 0	..	..	..	4 0 0	1 16 4	2 7 6
,,	Stamford .	,,	48 16 11	4 5 6	0 9 0	1 5 4½	10 0 0	0 0 9	14 7 5	1 7 3½	2 2 0
,,	Great Grimsby	Borough Gaol .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Lincoln.	2382 6 7½	314 11 6	105 4 10	69 18 4½	60 0 0	23 14 11½	560 11 9½	68 17 4½	103 0 9½
Merioneth .	Dolgelly .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	48 17 4	7 6 9	3 0 0	1 3 5½	..	..	17 4 9	4 11 3	3 9 0
,,	Bala . .	Town Gaol . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Merioneth .	48 17 4	7 6 9	3 0 0	1 3 5½	..	..	17 4 9	4 11 3	3 9 0
Middlesex .	Clerkenwell.	County Gaol. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Coldbath-fields	County House of Correction.	8335 6 7	1135 1 3	255 4 11	141 17 2	..	..	149 11 6	198 0 0	340 17 2
,,	Newgate .	City and County Gaol.	1663 7 1	315 9 0	86 10 10	77 18 8	..	56 14 8	247 14 6	104 0 0	279 2 0
,,	Giltspur St..	City Gaol and House of Correction.	2032 2 6	430 3 8	260 7 8	99 15 0	..	..	188 15 0	119 5 0	128 5 4
,,	Whitecross St.	City Debtors' Gaol	461 14 7	..	9 10 0	23 0 0	..	..	201 2 0	6 0 0	184 9 0
,,	Bridge St. .	City Bridewell .	935 11 8	382 9 10	8 15 0	8 19 4	30 10 0	..	196 16 0	42 4 0	58 16 6
,,	Tothill-fields	City Gaol and House of Correction.	4959 16 5	284 1 4	225 0 0	4 14 6	..	40 4 8	128 0 8	..	466 9 6
,,	Millbank .	Millbank Prison .	11198 19 11¾	2977 16 0½	381 10 0	381 3 4½	620 13 3½	132 13 6½	1048 7 0½	189 16 1	1343 16 4
,,	Pentonville .	Pentonville Prison	4790 1 5¼	738 10 2½	245 0 8	95 1 8½	95 19 11½	..	589 7 9	..	371 6 3
		Total—County of Middlesex.	34277 0 3	6263 11 4	1471 19 1	832 9 9	747 3 2¾	229 12 10½	749 14 5½	659 5 1	3173 2 1
Monmouth	Monmouth .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	523 15 10¼	12 4 6	45 15 10	..	..	0 10 6	89 11 3¾	11 0 6	10 13 4
,,	Usk . . .	County House of Correction.	492 5 11	37 1 6½	..	2 6 2½	..	0 3 6	116 19 6	14 0 0	29 11 3
		Total—County of Monmouth.	1016 1 9¼	49 6 0½	45 15 10	2 6 2½	..	0 14 0	206 10 9¾	25 0 6	40 4 8
Montgomery	Montgomery	County Gaol and House of Correction.	186 18 7	17 11 6	1 17 6	4 10 0	..	..	37 11 7	5 11 6	6 4 0
Norfolk .	Norwich .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	795 14 7	64 18 11	11 7 6	2 16 4	..	..	69 12 0	6 12 0	63 15 4
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction.	292 18 6	37 1 6	29 6 0	16 10 6	..	..	32 8 0	28 0 0	32 16 4
,,	Swaffham .	County House of Correction.	565 19 0	3 18 4	..	7 14 8	..	0 10 0	58 2 0	..	41 8 4
,,	Walsingham	,,	464 4 4	52 16 4	8 9 0	15 6 4	..	..	47 9 6	8 11 9	12 18 7
,,	Wymondham	,,	154 16 6	14 7 10	10 0 2	0 4 6	..	..	48 14 2	16 2 0	3 11 2
,,	Great Yarmouth .	Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	127 2 4	16 6 1	..	4 19 4	20 0 0	..	23 3 7	5 0 0	7 5 0
,,	King's Lynn	,,	85 9 0	7 3 1	6 10 6	..	0 0 7	..	26 12 1	3 17 0	..
,,	Thetford .	Borough Gaol .	46 19 11	5 15 8	2 3 6	..	..	..	9 5 0	0 18 8	..
		Total—County of Norfolk.	2533 4 2	202 7 9	67 16 8	47 11 8	20 0 7	0 10 0	315 6 4	69 1 5	161 14 9

RETURNS, 1847—*continued.*

No. 25.

Year under the following Heads :—

Total Cost of Washing.	Total Cost of Cooking.	Total Cost of Stationery, Printing, and Books.	Total Cost of Furniture.	Total Cost of Rent, Rates, and Taxes.	Total Cost of Officers' Salaries.	Total Cost of Pensions to Retired Officers.	Total Cost of the Support of Prisoners, removed under Contract, to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons.	Total Cost of Removal of Prisoners to and from their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons.	Total Cost of Removing Transported Convicts.	Total Cost of Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, in and about the Prison.	Total Cost of Sundries not enumerated.	Grand Total.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
12 9 3	1 12 0	16 12 8	..	..	855 0 0	..	..	54 3 4	39 1 4	368 7 2½	37 11 6	1592 17 4
..	..	1 7 1	..	..	220 0 0	..	..	..	22 4 0	92 1 11	35 15 0	591 10 9
..	..	16 0 7	..	6 15 3	470 16 0	..	..	11 7 0	20 15 10	29 8 8	40 18 4	1169 16 2½
..	..	15 6 6½	..	6 3 5	458 16 0	..	..	14 3 6	14 9 0	105 19 1½	60 0 0	1234 19 6½
12 4 2	..	20 6 4	2 2 0	14 6 6	445 18 0	..	..	4 17 0	4 19 0	54 6 10	42 15 11	1321 11 9½
1 4 0	..	5 8 2	..	7 9 10	380 0 0	..	..	39 2 0	18 15 0	85 13 11½	45 5 8½	1045 5 7
..	5 16 7	..	..	..	554 18 0	..	..	..	17 13 0	140 16 11	26 18 5	1225 5 2
1 12 5	..	10 10 11	30 17 3	2 0 0	340 4 0	..	16 18 2	18 14 11	42 7 6	241 9 2	95 8 2	1146 10 6
..	..	..	..	..	65 0 0	20 0 0	..	..	5 13 0	..	2 10 0	129 2 6
0 7 10	..	5 13 0¾	..	8 19 10	153 8 0	..	..	..	..	39 2 10½	3 1 5	293 7 3¼
..	..	..	..	..	15 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	15 0 0
27 17 8	7 8 7	91 5 4½	32 19 3	45 14 10	3959 0 0	20 0 0	16 18 2	142 7 9	185 17 8	1157 6 8	390 4 5½	9765 6 7¾
7 16 0	6 0 0	0 6 0	..	..	116 0 0	..	..	8 17 6	15 2 8	99 19 11	35 1 6½	374 16 2
..	..	..	..	..	10 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 0 0
7 16 0	6 0 0	0 6 0	..	..	126 0 0	..	..	8 17 6	15 2 8	99 19 11	35 1 6½	384 16 2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
195 0 0	70 0 0	179 17 2	..	63 13 4	12771 13 6	40 6 0	..	82 8 6	..	1674 6 2	2076 2 5	27709 5 3
..	..	247 14 9	111 5 6	126 5 0	3992 8 0	200 4 0	..	111 5 0	50 11 6	517 16 6	65 14 6	8254 1 6
..	..	32 4 0	..	93 16 0	2418 12 0	98 3 0	..	..	..	449 18 6	282 10 1	6633 17 9
20 18 0	..	5 10 8	16 1 0	163 6 10	2591 4 0	..	..	..	..	805 5 10	25 5 6	4513 7 5
..	40 0 0	30 0 6	69 15 5	50 14 0	1175 13 8	..	..	..	..	..	155 19 5	3186 5 4
..	..	124 3 3	..	96 0 6	8221 13 10	394 13 4	..	99 8 0	1 3 0	538 6 10	247 2 0	15730 17 10
827 5 11½	165 9 6½	136 8 5	616 19 8½	..	11143 17 11	1090 11 1	..	..	1268 5 0	2392 3 2½	5118 8 1	41034 4 7½
355 19 10	37 17 4	128 9 1	119 4 10½	..	6838 5 11	..	..	..	..	2951 4 2	1986 16 6¾	19343 5 9
1399 3 9½	313 6 10½	884 7 10	933 6 6	593 15 8	49153 8 10	1823 17 5	..	293 1 6	1319 19 6	9329 1 2½	9957 18 1¾	126405 5 5½
..	..	8 15 6	..	..	574 6 0	..	..	24 3 0	39 9 6	65 13 5½	63 16 9¼	1469 16 1¼
..	49 4 3	19 18 9½	..	0 6 1	773 17 0	..	..	20 14 1	32 12 0	34 16 1½	88 12 0	1712 8 3½
..	49 4 3	28 14 3½	..	0 6 1	1348 3 0	..	..	44 17 1	72 1 6	100 9 7	152 8 9¼	3182 4 4¾
..	..	2 10 0	..	..	252 0 0	10 0 0	..	7 0 0	14 8 7	39 6 8½	26 7 9	611 17 8½
..	..	8 5 9	70 6 2	37 17 9	1389 5 0	36 8 0	..	20 4 11	42 12 0	406 6 0	82 0 1	3108 2 4
..	..	18 7 11	..	20 7 2	606 0 0	76 0 0	..	..	18 1 0	88 5 10	37 0 4	1333 3 1
..	27 6 0	2 13 4	..	3 4 8	668 0 0	..	..	66 17 7	18 4 8	41 4 5	32 2 2	1537 5 2
..	..	9 9 6	..	4 1 0	770 18 0	..	..	47 13 7	23 11 5	56 14 11	77 14 1	1599 18 4
..	..	4 12 2	..	9 5 0	238 8 0	100 0 0	..	17 17 9	..	74 9 0	6 8 9	698 17 0
11 3 11	..	8 4 7	..	..	288 0 0	20 0 0	..	..	..	100 11 8	30 1 9	661 18 3
5 16 6	9 2 0	0 3 2	..	4 10 4	226 16 0	..	..	6 9 3	..	28 7 8	9 8 11	420 6 1
4 19 10	..	0 16 0	..	1 3 1	86 0 0	..	..	..	..	29 8 5	..	187 10 1
22 0 3	36 8 0	52 12 5	70 6 2	80 9 0	4273 7 0	232 8 0	..	159 3 1	102 9 1	825 7 11	274 16 1	9547 0 4

TABLE
Total Cost in the course of the

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Total Cost of Prison Diet.	Total Cost of Clothing for Males and Females.	Total Cost of Bedding and Straw.	Total Cost of Extra Allowances, by Order of the Surgeon.	Total Cost of Medicines.	Total Cost of Wine, Beer, and Spirits.	Total Cost of Fuel.	Total Cost of Soap.	Total Cost of Candles, Oil, and Gas.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Northampton	Northampton	County Gaol and House of Correction.	863 2 2	184 13 10	9 5 0	15 19 5½	..	..	323 5 10	48 7 2	134 13 11
,,	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	291 0 10	20 7 8	18 0 0	2 2 0	..	..	96 18 9	10 14 10	40 18 11
,,	Peterborough	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction.	145 8 11	39 6 11	10 19 10	..	2 16 9	..	68 19 4	4 18 6	9 6 5
,,	,,										
		Total—County of Northampton.	1299 11 11	244 8 5	38 4 10	18 1 5½	2 16 9	..	489 3 11	64 0 6	184 19 3
Northumberland.	Morpeth .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	469 15 5	151 5 1	9 7 6	35 12 9	..	..	117 17 2	20 11 9	75 9 1
,,	Tynemouth .	,,	46 5 2	0 16 6	10 6 4	..	..	..	15 0 0	3 17 6	5 0 0
,,	Alnwick .	,,	15 9 4	1 18 9	1 15 6	..	20 0 0	..	22 2 0	1 14 0	6 11 2
,,	Hexham. .	,,	16 6 6	1 0 6	3 5 0	..	..	..	8 2 10	2 3 5¼	2 11 6
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Newcastle-upon-Tyne	Town Gaol and House of Correction.	624 1 2	171 2 8	45 13 8	15 15 2	..	1 2 9	93 3 10	33 11 7	33 5 10
,,	Berwick-upon-Tweed.	Borough Gaol .	27 11 3	0 15 10	..	..	5 16 4	..	8 4 6	0 6 8½	2 2 7
		Total—County of Northumberland.	1199 8 10	326 19 4	70 8 0	51 7 11	25 16 4	1 2 9	264 10 4	62 4 11¾	125 0 2
Notts . .	Nottingham.	County Gaol. .	178 0 3	2 15 2	1 18 0	1 2 6	..	0 18 0	53 13 0	4 8 9	2 0 0
,,	,,	Town Gaol and House of Correction.	520 13 8	31 8 2	21 9 0	1 2 3	..	..	55 11 9	13 2 0	26 14 2
,,	Southwell .	County House of Correction.	734 11 6	46 13 7	19 17 2	14 11 6	..	2 4 0	146 17 5	18 2 0	11 16 9
,,	Newark-upon-Trent.	Borough Gaol .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Radford . .	Debtors' Gaol .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Notts.	1433 5 5	80 16 11	43 4 2	16 16 3	..	3 2 0	256 2 2	35 12 9	40 10 11
Oxford .	Oxford . .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	627 7 0¾	134 0 2	22 5 6	42 0 0	28 17 0	7 6 6	199 2 5	36 12 0	37 16 1½
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction.	148 6 11	13 19 1	2 6 0	15 0 5	..	..	28 1 2	2 14 0	2 1 2
,,	Banbury .	Borough Gaol .	94 15 2	7 7 2	1 0 0	3 12 6	..	..	26 15 0	4 14 6	5 0 0
		Total—County of Oxford.	870 9 1¾	155 6 5	25 11 6	60 12 11	28 17 0	7 6 6	253 18 7	44 0 6	44 17 3½
Pembroke .	Haverfordwest	County Gaol and House of Correction.	286 6 11½	54 8 3	22 11 4	56 7 6	..	..	73 13 0	15 7 1	15 14 10
Radnor .	Presteign .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	48 11 10½	9 12 1	..	..	0 8 8	1 0 7	34 14 3	2 1 0	3 4 0
,,	New Radnor	Borough Gaol . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total County of Radnor.	48 11 10½	9 12 1	..	..	0 8 8	1 0 7	34 14 3	2 1 0	3 4 0
Rutland .	Oakham .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	173 1 10¼	37 15 1	8 7 6	..	..	..	54 6 0	6 19 8	8 9 8½

ETURNS, 1847—*continued.*

o. 25.

ar under the following Heads:—

Total Cost of Washing.	Total Cost of Cooking.	Total Cost of Stationery, Printing, and Books.	Total Cost of Furniture.	Total Cost of Rent, Rates, and Taxes.	Total Cost of Officers' Salaries.	Total Cost of Pensions to Retired Officers.	Total Cost of the Support of Prisoners, removed under Contract, to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons.	Total Cost of Removal of Prisoners to and from their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons.	Total Cost of Removing Transported Convicts.	Total Cost of Repairs, Alterations and Additions in and about the Prison.	Total Cost of Sundries not enumerated.	Grand Total.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
..	..	125 12 2	22 10 0	76 15 2	1320 6 2	215 0 0	..	..	29 13 6	683 6 8½	243 16 11	4296 8 0
..	..	29 6 11	..	41 13 6	325 2 0	50 0 0	..	1 10 0	14 5 0	52 11 9	11 2 2	1005 14 4
33 1 8	..	7 3 0	6 4 0	..	211 5 0	..	..	..	..	26 1 0	203 1 11	768 13 3
33 1 8	..	162 2 1	28 14 0	118 8 8	1856 13 2	265 0 0	..	1 10 0	43 18 6	761 19 5½	458 1 0	6070 15 7
..	..	30 3 3	135 14 6	31 5 7	921 16 0	66 13 4	..	74 11 8	64 15 8	635 10 4	178 16 3	3019 5 4
0 15 0	..	1 12 10	..	0 2 6	85 0 0	..	..	..	..	6 9 11	16 0 0	191 5 9
0 10 4	..	8 5 8	..	0 0 6*	58 0 0	..	..	5 5 0	..	61 18 4	14 4 0	217 14 7
0 14 3	..	0 4 5	1 9 0	3 3 8¾	49 0 0	..	..	4 6 6	..	2 11 9	12 8 0	107 7 5
..	..	..	..	..	20 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	20 0 0
..	..	24 19 6	..	21 16 6	1113 10 0	..	..	..	43 7 11	364 16 10	296 12 11¼	2883 0 4¼
4 6 1½	..	0 18 0	..	..	132 17 6	40 0 0	..	..	..	5 17 1	1 7 8	230 3 7
6 5 8½	..	66 3 8	137 3 6	56 8 9¾	2380 3 6	106 13 4	..	84 3 2	108 3 7	1077 4 3	519 8 10¼	6668 17 0¼
13 10 0	..	5 16 2	..	4 8 8	586 16 0	..	..	3 0 0	62 5 3	26 19 2	16 11 4	964 2 3
..	..	11 4 4	..	2 17 1	656 4 0	..	..	2 10 0	35 9 9	102 9 3	26 6 10	1507 2 3
..	41 12 0	47 18 0	..	3 9 6	994 16 0	..	..	63 18 0	..	141 11 4	146 19 10	2434 18 7
..	..	..	..	..	20 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	20 0 0
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13 10 0	41 12 0	64 18 6	..	10 15 3	2257 16 0	..	..	69 8 0	97 15 0	270 19 9	189 18 0	4926 3 1
..	..	81 10 6½	1 4 0	37 4 6	1130 13 5	13 0 0	..	..	15 2 10	196 10 2	191 13 3½	2802 5 6¼
1 6 5	..	23 3 5	..	..	176 10 0	30 0 0	..	..	6 5 0	13 6 1	48 11 5	511 11 1
..	..	..	..	2 5 0	102 0 0	6 13 4	..	2 4 6	4 2 6	3 9 8	20 6 0	284 5 4
1 6 5	..	104 13 11½	1 4 0	39 9 6	1409 3 5	49 13 4	..	2 4 6	25 10 4	213 5 11	260 10 8½	3598 1 11¼
2 11 2	..	4 2 10	..	1 0 0	329 8 0	..	..	..	52 7 6	52 11 7	116 14 3	1083 4 3½
..	..	2 17 4	..	0 1 8	152 5 0	..	..	..	..	15 16 5	5 15 9	276 8 7½
..	..	..	..	..	10 10 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 10 0
..	..	2 17 4	..	0 1 8	162 15 0	..	..	..	..	15 16 5	5 15 9	286 18 7½
9 4 0	..	10 18 8	28 2 1	13 0 2¾	317 2 6	..	..	0 14 0	16 8 6	99 8 2	49 8 3½	833 6 3

* Quit Rent.

TABLE

Total Cost in the course of the

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Total Cost of Prison Diet.	Total Cost of Clothing for Males and Females.	Total Cost of Bedding and Straw.	Total Cost of Extra Allowances, by Order of the Surgeon.	Total Cost of Medicines.	Total Cost of Wine, Beer, and Spirits.	Total Cost of Fuel.	Total Cost of Soap.	Total Cost of Candles, Oil, and Gas.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Salop . .	Shrewsbury.	County Gaol and House of Correction.	953 12 0	98 4 5	..	65 2 10	27 14 2	21 8 9	245 7 11	7 11 1	64 14 3
	Wellington .	Debtors' Gaol .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Ludlow . .	Borough Gaol .	9 12 5½	..	0 3 0	..	..	..	11 19 0	0 9 0	1 14 7½
,,	Bridgenorth	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House .	16 17 9	0 10 0	1 4 0	0 13 0	..	..	8 6 0	2 1 0	1 6 2
		Total—County of Salop.	980 2 2½	98 14 5	1 7 0	65 15 10	27 14 2	21 8 9	265 12 11	10 1 1	67 15 0½
Somerset .	Wilton . .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	1175 9 0	266 7 3	24 2 10	68 0 2	..	14 3 5	148 16 8	21 1 0	64 4 8
,,	Shepton Mallet.	County House of Correction.	1305 13 2	183 16 2	33 8 8	11 6 11	..	1 8 3	134 8 0	22 9 6	66 13 10
,,	Bristol . .	City Gaol and House of Correction.	264 13 2	30 13 3	30 17 4	8 4 5	..	1 11 0	49 13 8	19 15 0	8 2 3
,,	,,	Common Gaol .	930 0 7	67 7 0	58 12 8	..	..	27 1 2	104 6 6	30 8 4	138 14 3
,,	Bath . .	City Gaol . .	286 0 1½	13 11 0	..	80 5 3	..	..	148 11 7	..	59 11 0
		Total—County of Somerset.	3961 16 0½	561 14 8	147 1 6	167 16 9	..	44 3 10	585 16 5	93 13 10	337 6 0
Stafford .	Stafford .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	3426 19 10½	429 14 0	73 3 10	18 1 0	..	13 12 1	437 17 5	93 15 0	62 15 10
,,	Lichfield .	City Gaol and House of Correction.	56 8 6	8 3 3	1 10 0	0 10 0	5 0 0	..	6 0 0	4 16 0	7 10 0
		Total—County of Stafford.	3483 8 4½	437 17 3	74 13 10	18 11 0	5 0 0	13 12 1	443 17 5	98 11 0	70 5 10
Suffolk. .	Bury St. Edmunds.	County Gaol and House of Correction.	871 19 4	138 9 11	53 16 10	11 5 0	..	89 19 10	100 5 10	22 4 0	54 17 2
,,	Ipswich . .	,,	1191 10 11	202 11 3	86 0 0	40 2 3	..	..	123 12 3	35 8 0	54 0 6
,,	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	128 7 2	28 13 4	12 0 7	3 7 0	..	..	35 12 0	9 8 0	10 14 0
,,	Beccles . .	County House of Correction.	131 4 8	11 19 10	1 17 11	..	..	..	24 15 0	4 14 0	4 8 3
		Total—County of Suffolk.	2323 2 1	381 14 4	153 15 4	54 14 3	..	89 19 10	284 5 1	71 14 0	123 19 11
Surrey. .	Horsemonger-lane.	County Gaol . .	987 11 8	112 11 4	86 4 5	30 18 1½	..	2 6 11	182 3 3	56 10 0	64 6 4
,,	Brixton . .	County House of Correction.	2620 16 5	339 19 1	87 17 4	44 10 3	30 0 0	24 10 7	178 8 4	35 0 0	40 3 4
,,	Guildford .	,,	1399 10 1	73 8 7	52 19 0	21 0 7	20 0 0	15 18 10	93 1 3	30 2 0	49 16 2
,,	Kingston-upon-Thames.	,,	272 6 9	25 10 0	0 4 0	5 11 2	10 0 0	..	60 13 0	11 8 0	13 6 9
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Southwark .	Borough Gaol .	..	..	..	..	..	..	12 19 0	..	5 3 5
,,	Queen's Prison.	Debtors' Gaol .	233 17 4	..	..	..	12 12 7	..	168 12 0	..	219 13 2
,,	Croydon.	Town Gaol and Lock-up House.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Surrey.	5514 2 3	551 9 0	227 4 9	102 0 1½	72 12 7	42 16 4	695 16 10	133 0 0	392 9 2

RETURNS, 1847—*continued.*

No. 25.

Year under the following Heads:—

Total Cost of Washing.	Total Cost of Cooking.	Total Cost of Stationery, Printing, and Books.	Total Cost of Furniture.	Total Cost of Rent, Rates, and Taxes.	Total Cost of Officers' Salaries.	Total Cost of Pensions to Retired Officers.	Total Cost of the Support of Prisoners, removed under Contract, to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons.	Total Cost of Removal of Prisoners to and from their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons.	Total Cost of Removing Transported Convicts.	Total Cost of Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison.	Total Cost of Sundries not enumerated.	Grand Total.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
23 8 0	..	64 16 4	25 14 10	8 9 1	1338 11 3	..	..	9 5 0	26 1 0	377 13 10	165 18 2	3543 12 11
..	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	8 0 0
0 13 4	..	..	..	1 7 6	..	..	..	1 10 0	..	..	1 13 8	29 14 2
1 0 0	..	0 11 7	3 6 6	..	38 0 0	..	..	10 15 0	4 12 6	1 2 7	..	89 14 6
25 1 4	..	65 7 11	29 1 4	9 16 7	1404 11 3	..	..	21 10 0	30 13 6	378 16 5	167 11 10	3671 1 7
..	..	26 17 7	107 6 8	36 15 3	1325 14 0	..	..	206 13 8	154 6 0	192 3 3	106 13 7	3938 15 0
..	..	18 1 1	31 1 1	24 10 5	1224 18 2	..	..	51 16 6	..	59 4 4	201 10 2	3370 6 3
..	..	2 1 0	13 1 0	10 4 4	526 6 0	..	..	..	..	166 17 4	9 14 10	1141 14 7
..	..	21 9 3	7 4 10	14 0 10	1713 8 0	200 0 0	..	35 6 6	38 2 6	420 6 6	108 8 6	3914 17 5
..	..	16 16 11	15 5 9	15 17 2	1135 8 0	..	..	..	65 19 2	89 18 0	22 11 9	1939 15 8½
..	..	85 5 10	173 19 4	101 8 0	5925 14 2	200 0 0	..	293 16 8	258 7 8	928 9 5	448 18 10	14315 8 11½
..	..	109 5 0	5 12 6	20 3 9	2915 16 0	45 0 0	..	42 18 0	99 19 11	472 6 4	502 16 11½	8769 17 6
2 0 0	..	1 10 0	..	1 10 9	65 0 0	..	..	..	3 10 0	6 8 8	5 12 0	175 9 2
2 0 0	..	110 15 0	5 12 6	21 14 6	2980 16 0	45 0 0	..	42 18 0	103 9 11	478 15 0	508 8 11½	8945 6 8
..	..	50 18 6	25 1 3	17 8 5	1072 7 6	30 0 0	..	32 9 0	30 18 0	401 15 6	106 5 10	3110 1 11
..	31 4 0	51 14 0	..	13 2 4	1068 10 0	100 0 0	..	17 1 0	25 12 9	278 10 9	287 5 2	3606 5 2
6 7 6	..	4 10 0	..	..	270 8 0	40 0 0	..	4 12 0	15 11 6	44 1 8	30 7 0	643 19 9
3 18 0	..	7 9 7	..	..	335 8 0	..	..	35 11 8	7 3 0	17 2 9	19 10 3	605 2 11
10 5 6	31 4 0	114 12 1	25 1 3	30 10 9	2746 13 6	170 0 0	..	89 13 8	79 5 3	741 10 8	443 8 3	7965 9 9
..	..	97 11 7½	71 4 0	25 0 0	2142 14 1	..	..	154 0 10½	3 3 6	661 6 5	132 4 0½	4809 16 7
16 7 1	..	40 18 11	13 3 4	7 10 6	2885 11 7	60 0 0	..	..	..	..	54 4 11	6479 1 8
..	..	13 3 4	..	11 10 1	1276 8 0	..	..	7 6 0	..	36 10 2	86 17 1	3187 11 2
..	..	17 8 5	7 11 3	0 10 10½	555 12 0	..	..	..	..	34 3 0	54 4 9½	1068 10 0
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1 5 6	..	53 10 0	380 10 0	..	..	..	..	..	1 3 0	454 10 11
30 2 8	..	..	..	325 10 0	3091 10 0	..	..	..	..	..	348 10 0½	4430 7 9½
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
46 9 9	..	170 7 9½	91 18 7	423 11 5½	10332 5 8	60 0 0	..	161 6 10½	3 3 6	731 19 7	677 3 10½	20429 18 1½

TABLE

Total Cost in the course of the

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Total Cost of Prison Diet.	Total Cost of Clothing for Males and Females.	Total Cost of Bedding and Straw.	Total Cost of Extra Allowances, by Order of the Surgeon.	Total Cost of Medicines.	Total Cost of Wine, Beer, and Spirits.	Total Cost of Fuel.	Total Cost of Soap.	Total Cost of Candles, Oil, and Gas.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Sussex	Lewes	County Gaol and House of Correction.	969 12 11	133 7 6	16 9 9½	30 16 4¼	160 0 0	..	134 14 0	24 12 0	25 3 2
,,	Petworth	County Gaol and House of Correction.	515 8 0¼	135 3 4¼	38 11 8¼	30 11 7	..	8 4 10	30 17 8	14 1 0	36 18 4¼
,,	Battle	County House of Correction.	7 0 11½	..	..	0 6 0	2 5 0	..	7 12 0	1 6 0	..
,,	Chichester	City Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Hastings	Town Gaol	26 12 1½	..	0 3 0	0 14 4½	..	..	10 4 2	1 0 6	0 18 0
,,	Winchelsea	,,	..	..	0 0 9	..	..	..	0 1 6	0 0 6	0 0 4
,,	Rye	,,	44 3 2	1 11 0	2 11 0	0 18 0	2 15 6	..	8 5 0	1 2 6	3 1 6
		Total—County of Sussex.	1562 17 2¼	270 1 10¼	57 16 2⅝	63 6 3¾	165 0 6	8 4 10	191 14 4	42 2 6	66 1 4¼
Warwick	Warwick	County Gaol.	1633 17 8	153 7 4	4 2 6	18 7 0	..	3 13 6	180 3 7	38 11 8	48 13 4
,,	,,	County House of Correction.	2076 11 11	290 4 8	99 14 10	35 17 11	..	..	188 16 9	54 3 2	34 16 5
,,	Coventry	City Gaol and House of Correction.	428 1 7	28 15 1	3 6 0	2 0 0	..	..	71 15 1	..	78 7 11
,,	Birmingham	Debtors' Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Warwick.	4138 11 2	472 7 1	107 0 4	56 4 11	..	3 13 6	440 15 5	92 14 10	161 17 8
Westmoreland.	Appleby	County Gaol.	103 0 2	9 11 9	1 18 8	2 5 0	..	0 10 0	33 6 1	1 12 5	3 7 3
,,	Kendal	County House of Correction.	154 15 10	31 10 0	0 19 0	6 6 8	..	..	28 2 11	3 7 7½	8 11 2½
		Total—County of Westmoreland.	257 16 0	41 1 9	2 17 8	8 11 8	..	0 10 0	61 9 0	5 0 0½	11 18 5½
Wilts	Fisherton Anger (Salisbury).	County Gaol and House of Correction.	498 15 3¼	113 4 5	24 18 10	77 14 8	..	4 7 1½	74 13 2½	9 9 0	17 13 11
,,	Devizes	County House of Correction.	1600 11 3	..	460 18 5	145 2 5	..	..	100 12 7	19 7 0	12 18 0
,,	Marlborough	County Bridewell	115 0 2	31 19 6½	3 0 0	20 10 4	..	..	14 18 5	1 19 0	1 0 0
		Total—County of Wilts.	2214 6 8¼	145 3 11½	488 17 3	243 7 5	..	4 7 1½	190 4 2½	30 15 0	31 11 11
Worcester	Worcester	County Gaol and House of Correction.	1556 19 7	153 14 6	72 12 9	39 13 5	..	6 4 5	417 16 2	94 16 0	40 18 2
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction.	230 2 9	38 12 3	10 0 7	4 3 11	..	1 2 2	41 17 5	15 9 3	11 18 5
		Total.—County of Worcester.	1787 2 4	192 6 9	82 13 4	43 17 4	..	7 6 7	459 13 7	110 5 3	52 16 7
York	York	County Gaol.	1029 12 1	112 10 0	27 15 8	37 12 2	..	..	256 3 0	..	..
,,	,,	City House of Correction.	247 8 10	70 7 4	8 13 10	8 0 0	..	..	32 14 3	5 12 0	18 1 4
,,	Northallerton	County House of Correction.	691 2 5½	46 12 6	1 10 0	54 7 6	73 4 4	9 15 0	109 0 3½	9 8 0	53 8 7
,,	Beverley	,, ,,	514 13 2	53 15 7	1 0 3	19 4 11	..	..	139 10 5	7 11 0	88 10 10
,,	Wakefield	,, ,,	4248 3 3	965 17 6	490 17 4	245 14 5	..	6 9 9	386 1 0	111 8 4	138 16 6
,,	Kingston-upon-Hull.	Town Gaol and House of Correction.	605 11 8	39 4 6	19 2 6	..	..	3 4 2	72 15 0	..	11 4 0
,,	Scarborough	Borough Gaol	41 5 11	0 16 3	3 15 0	..	..	..	10 1 0	1 8 0	3 17 8
,,	Ripon Liberty	Gaol and House of Correction.	72 0 4	12 2 6	11 4 5	7 13 10	0 15 10	..	17 3 11	..	3 9 4
,,	Ripon	Debtors' Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Richmond	Borough Gaol	5 4 6	..	..	..	..	..	0 12 0	..	..
,,	Doncaster	Town Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Beverley	,, ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Halifax	Debtors' Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Knaresborough	Borough Debtors' Gaol.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Knaresborough Castle.	Liberty Debtors' Gaol.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Eccleshall	,, ,, ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of York	7455 2 2¼	1301 6 2	563 19 0	372 12 10	74 0 2	19 8 11	1024 0 10½	135 7 4	317 8 3
		Grand Total	130035 12 10½	20596 19 10½	5841 0 10¾	3912 16 3¼	2065 1 1¾	670 7 0½	17341 5 2½	3452 6 0	7982 7 0

RETURNS, 1847—*continued.*

No. 25.

Year under the following Heads:—

Total Cost of Washing.	Total Cost of Cooking.	Total Cost of Stationery, Printing, and Books.	Total Cost of Furniture.	Total Cost of Rent, Rates, and Taxes.	Total Cost of Officers' Salaries.	Total Cost of Pensions to Retired Officers.	Total Cost of the Support of Prisoners removed under Contract to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons.	Total Cost of Removal of Prisoners to and from their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons.	Total Cost of Removing Transported Convicts.	Total Cost of Repairs Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison.	Total Cost of Sundries not enumerated.	Grand Total.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
..	..	62 3 9	..	4 6 4	1602 2 0	220 12 0	..	8 2 0	33 5 11	176 14 2	79 19 1¼	3682 1 0
5 4 2¾	..	21 12 5	7 1 2½	12 8 1½	1002 17 1	11 14 0	..	77 12 2½	16 17 4	112 2 8	57 8 9	2134 14 6½
..	..	0 5 6	..	5 0 3	105 6 0	..	..	..	..	17 0 0	3 9 7½	149 11 4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
0 18 4	..	0 2 0	..	2 10 0	67 12 0	30 0 0	172 5 6	7 11 0	..	0 15 6	2 1 9	323 8 3
0 1 6	..	..	..	..	25 0 0	..	..	..	..	0 18 9	..	26 3 4
2 8 0	..	3 3 6	..	..	52 0 0	..	6 12 0	..	..	12 13 0	1 4 6	142 8 8
8 12 0¾	..	87 7 2	7 1 2½	24 4 8½	2854 17 1	262 6 0	178 17 6	93 5 2½	50 3 3	320 4 1	144 3 8¾	6458 7 1½
..	..	74 5 5	..	37 18 7	1416 0 0	36 8 0	..	..	121 18 4	667 10 10	136 17 9	4571 15 6
..	..	43 18 9	..	..	1231 16 0	95 10 0	..	..	..	179 11 2	214 12 11	4545 11 6
..	..	31 3 4	..	59 6 5	710 0 0	..	..	34 15 6	41 1 4	340 3 10	48 3 5	1876 19 6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	149 7 6	..	97 5 0	3357 16 0	131 18 0	..	34 15 6	162 19 8	1187 5 10	399 14 1	10994 6 6
0 14 9	..	5 13 2	..	..	214 5 0	..	..	1 16 0	13 6 0	37 14 6	8 9 0	437 9 9
0 12 7	..	10 3 5	..	0 1 0	184 19 6	..	..	5 14 0	21 6 6	30 15 5	27 1 2½	514 6 4½
1 7 4	..	15 16 7	..	0 1 0	399 4 6	..	..	7 10 0	34 12 0	68 9 11	35 10 2½	951 16 1½
21 7 6½	..	16 12 5	..	24 18 6½	729 0 0	..	..	49 9 5	65 2 9½	484 1 9½	104 1 4½	2315 10 3½
..	..	41 5 1	..	14 13 4	933 0 0	..	..	106 6 6	..	164 7 1	323 4 0	3922 5 8
17 8 0	..	2 7 0	6 9 10½	5 16 8	218 9 0	..	..	38 14 6	..	81 6 0½	35 3 10½	594 2 5
38 15 6½	..	60 4 6	6 9 10½	45 8 6½	1880 9 0	..	..	194 10 5	65 2 9½	729 14 11	462 9 3	6831 18 4½
4 0 7	..	117 14 4	7 16 9	24 2 9	2145 15 0	162 10 0	..	32 10 0	52 0 10	1114 6 5	480 8 6	6524 0 2
0 14 7	..	17 10 6	9 11 6	20 6 2½	478 16 0	26 0 0	..	..	48 15 4½	45 0 3	18 19 0½	1019 0 2½
4 15 2	..	135 4 10	17 8 3	44 8 11½	2624 11 0	188 10 0	..	32 10 0	100 16 2½	1159 6 8	499 7 6½	7543 0 4½
..	..	57 17 0	..	20 4 6	1979 8 0	..	..	124 6 7	302 9 10	394 18 10	216 3 3	4559 0 11
1 12 2	..	5 19 6	12 4 1	17 1 4	352 4 0	..	..	..	6 0 4	67 0 2	8 2 0	861 1 2
..	..	9 9 3	..	8 0 1¼	1152 0 9½	..	..	..	2 8 1	42 19 11½	43 13 4	2307 0 2
..	..	29 7 9	..	11 18 0	1092 4 4	..	..	..	41 12 6	319 5 7	81 18 10	2400 13 2
..	..	235 12 0	..	18 14 11	4324 11 3	..	..	317 16 3	..	21811 8 3¾	473 12 0	33775 2 9¾
..	..	11 7 4	..	..	745 10 0	10 0 0	..	12 8 6	20 14 6	260 4 11	226 16 4	2038 3 5
..	..	..	..	..	80 0 0	..	..	..	..	2 6 8	2 14 0	146 4 6
..	..	1 18 11	2 18 9	17 12 2	102 19 0	..	..	..	..	25 0 5	10 17 9	285 17 2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
0 19 3	..	0 0 8	..	..	17 0 0	..	10 17 3	5 4 0	..	0 12 6	1 8 4	41 18 6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	100 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	100 0 0
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 11 5	..	351 12 5	15 2 10	93 11 0¼	9945 17 4½	10 0 0	10 17 3	459 15 4	373 5 3	22923 17 4¼	1065 5 10	46515 1 9¾
1916 16 7½	530 3 3	5090 7 10¾	2360 10 2½	2745 7 9½	172717 2 2½	5175 11 2	569 17 9	3605 16 11	5026 9 5	60444 17 5¾	28188 14 4¼	480269 11 4½

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	TABLE No. 26. Cost per Annum under the following Heads: Prison Diet per Head per Annum.	Prison Clothing and Bedding per Head per Annum.	TABLE Receipts in the course of the Profits arising from Productive Labour done in the Prison.	Amount received for Subsistence of Military Prisoners.	Amount received for Support of Prisoners under Contract.	Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate.	Amount received for the Support of Vagrants.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Anglesey. .	Beaumaris . .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	10 8 0	1 8 0	30 0 0	..	..	6 5 0	..
Bedford . .	Bedford . .	County Gaol	7 1 0½	0 12 1½	..	3 5 6	63 0 2	6 11 6	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction .	8 0 0	3 5 0	..	..	68 0 2½	2 5 6	..
		Total—County of Bedford .	..	..	..	3 5 6	131 0 4½	8 17 0	..
Berks. . .	Reading . .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	8 10 1½	2 2 9¼	18 5 6	4 4 0	1080 10 9¼	14 9 6	..
,,	Abingdon . .	County House of Correction .	5 1 1¼	0 16 2¼	0 18 6	0 5 6	179 3 8¼	2 5 0	..
,	Newbury . .	Borough Gaol	9 14 1¼	2 1 5½	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Windsor . .	,, ...	..	..	..	0 10 6	..	..	..
		Total—County of Berks .	..	..	19 4 0	5 0 0	1259 14 5½	16 14 6	..
Brecon . .	Brecknock . .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	6 12 2	0 3 8	..	1 7 0	..	..	..
Bucks. . .	Aylesbury . .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	8 2 1	2 19 1	61 19 3	..	..	123 5 3	..
,,	Buckingham .	Borough Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	10 0 0	..
		Total—County of Bucks .	..	..	61 19 3	..	..	133 5 3	..
Cambridge .	Cambridge . .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	10 4 9	1 17 11	8 11 0	..	663 9 3	13 6 0	..
,,	,,	Town Gaol and House of Correction.	8 0 4	1 11 7	15 0 0	20 17 6	..	8 17 10	..
,,	Wisbeach . .	House of Correction . . .	9 12 6	2 11 6¾	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Ely	,, ,, . . .	7 8 6	1 1 4	..	1 1 6	..	21 8 3	..
		Total—County of Cambridge.	..	..	23 11 0	21 19 0	663 9 3	43 12 1	..
Cardigan. .	Cardigan . .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	8 14 10	1 16 11	..	2 5 0	..	0 10 0	..
,,	Aberystwith .	Town Gaol	6 16 10½	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Cardigan	..	..	..	2 5 0	..	0 10 0	..
Carmarthen .	Carmarthen .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	12 3 4	0 14 1	3 11 9	4 4 6	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Carmarthen.	..	..	3 11 9	4 4 6	..	..	..
Carnarvon .	Carnarvon . .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	15 4 2	1 1 10¼	297 2 11½	..	..	..	..
Chester . .	Chester . . .	County Gaol	8 12 8¾	2 10 11¾	63 19 2	18 15 0	..	..	..
,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction.	10 0 0	0 14 0	143 2 5	0 8 6	..	113 8 3	10 1 9
,,	Knutsford . .	House of Correction . . .	8 4 1¼	0 16 2¾	297 12 9	2 16 9	..	23 11 5	..
		Total—County of Chester .	..	..	504 14 4	22 0 3	..	136 19 8	10 1 9
Cornwall. .	Bodmin . . .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	9 5 11	0 6 5	..	0 7 6	78 2 0	..	..
,,	Falmouth . .	Town Gaol	4 6 8	..	..	1 9 0	..	..	..
,,	Penzance . .	Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	7 12 1	1 6 7	..	0 2 6	..	..	..
,,	Saltash . . .	Borough Gaol	9 2 6	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Helstone . .	,, ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Cornwall	..	..	..	1 19 0	78 2 0	..	..

ETURNS, 1847—*continued.*

o. 27. ar under the following Heads:—					TABLE No. 28. Total Expenses of Prison in the course of the Year.					TABLE No. 29.	
Amount received from Exchequer for the Removal of ansports.	Amount received from Exchequer for the Subsistence of Transports.	Amount received for the Subsistence of Revenue Prisoners.	Other Receipts.	Total.	Total Expense of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions.	Total Receipts of Prison for the Year.	Total Expense of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, Additions, and Receipts.	Total Amount of Repairs, Alterations, and Additions for the Year.	Total Expense of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations and Additions, and excluding Receipts	Total Expense of each Prisoner per Day.	Total Expense of each Prisoner per Annum.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d	£. s. d.
..	..	..	..	36 5 0	312 9 10½	36 5 0	276 4 10½	6 0 0	282 4 10½	0 9¾	14 16 6¾
1 17 7	..	..	..	87 14 9	896 7 8	87 14 9	808 12 11	38 11 6	847 4 5	1 6	27 7 6
..	..	..	..	70 5 8½	965 6 10¾	70 5 8½	895 1 2¼	30 12 1½	925 13 3¾	1 3¼	23 3 10¼
4 17 7	..	..	..	158 0 5½	1861 14 6¾	158 0 5½	1703 14 1¼	69 3 7½	1772 17 8¾	..	..
..	..	..	5 11 0	1123 0 9¼	4324 5 10	1123 0 9¼	3201 5 0¾	449 17 7	3651 2 7¾	1 4¾	25 9 5¾
..	..	..	..	182 12 8¼	757 19 10½	182 12 8½	575 7 2¼	12 15 9	588 2 11½	1 6½	28 2 8½
..	..	..	..	..	41 18 4	..	41 18 4	..	41 18 4	..	..
..	..	..	..	0 10 6	261 13 2½	0 10 6	261 2 8½	29 10 11	290 13 7½	1 7½	29 13 1½
..	..	..	5 11 0	1306 3 11½	5385 17 3	1306 3 11½	4079 13 3½	492 4 3	4571 17 6½	..	..
8 12 6	..	..	..	19 19 6	729 9 0½	19 19 6	709 9 6½	39 14 5½	749 4 0	2 4¼	42 19 3¼
2 4 6	..	..	..	197 9 0	4390 10 0	197 9 0	4193 1 0	238 3 6	4431 4 6	1 6¾	28 10 3¾
..	..	..	..	10 0 0	40 18 3	10 0 0	30 18 3	2 3 2	33 1 5	..	..
2 4 6	..	..	..	207 9 0	4431 8 3	207 9 0	4223 19 3	240 6 8	4464 5 11	..	..
7 17 8½	..	..	..	698 3 11½	1693 0 1¾	698 3 11½	994 16 2¼	85 10 4¾	1080 6 6½	1 1½	20 10 7½
9 9 6	..	..	..	54 4 10	877 12 2	54 4 10	823 7 4	81 6 6	904 13 10	1 7	28 17 11
4 6	..	..	..	6 4 6	789 8 0	6 4 6	783 3 6	25 18 10	809 2 4	1 8¼	30 15 11¼
19 10	..	..	..	101 9 7	558 19 3	101 9 7	457 9 8	..	457 9 8	1 5½	26 12 3½
11 6½	..	..	..	860 2 10½	3918 19 6¾	860 2 10½	3058 16 8¼	192 15 8¾	3251 12 4½	..	..
6 0	..	1 10 6	..	17 11 6	385 8 0¼	17 11 6	367 16 6¼	29 8 6½	397 5 0¾	1 3	22 16 3
..	..	..	..	..	27 7 0	..	27 7 0	..	27 7 0	..	..
6 0	..	1 10 6	..	17 11 6	412 15 0½	17 11 6	395 3 6¼	29 8 6½	424 12 0¾	..	..
..	..	..	..	7 16 3	834 6 5½	7 16 3	826 10 2½	7 13 10	834 4 0½	2 1	38 0 5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	7 16 3	834 6 5½	7 16 3	826 10 2½	7 13 10	834 4 0½	..	..
..	..	3 16 6	..	300 19 5½	997 2 10¼	300 19 5½	696 3 4¾	..	696 3 4¾	1 1¾	20 18 2¾
0 0	..	..	134 19 0	312 13 2	3912 15 4	312 13 2	3600 2 2	1796 13 10	5396 16 0	2 9½	50 18 11½
10 0	..	..	..	289 10 11	1162 16 3	289 10 11	873 5 4	1124 14 4	1997 19 8	2 3¾	42 4 0¾
18 0	..	9 17 0	46 8 7	565 4 6	5544 15 1	565 4 6	4979 10 7	3134 0 5	8113 11 0	1 1½	20 10 7½
8 0	..	9 17 0	181 7 7	1167 8 7	10620 6 8	1167 8 7	9452 18 1	6055 8 7	15508 6 8	..	..
14 0	9 0 1	..	0 7 2	225 10 9	3598 19 7	225 10 9	3373 8 10	222 11 2¾	3596 0 0¾	1 2¼	21 13 6¼
..	..	13 8 6	..	14 17 6	107 8 3	14 17 6	92 10 9	..	92 10 9	..	..
..	..	..	..	0 2 6	124 14 9	0 2 6	124 12 3	45 9 9	170 2 0	2 9¼	50 11 4¼
..	..	..	..	..	16 9 6½	..	16 9 6½	..	16 9 6½	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	14 11 8½	..	14 11 8½	10 12 2	25 3 10½	..	..
14 0	9 0 1	13 8 6	0 7 2	240 10 9	3862 3 10	240 10 9	3621 13 1	278 13 1¾	3900 6 2¾	..	..

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	TABLE No. 26. Cost per Annum under the following Heads: Prison Diet per Head per Annum.	Prison Clothing and Bedding per Head per Annum.	TABLE Receipts in the course of the Profits arising from Productive Labour done in the Prison.	Amount received for Subsistence of Military Prisoners.	Amount received for Support of Prisoners under Contract.	Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate.	Amount received fo the Support of Vagrants.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Cumberland .	Carlisle . . .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	7 16 0	1 16 0	20 0 0	..	..	..	..
,,	Whitehaven .	County House of Correction .	9 2 6	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Cockermouth .	Borough Gaol and Lock-up-House.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Cumberland	..	..	20 0 0	..	..	..	..
Denbigh . .	Ruthin . . .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	5 12 6	0 14 0	..	..	..	..	..
Derby . .	Derby . . .	,, ,,	9 6 2	1 17 3¼	46 15 7	1 15 6	1162 9 7	..	..
Devon . .	Exeter . . .	County Gaol	6 9 0½	1 13 7¾	..	1 3 0	..	..	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction .	6 19 6¾	1 14 10¾	..	0 11 0	107 4 0	..	..
,,	,,	County Debtors' Gaol . .	9 2 6	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction.	4 19 8	0 11 6	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Plymouth . .	Borough Gaol	5 2 4½	0 1 5½	..	3 2 0	..	79 6 4	..
,,	Barnstaple . .	,, ,, ...	..	..	4 18 3	..	..	..	..
,,	Tiverton . .	,, ,, ...	12 3 3	0 5 0¼	..	0 12 6	..	22 15 0	..
,,	Bideford . .	,, ,, ...	6 10 0	..	0 15 0	..	..	..	..
,,	Bradnench . .	,, ,, ...	9 2 6	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Dartmouth . .	,, ,, ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Plympton Earle	Borough Gaol and Lock-up-House.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Devon	..	..	5 13 3	5 8 6	107 4 0	102 1 4	..
Dorset . .	Dorchester . .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	8 17 9¾	3 2 11¾	33 7 6	1 12 6	54 14 7	..	..
,,	Poole . . .	Town Gaol	11 14 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Dorset	..	..	33 7 6	1 12 6	54 14 7	..	..
Durham . .	Durham. . .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	10 5 0	2 6 9	303 6 10	3 10 0	..	20 5 6	..
Essex . .	Chelmsford .	,, ,,	10 18 9	1 14 2	..	..	16 12 6½	..	..
,,	Springfield . .	,, ,,	8 0 10	1 15 5	..	0 10 6	265 1 6	..	..
,,	Colchester . .	County House of Correction .	8 5 0	1 8 0	..	0 12 0	165 1 8	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol	11 15 9	..	..	..	..	41 1 6	..
,,	Ilford . . .	County House of Correction .	8 5 0¼	3 0 4	..	7 11 6	26 1 4	..	..
,,	Harwich. . .	Borough Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Maldon . . .	,, ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Romford . .	Gaol for the Liberty of Havering	9 5 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Essex	..	..	..	8 14 0	472 17 0½	41 1 6	..
Flint . . .	Flint. . . .	County Gaol and House of Correction	8 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glamorgan .	Cardiff . . .	,, ,,	8 13 3	1 4 6¾	..	3 18 0	..	21 4 2	..
,,	,,	Borough Debtors' Gaol . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Swansea . .	County House of Correction .	10 1 7	3 1 4½	..	2 3 0	..	..	0 13 0
		Total—County of Glamorgan	..	..	..	6 1 0	..	21 4 2	0 13 0

RETURNS, 1847—*continued.*

No. 27. Year under the following Heads:—					TABLE No. 28. Total Expenses of Prison in the course of the Year.					TABLE No. 29.	
Amount received from Exchequer for the Removal of Transports.	Amount received from Exchequer for the Subsistence of Transports.	Amount received for the Subsistence of Revenue Prisoners.	Other Receipts.	Total.	Total Expense of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions.	Total Receipts of Prison for the Year.	Total Expense of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, Additions, and Receipts.	Total Amount of Repairs, Alterations, and Additions for the Year.	Total Expense of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts.	Total Expense of each Prisoner per Day.	Total Expense of each Prisoner per Annum.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.
54 0 0	..	..	..	74 0 0	2171 6 10	74 0 0	2097 6 10	132 9 11	2229 16 9	0 10¾	16 6 11¾
..	..	..	..	..	78 12 1½	..	78 12 1½	5 11 4	84 3 5½	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	59 4 3	..	59 4 3	..	59 4 3	..	..
54 0 0	..	..	..	74 0 0	2309 3 2½	74 0 0	2235 3 2½	138 1 3	2373 4 5½	..	..
27 2 6	1 3 10	..	..	28 6 4	502 2 7	28 6 4	473 16 3	..	473 16 3	0 10¼	15 11 9¼
45 11 0	..	..	306 19 9¾	1563 11 5¾	4823 19 7½	1563 11 5¾	3260 8 1¾	439 3 7	3699 11 8¾	1 2¼	21 13 6¼
172 15 0	7 12 10	13 6 3	..	194 17 1	2509 11 5¼	194 17 1	2314 14 4¼	327 19 9¼	2642 14 1½	1 6	27 7 6
..	..	12 13 6	..	120 8 6	2933 4 5½	120 8 6	2812 15 9½	138 10 7	2951 6 4½	1 0¾	19 7 9¾
..	..	..	..	..	125 0 0	..	125 0 0	..	125 0 0	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	534 10 0	..	534 10 0	25 14 7	560 4 7	0 8¼	12 10 11¼
42 11 0	10 0 0	..	..	134 19 4	579 1 10	134 19 4	445 2 6	15 0 0	459 2 6	1 6¼	27 15 1¼
..	..	..	..	4 18 3	102 8 5¾	4 18 3	97 10 2¾	6 3 0	103 13 2¾	..	..
5 12 4	..	..	..	28 19 10	267 19 7½	28 19 10	238 19 9½	0 16 1	239 15 10½	1 6¼	27 15 1¼
..	..	..	..	0 15 0	67 8 4	0 15 0	66 13 4	1 10 0	68 3 4	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	20 8 10	..	20 8 10	0 7 0	20 15 10	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	73 5 2½	..	73 5 2½	5 18 11	79 4 1½	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	2 9 0	..	2 9 0	..	2 9 0	..	..
220 18 4	17 12 10	25 19 9	..	484 18 0	7215 7 0½	484 18 0	6730 9 0½	521 19 11¼	7252 8 11¾	..	..
60 12 7	12 15 9	4 9 0	54 11 0	222 2 11	3507 13 0¾	222 2 11	3285 10 1¾	..	3285 10 1¾	1 4	24 6 8
..	..	..	..	..	119 6 0	..	119 6 0	6 1 0	125 7 0	2 3¾	42 4 0¾
60 12 7	12 15 9	4 9 0	54 11 0	222 2 11	3626 19 0¾	222 2 11	3404 16 1¾	6 1 0	3410 17 1¾	..	..
40 7 5	733 9 10¼	10 5 6	..	1111 5 1¼	4485 8 10	1111 5 1¼	3374 3 8¾	563 17 1	3938 0 9¾	1 1¾	20 18 0¾
..	..	..	2 8 0	19 0 6½	781 5 5	19 0 6½	762 4 10½	80 1 2	842 6 0½	1 11¾	36 2 4¾
33 11 6	..	..	25 13 6	324 17 0	3797 11 4	324 17 0	3472 14 4	125 19 1	3598 13 5	1 5½	26 12 3½
..	..	..	..	165 13 8	1212 14 8	165 13 8	1047 1 0	111 7 3	1158 8 3	1 4¼	24 14 3¼
..	..	..	1 5 0	42 6 6	264 8 7	42 6 6	222 2 1	..	221 2 1	..	..
..	..	..	..	33 12 10	1584 15 7	33 12 10	1551 2 9	126 6 4	1677 9 1	1 9	31 18 9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	47 13 6	..	47 13 6	..	47 13 6	1 10	33 9 2
..	..	..	..	..	122 1 9	..	122 1 9	4 3 0	126 4 9	..	..
33 11 6	..	..	29 6 6	585 10 6½	7810 10 10	585 10 6½	7225 0 3½	447 16 10	7672 17 1½	..	..
13 1 5	..	..	..	13 1 5	486 9 2½	13 1 5	473 7 9½	6 14 4	480 2 1½	1 5¾	26 19 10¾
25 14 1	..	..	..	50 16 3	1531 9 9¾	50 16 3	1480 13 6¾	22 8 10	1503 2 4¾	1 5	25 17 1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25 19 6	..	..	..	28 15 6	1072 2 7	28 15 6	1043 7 1	29 19 1½	1073 6 2½	1 10	33 9 2
51 13 7	..	..	..	79 11 9	2603 12 4¾	79 11 9	2524 0 7¾	52 7 11½	2576 8 7¼	..	..

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	TABLE No. 26. Cost per Annum under the following Heads: Prison Diet per Head per Annum.	Prison Clothing and Bedding per Head per Annum.	TABLE Receipts in the course of the Profits arising from Productive Labour done in the Prison.	Amount received for Subsistence of Military Prisoners.	Amount received for Support of Prisoners under Contract.	Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate.	Amount received for the Support of Vagrants.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Gloucester	Gloucester	County Gaol and Penitentiary	8 17 8	2 0 0	75 8 1	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction.	6 16 10½	0 15 0	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Bridewell & Police Station	4 11 3	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Horseley	County House of Correction	8 14 10½	0 8 4	4 8 7	0 9 6	..	0 18 5	..
,,	Northleach	,, ,,	9 8 7½	0 18 6¾	16 5 7½	..	..	..	..
,,	Little Dean	,, ,,	5 8 0	0 6 7	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Lawford's Gate	,, ,,	7 3 3½	3 14 1½	1 17 6	0 15 6	..	..	..
,,	Tewkesbury	Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	8 7 3	..	..	..	..	0 12 6	0 3 6
		Total—County of Gloucester	..	..	97 19 9½	1 5 0	..	1 10 11	0 3 6
Hants	Winchester	County Gaol	7 8 3¾	1 5 7	..	24 13 0	289 8 2½	..	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction	8 7 3½	0 11 5	254 11 6	..	276 10 0	..	..
,,	Gosport	,, ,,	5 11 10	0 10 8	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Portsmouth	Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	..	..	14 12 3	5 16 0	..	..	..
,,	Southampton	Town Gaol and House of Correction.	7 10 8	0 7 2¾	5 2 6	1 4 6	..	6 10 0	..
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	9 2 6	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Newport (Isle of Wight).	County Gaol and House of Correction.	9 10 1¼	2 12 6	..	7 14 6	..	..	0 5 4
,,	Parkhurst (Isle of Wight).	Juvenile Prison	8 1 2½	1 8 8	532 5 0½	..	..	..	..
,,	Andover	Borough Gaol	9 2 6	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Hants	..	..	806 11 3½	39 8 0	565 18 2½	6 10 0	0 5 4
Hereford	Hereford	County Gaol and House of Correction.	10 2 7¾	1 8 2¾	..	0 15 0	..	4 0 0	..
,,	,,	City Gaol	9 10 1¼	1 11 6	37 6 3	1 1 0	..	3 0 0	0 17 4½
		Total—County of Hereford	..	..	37 6 3	1 16 0	..	7 0 0	0 17 4½
Herts	Hertford	County Gaol and House of Correction.	9 14 0	1 0 7½	86 14 3	2 3 0	4 8 6	5 2 0	..
,,	St. Alban's	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Herts	..	..	86 14 3	2 3 0	4 8 6	5 2 0	..
Huntingdon	Huntingdon	County Gaol and House of Correction.	8 18 8½	1 6 7½	..	..	..	..	..
Kent	Maidstone	County Gaol and House of Correction.	7 4 2¾	1 1 11½	261 10 1	73 18 0	785 17 6	..	1 0 9
,,	Canterbury (St. Augustine's).	,, ,,	5 19 9½	1 5 8½	0 1 2	2 9 6	46 0 1	..	..
,,	Canterbury	City Gaol	8 17 8	0 6 6	8 5 0	2 11 0	..	..	..
,,	,,	City House of Correction	9 2 6	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Deal	Town Gaol	9 2 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Dover	,,	8 1 2	0 1 2	11 15 9	0 11 0	18 13 0	2 1 0	..
,,	Dover Castle	Debtors' Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Sandwich	Town Gaol and House of Correction.	..	..	..	..	29 17 0	1 1 10	..
,,	Folkstone	Town Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Romney Marsh	,,	9 2 6	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Faversham	,,	9 2 6	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Hythe	,,	9 2 6	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tenterden	,,	15 19 4½	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Kent	..	..	281 12 0	79 9 6	880 7 7	3 2 10	1 0 9

RETURNS, 1847—*continued*.

No. 27. Year under the following Heads:—					TABLE No. 28. Total Expenses of Prison in the course of the Year.					TABLE No. 29.	
Amount received from Exchequer for the Removal of Transports.	Amount received from Exchequer for the Subsistence of Transports.	Amount received for the Subsistence of Revenue Prisoners.	Other Receipts.	Total.	Total Expense of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions.	Total Receipts of Prison for the Year.	Total Expense of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, Additions, and Receipts.	Total Amount of Repairs, Alterations, and Additions for the Year.	Total Expense of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts.	Total Expense of each Prisoner per Day.	Total Expense of each Prisoner per Annum.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
..	..	..	8 0 6	83 8 7	4724 19 0	83 8 7	4641 10 5	141 3 3¾	4782 13 8¾	1 5	25 17 1
5 0 0	..	..	..	5 0 0	459 8 9	5 0 0	454 8 9	12 2 6	466 11 3	0 10½	15 19 4½
..	..	..	..	..	134 1 7	..	134 1 7	22 2 7	156 4 2	1 10	33 9 2
..	..	..	..	5 16 6	837 9 4½	5 16 6	831 12 10½	9 4 5½	840 17 4	1 9½	32 12 11½
..	..	..	3 0 6	19 6 1½	1042 6 5½	19 6 1½	1023 0 4	27 12 7	1050 12 11	1 4	24 6 8
..	..	..	..	..	623 19 10¼	..	623 19 10¼	21 7 4½	645 7 2¾	2 8½	49 8 6½
..	..	..	..	2 13 0	776 4 8½	2 13 0	773 11 8½	51 17 9	825 9 5½	1 8	30 8 4
3 16 0	..	..	..	4 12 0	116 3 8	4 12 0	111 11 8	7 19 0	119 10 8	1 8	30 8 4
8 16 0	..	..	11 1 0	120 16 2½	8714 13 4¾	120 16 2½	8593 17 2¼	293 9 6¾	8887 6 9	..	..
29 14 2	..	0 16 0	471 3 11	815 15 3½	1538 15 3½	815 15 3½	723 0 0	31 5 2	754 5 2	1 3	22 16 3
..	..	..	1202 15 9¼	1733 17 3¼	2460 16 4	1733 17 3¼	726 19 0¾	30 0 8	756 19 8¾	1 3	22 16 3
..	..	..	0 8 0	0 8 0	523 14 0	0 8 0	523 6 0	15 4 5	538 10 5	1 3	22 16 3
8 10 0	..	8 16 0	..	37 14 3	1176 11 3	37 14 3	1138 17 0	66 9 2	1205 6 2	..	..
4 0 0	12 10 6	..	..	29 7 6	690 10 0	29 7 6	661 2 6	50 10 6	711 13 0	1 0	18 5 0
..	..	..	..	..	47 13 8	..	47 13 8	8 8 9	56 2 5	..	..
12 1 2	..	..	120 14 9¾	140 15 9¾	794 2 5¾	140 15 9¾	653 6 8	38 9 7	691 16 3	..	..
..	..	..	732 1 1¾	1264 6 2¼	13867 10 7½	1264 6 2¼	12603 4 5¼	1041 14 2	13644 18 7¼	1 2	21 2 8
..	..	..	..	..	58 0 4	..	58 0 4	2 0 0	60 0 4	..	..
54 5 4	12 10 6	9 12 0	2526 15 7¾	4022 4 3¾	21157 13 11¾	4022 4 3¾	17135 9 8	1284 2 5	18419 12 1	..	..
22 10 7	3 18 0	..	26 9 8½	57 13 3½	2389 18 2	57 13 3½	2332 4 10½	226 1 6	2558 6 4½	1 9½	32 12 11½
17 13 6	3 3 0	..	..	63 1 1½	466 13 10½	63 1 1½	403 12 9	37 9 10	441 2 7	1 5¼	26 4 8¼
40 4 1	7 1 0	..	26 9 8½	120 14 5	2856 12 0½	120 14 5	2735 17 7½	263 11 4	2999 8 11½	..	..
12 10 10	7 9 3	..	1 0 4	119 8 2	2571 5 11	119 8 2	2451 17 9	461 13 8	2913 11 5	1 11¼	35 7 2¼
3 17 0	..	..	..	3 17 0	1306 4 11	3 17 0	1302 7 11	98 19 3	1401 7 2	..	..
16 7 10	7 9 3	..	1 0 4	123 5 2	3877 10 10	123 5 2	3754 5 8	560 12 11	4314 18 7	..	..
27 19 0	..	..	..	27 19 0	1141 18 6	27 19 0	1113 19 6	89 3 0	1203 2 6	1 7½	29 13 1½
26 6 7	12 5 6	15 3 0	153 6 11	1329 8 4	6291 3 8	1329 8 4	4961 15 4	332 0 11	5293 16 3	0 9¾	14 16 6¾
11 10 3	..	..	46 9 7	106 10 7	1297 19 3	106 10 7	1191 8 8	54 7 0	1245 15 8	1 7½	29 13 1½
..	..	..	0 10 3	11 6 3	403 15 0	11 6 3	392 8 9	16 0 4	408 9 1	1 10¼	33 16 9¼
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	69 17 1	..	69 17 1	..	69 17 1	..	..
9 19 6	..	12 9 0	0 4 10	55 14 1	636 12 0	55 14 1	580 17 11	2 9 0	583 6 11	1 4½	25 1 10½
..	..	..	..	..	40 0 0	..	40 0 0	..	40 0 0	..	..
3 7 6	93 18 3¾	1 9 6	1 5 6	130 19 7¾	529 5 7	130 19 7¾	398 5 11¼	145 0 6	543 6 5¼	2 5	44 2 1
..	..	..	..	..	37 14 3	..	37 14 3	..	37 14 3	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	61 2 6	..	61 2 6	2 8 6	63 11 0	1 6	27 7 6
..	..	..	..	..	38 10 3	..	38 10 3	9 19 3½	48 9 6½	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	8 6 2	..	8 6 2	..	8 6 2	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	48 17 6	..	48 17 6	3 15 11	52 13 5	1 8½	31 3 6½
51 3 10	106 3 9¾	29 1 6	201 17 1	1633 18 10¾	9463 3 3	1633 18 10¾	7829 4 4¼	566 1 5½	8395 5 9¾	..	..

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	TABLE No. 26. Cost per Annum under the following Heads: Prison Diet per Head per Annum.	Prison Clothing and Bedding per Head per Annum.	TABLE Receipts in the course of the Profits arising from Productive Labour done in the Prison.	Amount received for Subsistence of Military Prisoners.	Amount received for Support of Prisoners under Contract.	Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate.	Amount received for the Support of Vagrants.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Lancaster	Lancaster	County Gaol	9 5 6½	1 6 4¼	63 3 11	0 13 6	1017 3 7	..	..
,,	Preston	County House of Correction	7 3 5¼	3 0 0	186 2 1	5 1 6	329 8 5	..	..
,,	Kirkdale	,, ,,	6 16 10	2 2 3	160 11 8	1 17 6	207 13 3	..	0 7 0
,,	Liverpool	Borough Gaol	6 3 6	2 0 1	921 9 6	12 8 6	..	..	24 18 6½
,,	Salford	County House of Correction	5 12 10½	0 15 7½	640 3 0	93 4 4	5741 11 8	..	5 3 7
		Total—County of Lancaster.	..	..	1971 10 2	113 5 4	7295 16 11	..	30 9 1½
Leicester	Leicester	County Gaol and House of Correction.	6 17 11	0 11 5½	92 10 4¾	..	..	12 10 7	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	9 6 4	3 17 0	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Leicester.	..	..	92 10 4¾	..	..	12 10 7	..
Lincoln	Lincoln	County Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol	9 2 0	..	0 16 8	..	..	2 6 6	..
,,	Louth	County House of Correction	6 9 3¼	1 2 9¾	..	0 13 0	..	..	..
,,	Spilsby	,, ,,	6 16 6	1 7 10	..	0 17 0	..	..	..
,,	Kirton	County Bridewell	9 2 6	0 4 0¼	38 3 10	..	..	..	..
,,	Falkingham	County House of Correction	10 1 6	1 10 0	..	0 12 6	..	11 0 0	..
,,	Spalding	,, ,,	6 13 9	0 7 0	38 12 8	..	..	17 9 0	..
,,	Boston	Borough Gaol and County House of Correction.	8 18 9	0 4 4½	..	0 10 0	..	4 12 6	..
,,	Grantham	,, ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Stamford	,, ,,	9 16 1¼	0 2 2¼	..	0 7 6	..	..	..
,,	Great Grimsby	Borough Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Lincoln	..	..	77 13 2	3 0 0	..	35 8 0	..
Merioneth	Dolgelly	County Gaol and House of Correction.	9 2 6	0 10 4	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bala	Town Gaol	7 16 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Merioneth.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middlesex	Clerkenwell	County Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Coldbath-fields	County House of Correction	8 5 3	1 7 1	4453 15 8	8 19 6	23 16 0	..	1 13 8
,,	Newgate	City and County Gaol	5 17 0	0 2 8	..	..	351 19 0	..	..
,,	Giltspur-street	City Gaol and House of Correction.	8 10 4	2 18 0	46 1 3	1 0 6	..	..	..
,,	Whitecross-street	City Debtors' Gaol	10 12 8	0 5 1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bridge-street	City Bridewell	5 14 10	1 17 0	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tothill-fields	City Gaol and House of Correction.	7 18 2	1 19 4	1922 11 0	27 1 0	..	..	9 15 0
,,	Millbank	Millbank Prison	9 5 0¾	2 8 8¼	4298 2 3¾	..	..	..	..
,,	Pentonville	Pentonville Prison	..	..	1143 12 6	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Middlesex.	..	..	11864 2 8¾	37 1 0	375 15 0	..	11 8 8
Monmouth	Monmouth	County Gaol and House of Correction.	10 18 3	1 4 8	..	2 5 6	..	..	..
,,	Usk	County House of Correction	9 9 7	1 10 4	6 6 6	3 3 0	..	..	..
		Total—County of Monmouth	..	..	6 6 6	5 8 6	..	..	..
Montgomery	Montgomery	County Gaol and House of Correction.	10 17 9	0 2 6	..	..	..	..	..

RETURNS, 1847—*continued.*

No. 27. Year under the following Heads:—					TABLE No. 28. Total Expenses of Prison in the course of the Year.					TABLE No. 29.	
Amount received from Exchequer for the Removal of Transports.	Amount received from Exchequer for the Subsistence of Transports.	Amount received for the Subsistence of Revenue Prisoners.	Other Receipts.	Total.	Total Expense of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions.	Total Receipts of Prison for the Year.	Total Expense of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, Additions, and Receipts.	Total Amount of Repairs, Alterations, and Additions for the Year.	Total Expense of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts.	Total Expense of each Prisoner per day.	Total Expense of each Prisoner per Annum.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.
..	..	..	3 7 5	1084 8 5	4531 15 11	1084 8 5	3447 7 6	116 16 8	3564 4 2	1 2⅜	22 8 7¾
..	..	11 15 3	13 14 6	546 1 9	4749 10 5	546 1 9	4203 8 8	590 16 8	4794 5 4	1 3¼	23 3 10¼
..	..	..	162 12 1	533 1 6	6781 1 8	533 1 6	6248 0 2	1964 1 2	8212 1 4	..	..
..	..	140 0 0	9 8 5½	1108 5 0	10409 17 5	1108 5 0	9301 12 5	581 6 5	9832 18 10	0 10	15 4 2
..	..	40 8 6	266 7 9	6786 18 10	9921 1 4	6786 18 10	3134 2 6	700 7 6	3834 10 0	0 4	6 1 8
..	..	192 3 9	455 10 2½	10058 15 6	36393 6 9	10058 15 6	26334 11 3	3903 8 5	30237 19 8	..	..
46 0 5	..	..	2 14 6	153 15 10¾	3300 10 2	153 15 10¾	3146 14 3¼	106 4 0	3252 18 3¼	1 8⅓	31 3 6½
74 10 8	..	..	..	74 10 8	1394 13 4	74 10 8	1320 2 8	99 6 2	1419 8 10	1 3½	23 11 5½
120 11 1	..	..	2 14 6	228 6 6¾	4695 3 6	228 6 6¾	4466 16 11¼	205 10 2	4672 7 1¼	..	..
68 18 5	5 18 8	..	4 12 6	79 9 7	1224 10 1½	79 9 7	1145 0 6½	368 7 2½	1513 7 9	..	..
22 4 0	..	..	..	25 7 2	449 8 10	25 7 2	424 1 8	92 1 11	516 3 7	1 7	28 17 11
..	..	..	..	0 13 0	1140 7 6½	0 13 0	1139 14 6½	29 8 8	1169 3 2½	1 2	21 5 10
..	..	..	..	0 17 0	1129 0 5	0 17 0	1128 3 5	105 19 1½	1234 2 6½	1 3½	23 11 5½
4 19 0	..	..	6 8 5	49 11 3	1267 4 11½	49 11 3	1217 13 8½	54 6 10	1272 0 6½	1 3	22 16 3
55 5 0	..	..	..	66 17 6	959 11 7½	66 17 6	892 14 1½	85 13 11½	978 8 1	1 7⅜	30 0 8½
17 13 0	..	..	..	73 14 8	1084 8 3	73 14 8	1010 13 7	140 16 11	1151 10 6	1 10½	34 4 4½
42 7 6	..	..	..	47 10 0	905 1 4	47 10 0	857 11 4	241 9 2	1099 0 6	1 9	31 18 9
5 13 0	..	..	..	5 13 0	129 2 6	5 13 0	123 9 6	..	123 9 6	..	..
..	..	..	..	0 7 6	254 4 4¾	0 7 6	253 16 10¾	39 2 10½	292 19 9½	3 0½	55 10 2½
..	..	..	..	..	15 0 0	..	15 0 0	..	15 0 0	..	..
216 19 11	5 18 8	..	11 0 11	350 0 8	8607 19 11¾	350 0 8	8257 19 3¾	1157 6 8	9415 5 11¾	..	..
15 2 8	..	..	..	15 2 8	274 16 3	15 2 8	259 13 7	99 19 11	359 13 6	3 11¼	71 17 2¼
..	..	..	..	..	10 0 0	..	10 0 0	..	10 0 0	..	..
15 2 8	..	..	..	15 2 8	284 16 3	15 2 8	269 13 7	99 19 11	369 13 6	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	12956 11 0	..	1703 17 0	19148 12 10	26034 19 1	19148 12 10	6886 6 3	1674 6 2	8560 12 5	0 5	7 14 7
33 12 0	..	..	311 17 0	697 8 0	7736 5 0	697 8 0	7038 17 0	517 16 6	7556 13 6	2 1	38 0 5
..	..	..	..	47 1 9	6183 19 3	47 1 9	6136 17 6	449 18 6	6586 16 0	1 6	27 7 6
..	..	..	..	..	3708 1 7	..	3708 1 7	805 5 10	4513 7 5	1 4¾	28 2 8½
..	..	..	..	..	3186 5 4	..	3186 5 4	..	3186 5 4*	2 1½	38 15 7½
..	..	2 4 0	13 4 3	1974 15 3	15192 11 0	1974 15 3	13217 15 9	538 6 10	13756 2 7	1 6	27 7 6
..	..	..	..	4298 2 3¾	38642 1 5	4298 2 3¾	34343 19 1¼	2392 3 2½	36736 2 3¾	1 9	31 18 9
..	..	..	1 5 0	1144 17 6	16392 1 7	1144 17 6	15247 4 1	2951 4 2	18198 8 3	..	..
33 12 0	12956 11 0	2 4 0	2030 3 3	27310 17 7¾	117076 4 3	27310 17 7¾	89765 6 7¼	9329 1 2½	99094 7 9¾	..	..
39 9 6	295 15 0	..	..	337 10 0	1404 2 7¾	337 10 0	1066 12 7¾	65 13 5½	1132 6 1¼	1 1¼	20 3 0¼
..	..	..	..	9 9 6	1677 12 2	9 9 6	1668 2 8	34 16 1½	1702 18 9½	1 5¾	26 19 10¾
39 9 6	295 15 0	..	..	346 19 6	3081 14 9¾	346 19 6	2734 15 3¾	100 9 7	2835 4 10¾	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	572 11 0	..	572 11 0	39 6 8½	611 17 8½	1 10	33 9 2

* This Prison is supported by the contributions of its Governors and other charitable persons.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	TABLE No. 26. Cost per Annum under the following Heads: Prison Diet per Head per Annum.	Prison Clothing and Bedding per Head per Annum.	TABLE Receipts in the course of the Profits arising from Productive Labour done in the Prison.	Amount received for Subsistence of Military Prisoners.	Amount received for Support of Prisoners under Contract.	Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate.	Amount received for the Support of Vagrants.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Norfolk	Norwich	County Gaol and House of Correction.	7 19 8	0 15 3	14 9 2	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction.	6 19 9	2 13 0	..	0 16 6	..	8 19 0	..
,,	Swaffham	County House of Correction	9 4 3¾	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Walsingham	,, ,,	8 2 10½	..	31 7 6	..	..	..	..
,,	Wymondham	,, ,,	7 3 0	1 11 6	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Great Yarmouth	Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	9 15 6¾	..	..	0 10 6	..	10 13 2	..
,,	King's Lynn	,, ,,	9 9 10½	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Thetford	Borough Gaol	11 8 1½	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Norfolk.	..	..	45 16 8	1 7 0	..	19 12 2	..
Northampton	Northampton	County Gaol and House of Correction.	11 4 6¼	2 11 0½	..	..	..	145 18 6	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	10 9 0	1 7 6	77 17 7	..	..	33 14 4	..
,,	Peterborough	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction.	8 17 10¾	3 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Northampton.	..	..	77 17 7	..	..	179 12 10	..
Northumberland.	Morpeth	County Gaol and House of Correction.	8 17 3	3 0 6	58 4 1½	..	..	..	..
,,	Tynemouth	,, ,,	..	..	10 0 0	..	..	..	..
,,	Alnwick	,, ,,	5 1 7	4 4 4	5 7 6	..	..	..	..
,,	Hexham	,, ,,	8 0 5	0 10 6	0 12 0	..	..	10 19 9	..
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	Town Gaol and House of Correction.	7 9 3¾	2 11 10¼	117 15 8½	27 15 0	..	..	3 15 2½
,,	Berwick-upon-Tweed.	Borough Gaol	9 3 9	0 5 3	5 8 1	1 4 0	..	..	..
		Total—County of Northumberland.	..	..	197 7 5	28 19 0	..	10 19 9	3 15 2½
Notts	Nottingham	County Gaol	6 9 8	0 7 0	82 15 0	1 7 6	..	57 16 6	..
,,	,,	Town Gaol and House of Correction.	8 7 11½	0 17 0½	..	9 11 0	..	1 1 0	..
,,	Southwell	County House of Correction	..	..	..	0 4 6	149 7 0	..	..
,,	Newark-upon-Trent.	Borough Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Radford	Debtors' Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Notts	..	..	82 15 0	11 3 0	149 7 0	58 17 6	..
Oxford	Oxford	County Gaol and House of Correction.	..	..	8 13 4	2 2 6	..	134 3 4	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction.	7 8 4	0 16 3	..	2 15 6	..	12 12 6	33 16 6
,,	Banbury	Borough Gaol	8 1 4	0 6 0	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Oxford	..	..	8 13 4	4 18 0	..	146 15 10	33 16 6
Pembroke	Haverfordwest	County Gaol and House of Correction.	8 6 10	1 10 0	..	10 2 6	179 4 8	3 0 6	..
Radnor	Presteign	County Gaol and House of Correction.	6 18 0	0 11 0	..	..	..	..	..
,,	New Radnor	Borough Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Radnor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rutland	Oakham	County Gaol and House of Correction.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

RETURNS, 1847—*continued.*

No. 27. Year under the following Heads:—					TABLE No. 28. Total Expenses of Prison in the course of the Year.					TABLE No. 29.	
Amount received from Exchequer for the Removal of Transports.	Amount received from Exchequer for the Subsistence of Transports.	Amount received for the Subsistence of Revenue Prisoners.	Other Receipts.	Total.	Total Expense of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions.	Total Receipts of Prison for the Year.	Total Expense of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, Additions, and Receipts.	Total Amount of Repairs, Alterations, and Additions for the Year.	Total Expense of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts.	Total Expense of each Prisoner per day.	Total Expense of each Prisoner per Annum.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.
47 19 6	141 8 5	..	..	203 17 1	2701 16 4	203 17 1	2497 19 3	406 6 0	2904 5 3	1 7	28 17 11
18 1 0	..	..	..	27 16 6	1244 17 3	27 16 6	1217 0 9	88 5 10	1305 6 7	1 2¾	22 8 7¾
..	..	..	..	..	1496 0 9	..	1496 0 9	41 4 5	1537 5 2	1 5¾	26 19 10¾
12 19 6	..	..	6 12 0	50 19 0	1543 3 5	50 19 0	1492 4 5	56 14 11	1548 19 4	1 5¾	26 19 10¾
..	..	..	..	..	624 8 0	..	624 8 0	74 9 0	698 17 0	2 9	50 3 9
..	..	8 18 0	22 19 9	43 1 5	561 6 7	43 1 5	518 5 2	100 11 8	618 16 10	2 5	44 2 1
..	..	..	..	..	391 18 5	..	391 18 5	28 7 8	420 6 1	2 6¾	46 15 3¾
..	..	..	..	..	72 1 8	..	72 1 8	29 8 5	101 10 1	..	..
79 0 0	141 8 5	8 18 0	29 11 9	325 14 0	8721 12 5	325 14 0	8395 18 5	825 7 11	9221 6 4	..	..
34 4 6	9 17 10	..	..	190 0 10	3613 1 3½	190 0 10	3423 0 5½	683 6 8½	4106 7 2	2 11¼	53 12 2¼
14 5 0	..	..	..	125 16 11	953 2 7	125 16 11	827 5 8	52 11 9	879 17 5	1 8¾	31 11 1¾
..	..	..	..	..	742 12 3	..	742 12 3	26 1 0	768 13 3	2 6¾	46 15 3¾
48 9 6	9 17 10	..	..	315 17 9	5308 16 1½	315 17 9	4992 18 4½	761 19 5½	5754 17 10	..	..
100 7 7	..	..	..	158 11 8½	2383 15 0	158 11 8½	2225 3 3½	635 10 4	2860 13 7½	2 1½	38 15 7½
..	..	..	..	10 0 0	184 15 10	10 0 0	174 15 10	6 9 11	181 5 9	..	..
..	..	..	..	5 7 6	155 16 3	5 7 6	150 8 9	61 18 4	212 7 1	..	..
..	..	..	..	11 11 9	104 15 8	11 11 9	93 3 11	2 11 9	95 15 8	1 2¼	21 13 5¼
..	..	..	..	..	20 0 0	..	20 0 0	..	20 0 0	..	..
..	..	31 6 8	13 1 10	193 14 5	2518 3 6¼	193 14 5	2324 9 1¼	364 16 10	2689 5 11½	1 9	31 18 9
..	..	..	..	6 12 1	224 6 6	6 12 1	217 14 5	5 17 1	233 11 6	..	..
100 7 7	..	31 6 8	13 1 10	385 17 5½	5591 12 9¼	385 17 5½	5205 15 3¾	1077 4 3	6282 19 6¾	..	..
62 5 3	..	..	3 12 6	207 16 9	937 3 1	207 16 9	729 6 4	26 19 2	756 5 6	1 6¼	27 15 1¼
35 9 9	..	2 10 6	95 4 10½	143 17 1½	1404 13 0	143 17 1½	1260 15 10½	102 9 3	1363 5 1½	1 2¼	21 13 5¼
..	..	..	..	149 11 6	2293 7 3	149 11 6	2143 15 9	141 11 4	2285 7 1	1 5½	26 12 3½
..	..	..	..	..	20 0 0	..	20 0 0	..	20 0 0	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
97 15 0	..	2 10 6	98 17 4½	501 5 4½	4655 3 4	501 5 4½	4153 17 11½	270 19 9	4424 17 8½	..	..
22 17 0	..	..	56 10 2	224 6 4	2605 15 4¼	224 6 4	2381 9 0¼	196 10 2	2577 19 2¼	1 5	25 17 1
..	6 5 0	..	14 3 8	69 13 2	498 5 0	69 13 2	428 11 10	13 6 1	441 17 11	1 2½	22 1 0½
..	..	..	6 0 10	6 0 10	280 15 8	6 0 10	274 14 10	3 9 8	278 4 6	1 7	28 17 11
22 17 0	6 5 0	..	76 14 8	300 0 4	3384 16 0¼	300 0 4	3084 15 8¼	213 5 11	3298 1 7¼	..	..
52 7 6	..	0 4 0	..	244 19 2	1030 12 8½	244 19 2	785 13 6½	52 11 7	838 5 1½	1 1¾	20 18 0¾
..	..	..	..	..	260 12 2½	..	260 12 2½	15 16 5	276 8 7½	2 2	39 10 10
..	..	..	..	..	10 10 0	..	10 10 0	..	10 10 0	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	271 2 2½	..	271 2 2½	15 16 5	286 18 7½	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	733 18 1	..	733 18 1	99 8 2	833 6 3	2 9	50 3 9

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Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	TABLE No. 26. Cost per Annum under the following Heads: Prison Diet per Head per Annum.	Prison Clothing and Bedding per Head per Annum.	TABLE Receipts in the course of the Profits arising from Productive Labour done in the Prison.	Amount received for Subsistence of Military Prisoners.	Amount received for Support of Prisoners under Contract.	Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate.	Amount received for the Support of Vagrants.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Salop	Shrewsbury	County Gaol and House of Correction.	9 3 4½	0 18 5	22 4 10½	..	..	21 15 6	..
,,	Wellington	Debtors' Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Ludlow	Borough Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bridgenorth	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House.	9 2 6	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Salop	..	..	22 4 10½	..	..	21 15 6	..
Somerset	Wilton	County Gaol and House of Correction.	7 16 0	0 10 6	27 1 0	..	169 11 2	4 9 0	..
,,	Shepton Mallet	County House of Correction	9 2 0½	1 8 9	57 8 10	3 2 0	..	3 11 6	..
,,	Bristol	City Gaol and House of Correction.	5 1 9½	1 3 8	13 10 6	1 1 0	..	..	..
,,	,,	Common Gaol	8 10 10½	0 6 1¼	51 14 11	5 8 0	..	..	..
,,	Bath	City Gaol	5 16 8¾	0 5 6¼	11 0 0	..	..	..	0 4 10
		Total—County of Somerset	..	..	160 15 3	9 11 0	169 11 0	8 0 6	0 4 10
Stafford	Stafford	County Gaol and House of Correction.	8 4 8	1 3 10	976 19 5	..	81 5 3	..	0 9 0
,,	Lichfield	City Gaol and House of Correction.	7 1 0	1 0 3¼	..	..	..	7 0 0	..
		Total—County of Stafford	..	..	976 19 5	..	81 5 3	7 0 0	0 9 0
Suffolk	Bury St. Edmund's	County Gaol and House of Correction.	9 19 4	1 6 8	30 0 0	0 14 0	..	3 10 0	..
,,	Ipswich	,, ,,	12 19 0½	0 18 0	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	7 11 0	0 0 1½	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Beccles	County House of Correction	8 7 8	0 1 4	..	0 13 0	..	..	..
		Total—County of Suffolk	..	..	30 0 0	1 7 0	..	3 10 0	..
Surrey	Horsemonger Lane.	County Gaol	6 2 11½	1 1 9½	40 12 7½	12 4 0	9 12 4	2 10 0	..
,,	Brixton	County House of Correction	7 4 1	..	330 0 8	..	..	..	..
,,	Guildford	County House of Correction	8 13 10¼	0 15 8¼	74 16 11	4 11 6	31 2 6	2 10 6	4 12 6
,,	Kingston-on-Thames.	County House of Correction	6 1 8	0 0 5¾	24 0 9	0 8 0	..	2 10 0	..
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Southwark	Borough Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Queen's Prison	Debtors' Gaol	12 11 4	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Croydon	Town Gaol and Lock-up House	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total— County of Surrey	..	..	469 10 11½	17 3 6	40 14 10	7 10 6	4 12 6
Sussex	Lewes	County Gaol and House of Correction.	8 3 7	1 2 4	64 6 9	2 4 0	189 4 6	11 3 6	..
,,	Petworth	,, ,,	10 0 11	0 9 4¾	80 0 0	1 11 0	261 19 10¾	7 11 6	..
,,	Battle	County House of Correction	8 6 10	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Chichester	City Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Hastings	Town Gaol	8 3 5	..	..	..	0 7 6	..	..
,,	Winchelsea	,,	9 2 6	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Rye	,,	9 2 0	0 4 0	1 11 6	0 6 6	..	..	..
		Total—County of Sussex	..	..	145 18 3	4 1 6	451 11 10¾	18 15 0	..

ETURNS, 1847—*continued.*

o. 27. ear under the following Heads :—					TABLE No. 28. Total Expenses of Prison in the course of the Year.					TABLE No. 29.	
Amount received from Exchequer for the Removal of ransports.	Amount received from Exchequer for the Subsistence of Transports.	Amount received for the Subsistence of Revenue Prisoners.	Other Receipts.	Total.	Total Expense of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions.	Total Receipts of Prison for the Year.	Total Expense of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, Additions, and Receipts.	Total Amount of Repairs, Alterations, and Additions for the Year.	Total Expense of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts.	Total Expense of each Prisoner per Day.	Total Expense of each Prisoner per Annum.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.
12 7 10	..	..	155 8 1½	241 16 4	3165 19 1	241 16 4	2924 2 9	377 13 10	3301 16 7	1 8½	31 3 6½
..	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	..	8 0 0	..	8 0 0	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	29 14 2	..	29 14 2	..	29 14 2	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	88 11 11	..	88 11 11	1 2 7	89 14 6	..	..
12 7 10	..	..	155 8 1½	241 16 4	3292 5 2	241 16 4	3050 8 10	378 16 5	3429 5 3	..	..
54 6 0	18 14 3	7 3 6	..	381 4 9	3746 11 9	381 4 9	3365 7 0	192 3 3	3557 10 3	1 4	24 6 8
..	..	1 1 0	0 14 3	65 17 7	3311 1 11	65 17 7	3245 4 4	59 4 4	3304 8 8	1 3¼	23 3 10¼
..	..	..	..	14 11 6	974 17 3	14 11 6	960 5 9	166 17 4	1127 3 1	1 2¾	22 8 7¾
..	..	..	..	57 2 11	3494 10 11	57 2 11	3437 8 0	420 6 6	3857 14 6	2 0½	37 5 2½
25 10 0	..	1 11 6	..	38 6 4	1859 17 8½	38 6 4	1821 11 4½	89 18 0	1911 9 4½	2 1	38 0 5
79 16 0	18 14 3	9 16 0	0 14 3	557 3 1	13386 19 6½	557 3 1	12829 16 5½	928 9 5	13758 5 10½	..	..
99 19 11	55 8 5	..	132 14 9½	1346 16 9½	8297 11 2	1346 16 9½	6950 14 4½	472 6 4	7423 0 8½	0 11¼	16 14 7
..	..	..	..	7 0 0	169 0 6	7 0 0	162 0 6	6 8 8	168 9 2	..	..
99 19 11	55 8 5	..	132 14 9½	1353 16 9½	8466 11 8	1353 16 9½	7112 14 10½	478 15 0	7591 9 10½	..	..
10 18 0	..	..	..	65 2 0	2708 6 5	65 2 0	2643 4 5	401 15 6	3044 19 11	1 9½	32 13 11½
..	..	..	..	..	3327 14 5	..	3327 14 5	278 10 9	3606 5 2	..	..
..	15 11 6	..	..	15 11 6	599 18 1	15 11 6	584 6 7	44 1 8	628 8 3	1 11	34 19 7
7 3 0	..	..	..	7 16 0	588 0 2	7 16 0	580 4 2	17 2 9	597 6 11	0 11	16 14 7
18 1 0	15 11 6	..	..	88 9 6	7223 19 1	88 9 6	7135 9 7	741 10 8	7877 0 3	..	..
..	..	2 7 0	4 3 1½	71 9 1	4148 10 2	71 9 1	4077 1 1	661 6 5	4738 7 6	1 5¾	26 19 10¾
..	..	7 4 0	..	337 4 8	6479 1 8	337 4 8	6141 17 0	..	6141 17 0	0 10	15 4 2
..	..	1 18 0	..	119 11 11	3151 1 0	119 11 11	3031 9 1	36 10 2	3067 19 3	1 0	18 5 0
..	..	11 1 0	1 17 1	39 16 10	1034 7 0	39 16 10	994 10 2	34 3 0	1028 13 2	1 3¾	23 19 0¾
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	454 10 11	..	454 10 11	..	454 10 11	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	4430 7 9½	..	4430 7 9½	..	4430 7 9½	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	22 10 0	6 0 2½	568 2 6	19697 18 6½	568 2 6	19129 16 0½	731 19 7	19861 15 7½	..	..
3 5 11	45 12 1	4 11 6	0 2 0	350 10 3	3505 6 10	350 10 3	3154 16 7	176 14 2	3331 10 9	1 4	24 6 8
7 1 10	..	..	5 1 4½	373 5 7¼	2022 11 10¼	373 5 7¼	1649 6 3	112 2 8	1761 8 11	1 10¼	33 16 9¼
..	..	..	..	..	132 11 4	..	132 11 4	17 0 0	149 11 4	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	0 7 6	322 12 9	0 7 6	322 5 3	0 15 6	323 0 9	1 10	33 9 2
..	..	..	..	..	25 4 7	..	25 4 7	0 18 9	26 3 4	..	..
..	..	..	..	1 18 0	129 15 8	1 18 0	127 17 8	12 13 0	140 10 8	..	..
0 7 9	45 12 1	4 11 6	5 3 4½	726 1 4¼	6138 3 0¼	726 1 4¼	5412 1 8	320 4 1	5732 5 9	..	..

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	TABLE No. 26. Cost per Annum under the following Heads: Prison Diet per Head per Annum.	Prison Clothing and Bedding per Head per Annum.	TABLE Receipts in the course of the Profits arising from Productive Labour done in the Prison.	Amount received for Subsistence of Military Prisoners.	Amount received for Support of Prisoners under Contract.	Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate.	Amount received for the Support of Vagrants.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Warwick	Warwick	County Gaol	9 9 0	4 4 0	29 11 5	7 15 6	36 3 4	..	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction	8 2 6	3 10 6	77 13 2	..	..	..	0 13 9
,,	Coventry	County Gaol and House of Correction.	7 19 4	0 4 0	..	3 5 0	..	..	..
,,	Birmingham	Debtors' Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Warwick	..	..	107 4 7	11 0 6	36 3 4	..	0 13 9
Westmorelend	Appleby	County Gaol	10 3 8	2 2 0	3 19 6	..	..	..	..
,,	Kendal	County House of Correction	9 13 1	1 9 10	18 11 5	1 4 0	..	1 1 0	..
		Total—County of Westmoreland.	..	..	22 10 11	1 4 0	..	1 1 0	..
Wilts	Fisherton Anger (Salisbury).	County Gaol and House of Correction.	7 8 3	1 17 1¾	34 10 0	..	..	11 7 8	..
,,	Devizes	County House of Correction	9 11 8	2 13 4½	..	..	90 16 6	..	..
,,	Marlborough	County Bridewell	6 9 11	1 13 0	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Wilts	..	..	34 10 0	..	90 16 6	11 7 8	..
Worcester	Worcester	County Gaol and House of Correction.	8 10 1	1 6 0	64 14 8	2 2 6	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction.	8 4 4½	..	..	0 9 6	..	6 1 0	..
		Total—County of Worcester	..	..	64 14 8	2 12 0	..	6 1 0	..
York	York	County Gaol	8 4 8	1 0 0½	..	0 16 6	134 8 0	6 0 0	..
,,	,,	City House of Correction	9 2 6	3 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Northallerton	County House of Correction	8 2 7¼	0 10 11½	28 0 10¾	0 3 0	72 15 8	3 10 0	..
,,	Beverley	,, ,,	7 18 5	0 16 7¾	100 10 8	0 12 0	..	22 2 3	..
,,	Wakefield	,, ,,	7 8 2	2 10 10	856 0 9	31 15 6	3918 12 0	63 10 2	..
,,	Kingston-upon Hull.	Town Gaol and House of Correction.	9 2 0	1 18 6	124 9 11	10 4 6	..	12 13 0	..
,,	Scarborough	Borough Gaol	10 5 9¼	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Ripon	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction.	9 18 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Richmond	Borough Gaol	9 2 6	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Liberty Debtors' Gaol.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Doncaster	Town Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Beverley	,, ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Halifax	Debtors' Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Knaresborough	Borough Debtors' Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Knaresborough Castle.	Liberty Debtors' Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Eccleshall	Debtors' Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of York	..	..	1109 2 2¾	43 11 6	4125 15 8	107 15 5	..
		Grand Total	..	..	20227 14 1¾	518 18 7	18376 7 7¾	1213 18 6	98 11 3½

RETURNS, 1846—*continued.*

No. 27. Year under the following Heads:—					TABLE No. 28. Total Expenses of Prison in the course of the Year.					TABLE No. 29.	
Amount received from Exchequer for the Removal of Transports.	Amount received from Exchequer for the Subsistence of Transports.	Amount received for the Subsistence of Revenue Prisoners.	Other Receipts.	Total.	Total Expense of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions.	Total Receipts of Prison for the Year.	Total Expense of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, Additions, and Receipts.	Total Amount of Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, for the Year.	Total Expense of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts.	Total Expense of each Prisoner per Day.	Total Expence of each Prisoner per Annum.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d	£. s. d.
121 18 4	25 12 10	1 13 0	0 17 6	223 11 11	3904 4 8	223 11 11	3680 12 9	667 10 10	4348 3 7	1 3⅗	23 11 5⅗
..	..	3 0 0	85 0 11	166 7 10	4366 0 4	161 7 10	4199 12 6	179 11 2	4379 3 8	1 0	18 5 0
..	18 12 6	..	..	21 17 6	1536 15 8	21 17 6	1514 18 2	340 3 10	1855 2 0	1 5	25 17 1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
121 18 4	44 5 4	4 13 0	85 18 5	411 17 3	9807 0 8	411 17 3	9395 3 5	1187 5 10	11582 9 3	..	..
13 6 0	..	..	7 12 8	24 18 2	399 15 3	24 18 2	374 17 1	37 14 6	412 11 7	2 10	51 14 2
21 6 0	..	..	..	42 2 5	483 10 11½	42 2 5	441 8 6½	30 15 5	472 3 11½	1 8	30 8 4
34 12 0	..	..	7 12 8	67 0 7	883 6 2½	67 0 7	816 5 7½	68 9 11	884 15 6½	..	..
65 2 9½	25 15 11¼	..	..	136 16 5¼	1831 8 6¼	136 16 5¼	1694 12 1	484 1 9½	2178 13 10½	1 9¼	32 6 4¼
..	..	..	34 8 6	125 5 0	3757 18 7	125 5 0	3632 13 7	164 7 1	3797 0 8	1 2½	21 13 5¼
..	..	..	..	..	512 16 4½	..	512 16 4½	81 6 0½	594 2 5	1 7	28 17 11
65 2 9½	25 15 11¾	..	34 8 6	262 1 5¼	6102 3 5¾	262 1 5¼	5840 2 0½	729 14 11	6569 16 11½	..	..
52 0 10	..	..	183 8 9	302 6 9	5409 13 9	302 6 9	5107 7 0	1114 6 5	6321 13 5	1 10¾	34 11 21¾
48 15 4½	20 10 10	..	110 12 11	186 9 7½	973 19 11½	186 9 7½	737 10 4	45 0 3	832 10 7	1 9	31 18 9
100 16 2½	20 10 10	..	294 1 8	488 16 4½	6383 13 8½	488 16 4½	5844 17 4	1159 6 8	7154 4 0	..	..
302 9 10	87 9 7	2 16 6	..	534 0 5	4164 2 1	534 0 5	3630 1 8	394 18 10	4025 0 6	1 6¾	28 10 3¾
17 18 8		..		17 18 8	794 1 0	17 18 8	811 19 8	67 0 2	878 19 10	1 9¾	
13 9 7	..	..	..	117 19 1¾	2264 0 2½	117 19 1¾	2146 1 0¾	42 19 11½	2189 1 0¼	1 4¾	25 9 5¾
25 18 7	..	..	3 10 9	152 14 3	2081 7 7	152 14 3	1928 13 4	319 5 7	2247 18 11	1 10¼	33 16 9¼
..	..	..	24 15 4	4894 13 9	11963 14 6	4894 13 9	7069 0 9	21811 8 3¾	28880 9 0¾	2 9	50 3 9
24 0 9	..	..	..	171 8 2	1777 18 6	171 8 2	1606 10 4	260 4 11	1866 14 4	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	143 17 10	..	143 17 10	2 6 8	146 4 6	1 10	33 9 2
..	..	..	..	..	260 16 9	..	260 16 9	25 0 5	285 17 2	2 2½	40 6 0½
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	41 6 0	..	41 6 0	0 12 6	41 18 6	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	100 0 0	..	100 0 0	..	100 0 0	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
383 17 5	87 9 7	2 16 6	28 6 1	5888 14 4¾	23591 4 5½	5888 14 4¾	17702 10 0¾	22923 17 4¼	40626 7 5	..	..
3295 19 6½	14636 10 9¾	389 14 2	6813 9 5	65571 1 1¼	419824 13 11	65571 1 1¼	354253 12 9¾	60444 17 5¼	414698 10 3	..	..

GENERAL DIGEST OF THE

SUMMARY of TABLES Nos. 1 and 2.—Showing the Total Number of Prisoners committed for Trial or Tried at

Adult Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Prisoners for Trial at the Commencement of the Year.		Committed for Trial in the course of the Year.		Received from the Custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year.		Rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year.		Total.		Grand Total of both Sexes.	Convicted.		Acquitted at the Bar.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.
Total Adult	1,308	412	15,466	4,280	2,297	609	1,678	385	20,749	5,686	26,435	13,991	3,716	3,581	993
Total Juvenile	187	48	2,751	508	324	31	123	46	3,385	633	4,018	2,642	472	335	76
Total Adult and Juvenile	1,495	460	18,217	4,788	2,621	640	1,801	431	24,134	6,319	30,453	16,633	4,188	3,916	1,069
Grand Total of both Sexes	1,955		23,005		3,261		2,232		30,453			20,821		4,985	

SUMMARY of TABLE No. 3.—Showing the Total Number of Prisoners

Adult Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	By Courts Martial.	Deserters awaiting a Route.	Under the Game Laws.		Under the Revenue Laws.		Under the Bastardy Laws.		Under the Vagrant Act.		Under the Malicious Trespass Act.	
	M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total Adult	224	1,304	2,156	..	577	50	667	3	11,400	5,717	2,406	945
Total Juvenile	..	8	132	1	14	2	2	..	2,037	467	513	74
Total Adult and Juvenile	224	1,312	2,088	1	591	52	669	3	13,437	6,184	2,919	1,019
Grand Total of both Sexes	1,536		2,289		643		672		19,621		3,938	

SUMMARY of TABLE No. 4.—Showing the Total Number of

—	On Mesne Process.		In Execution.		In Execution from Courts of Request.		Under 8 and 9 Vict. c. 127. & 9 & 10 Vict. c. 95.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total of each Sex.	166	12	2,537	83	342	19	979	44
Grand Total of both Sexes	178		2,620		361		1,023	

SUMMARY of TABLE No. 5.—Showing the Total Number of Prisoners confined

Adult Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	In Custody at the commencement of the Year.		Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Governors.		Received from the Custody of other Governors, and enumerated in their Returns.		Committed for Examination but afterwards discharged.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total Adult	9,187	2,395	63,563	21,045	8,990	1,910	5,615	2,133
Total Juvenile	1,782	195	10,327	1,697	1,556	123	1,357	316
Total Adult and Juvenile	10,969	2,590	73,890	22,742	10,546	2,033	6,972	2,449
Grand Total of both Sexes	13,559		96,632		12,579		9,421	

FOREGOING TABLES, 1847.

Assizes and Sessions, or Bailed, in England and Wales, in the course of the Year, and the Result of the Proceedings.

No Bills Found.		Not Prosecuted.		Died before Trial.		Found Insane on Arraignment.		Acquitted as Insane.		Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown.		Bailed in Court to appear and take their Trials at a subsequent Tribunal.		Non-Appearance to Recognizances		Left for Trial at the end of the Year.		Total.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1033	370	351	123	20	2	12	2	11	6	39	6	63	11	23	2	1,625	455	20,749	5,686	26,435
177	38	15	5	2	..	..	1	..	..	11	3	5	1	1	..	197	37	3,385	633	4,018
1210	408	366	128	22	2	12	3	11	6	50	9	68	12	24	2	1,822	492	24,134	6,319	30,453
1,618		494		24		15		17		59		80		26		2,314		30,453		

under Summary Convictions in England and Wales, in the course of the Year.

Under the Larceny Act.		Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Acts.		For Assaults.		For want of Sureties.		As known or reputed Thieves.		On Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes.		Total.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1,384	294	2,514	1,466	7,621	1,826	2,247	676	1,873	436	10,220	4,485	44,593	15,898	60,491
773	76	304	54	339	58	51	19	960	97	2,067	254	7,200	1,102	8,302
2,157	370	2,818	1,520	7,960	1,884	2,298	695	2,833	533	12,287	4,739	51,793	17,000	68,793
2,527		4,338		9,844		2,993		3,366		17,026		68,793		

Debtors in England and Wales, in the course of the Year.

Forfeiture of Recognizances, or on Attachment for Contempt.		Bankrupts.		Non-payment of Poor Rates.		Crown Debtors, or Offenders against the Revenue Laws, not kept on Criminal Side.		Total.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
116	14	17	..	97	11	90	..	4,344	183
130		17		108		90		4,527	

in the Prisons in England and Wales, in the course of the Year.

Total Criminal Prisoners.		Total of both Sexes.	Debtors in Custody at the commencement of the Year.		Debtors in the course of the Year.		Total of Debtors and Criminals.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
87,355	27,483	114,838	806	37	4,344	183	92,505	27,703	120,208
15,022	2,331	17,353	..	..	..	..	15,022	2,331	17,353
102,377	29,814	132,191	806	37	4,344	183	107,527	30,034	137,561
132,191			843		4,527		137,561		

GENERAL DIGEST OF THE FOREGOING TABLES, 1847—*continued.*

SUMMARY of TABLE No. 6.—Showing the Total Number of Prisoners in Confinement in England and Wales at the Date of the Return.

Adult Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Prisoners before Trial.		Convicted at Assizes and Sessions.		Summary Convictions.		Criminal Lunatics.		Committed for Re-examination.		Total Criminal Prisoners.		Total of both Sexes.	Total Debtors.		Total of Debtors and Criminals.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Total Adult	1793	510	6120	1241	3191	862	23	12	123	30	11,250	2655	13,905	978	42	12,228	2697	14,925
Total Juvenile	208	42	1176	94	504	52	1	..	12	8	1,901	196	2,097	..	..	1,901	196	2,097
Total Adult and Juvenile .	2001	552	7296	1335	3695	914	24	12	135	38	13,151	2851	16,002	978	42	14,129	2893	17,022
Grand Total of both Sexes .	2553		8631		4609		36		173		16,002			1020		17,022		

SUMMARY of TABLE No. 7.—Showing the Total Number of Recommittals in England and Wales, in the course of the Year.

Adult Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		Four times or more.		Total.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Total Adult	9,369	2,880	4,083	1,437	2,023	918	4,066	3,339	19,541	8,574	28,115
Total Juvenile	1,788	380	813	86	369	37	1,115	222	4,085	725	4,810
Total Adult and Juvenile .	11,157	3,260	4,896	1,523	2,392	955	5,181	3,561	23,626	9,299	32,925
Grand Total of both Sexes .	14,417		6,419		3,347		8,742		32,925		

SUMMARY of TABLE No. 8.—Showing the Ages of the Total Number of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in England and Wales in the course of the Year.

Adult Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Under 12 Years of Age.		12 Years and under 14.		14 Years and under 17.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and upwards.		Ages not ascertained.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	5407	1588	7236	1888	6481	1755	..	
Total Juvenile	292	38	645	112	2251	446	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Adult and Juvenile .	292	38	645	112	2251	446	5407	1588	7236	1888	6481	1755	..	..
Grand Total of both Sexes .	330		757		2697		6995		9124		8236		..	

SUMMARY of TABLE No. 9.—Showing the Ages of the Total Number of Prisoners under Summary Convictions in England and Wales, in the course of the Year.

Adult Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Under 12 Years of Age.		12 Years and under 14.		14 Years and under 17.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and upwards.		Ages not ascertained.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,899	4099	16,174	6411	15,479	5388	41	..
Total Juvenile	815	129	1422	192	4959	781	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Total Adult and Juvenile .	815	129	1422	192	4959	781	12,899	4099	16,174	6411	15,479	5388	45	..
Grand Total of both Sexes .	944		1614		5740		16,998		22,585		20,867		45	

General Digest of the Foregoing Tables, 1847—*continued.*

SUMMARY of TABLE No. 10.—Showing the State of Instruction of the Total Number of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in England and Wales, in the course of the Year.

Adult Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write, or or both imperfectly.		Can Read and Write well.		State of Instruction not ascertained.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total Adult	5497	1846	4045	1630	7617	1507	1965	248	..	..
Total Juvenile	1134	252	883	211	1043	125	128	8	..	..
Total Adult and Juvenile	6631	2098	4928	1841	8660	1632	2093	256	..	..
Grand Total of both Sexes	8729		6769		10292		2349		..	

SUMMARY of TABLE No. 11.—Showing the State of Instruction of the Total Number of Prisoners under Summary Convictions in England and Wales, in the course of the Year.

Adult Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write, or or both imperfectly.		Can Read and Write well.		State of Instruction not ascertained.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total Adult	13,462	6714	8888	4182	19,654	4692	2355	233	234	77
Total Juvenile	2,960	629	1540	247	2,489	214	180	8	31	4
Total Adult and Juvenile	16,422	7343	10428	4429	22,143	4906	2535	241	265	81
Grand Total of both Sexes	23,764		14,857		27,049		2776		346	

SUMMARY of TABLE No. 12.—Showing the Terms of Imprisonment of the Total Number of Prisoners before Trial in England and Wales, in the course of the Year.

Adult Offenders.—*i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total Adult	6639	2084	3651	967	4100	1048	2018	566	768	145	269	36	1	..	..	..	..	..
Total Juvenile	1405	220	629	124	643	124	281	60	84	16	23	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Adult and Juvenile	8044	2304	4280	1091	4743	1172	2299	626	852	161	272	42	1	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total of both Sexes	10348		5371		5915		2925		1013		334		1		..		..	

SUMMARY of TABLE No. 13.—Showing the Terms of Imprisonment, &c., of the Total Number of Prisoners after Trial in England and Wales, in the course of the Year.

Adult Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards		Unlimited Terms of Imprisonment.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Executed.		Sentences Deferred.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total Adult	519	195	755	271	1906	588	1438	420	3005	927	2677	747	1270	226	126	10	3	1	7	2	120	14	5	2	7	3
Total Juvenile	280	64	226	61	542	93	264	59	506	90	441	66	83	13	5	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	1	..
Total Adult and Juvenile	799	259	1021	332	2448	681	1702	479	3511	1017	3118	813	1353	239	131	10	3	1	7	2	137	14	5	2	8	3
Grand Total of both Sexes	1058		1353		3129		211		4528		3931		1592		141		4		9		151		7		11	

GENERAL DIGEST OF THE FOREGOING TABLES, 1847—*continued.*

SUMMARY of TABLE No. 14.—Showing the Terms of Imprisonment of the Total Number of Prisoners under Summary Convictions in England and Wales, in the course of the Year.

Adult Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Unlimited Terms of Imprisonment.		Whipped Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total Adult	11125	6366	12,569	4595	12,408	3552	4309	768	3370	497	417	56	103	9	5	..	..	..	177	19	110	36
Total Juvenile . . .	1924	340	2,386	374	1,937	266	510	76	424	42	14	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1
Total Adult and Juvenile	13049	6706	14,955	4969	14,345	3818	4819	844	3794	539	431	59	103	9	5	..	..	..	177	19	115	37
Grand Total of both Sexes	19,755		19,924		18,163		5663		4333		490		112		5		..		196		152	

SUMMARY of TABLE No. 15.—Showing the Total Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation in England and Wales, in the course of the Year

Adult Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	7 Years and under 10 Years.		10 Years and under 14 Years.		14 Years and under 15 Years.		15 Years and under 21 Years.		21 Years and upwards.		For Life.		Total.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Total Adult	1249	207	601	87	57	8	154	3	20	..	72	5	2153	310	2463
Total Juvenile	184	22	45	4	3	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	237	26	263
Total Adult and Juvenile .	1433	229	646	91	60	8	158	3	20	..	73	5	2390	336	2726
Grand Total of both Sexes .	1662		737		68		161		20		78		2726		

SUMMARY of TABLE No. 16.—Showing the Total Number of Cases of Sickness and Death in England and Wales, in the course of the Year.

Adult Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Slight Indisposition.		Infirmary Cases.		Criminal Lunatics.		Deaths.		Greatest Number of Sick at any one time.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total Adult	31,930	8967	4377	1362	80	21	191	33	1573	392
Total Juvenile	2,968	438	443	68	1	1	16	1	99	21
Total Adult and Juvenile .	34,898	9405	4820	1430	81	22	207	34	1672	413
Grand Total of both Sexes .	44,303		6250		103		241		2085	

GENERAL DIGEST OF THE FOREGOING TABLES, 1847—*continued.*

SUMMARY OF TABLE No. 17.—Showing the Mode in which the Total Number of Prisoners, confined in the Prisons of England and Wales, have been Employed in the course of the Year.

Adult Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Hard Labour.		Employment not being Hard Labour.		Not Employed.		Mode of Employment not ascertained.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total Adult	42,075	13,123	24,316	8489	19,471	5537	1493	331
Total Juvenile	7,690	1,174	3,345	492	3,811	628	176	37
Total Adult and Juvenile .	49,765	14,297	27,661	8981	23,282	6165	1669	371
Grand Total of both Sexes .	64,062		36,642		29,447		2040	

Adult Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders,—*i. e* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	SUMMARY of TABLE No. 18.—Showing the Total Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in England and Wales, in the course of the Year.		SUMMARY of TABLE No. 19.—Showing the Total Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in England and Wales, in the course of the Year.		SUMMARY of TABLE No. 20.—Showing the Total Number of Escapes from Prison in England and Wales in the course of the Year.	
			Publicly.	Privately.		
	M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	F.
Total Adult	990	245	71	186	28	1
Total Juvenile	271	71	86	786	5	..
Total Adult and Juvenile .	1,261	316	157	972	33	1
Grand Total of both Sexes .	1,577		1129		34	

SUMMARY of TABLE No. 21.—Showing the Total Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison, in England and Wales, in the course of the Year.

dult Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders,—*i. e.* risoners under 17 Years of Age.	Handcuffs and other Irons.		Whipping.		Dark Cells.		Solitary Cells.		Stoppage of Diet.		Other Punishments.		Total.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
otal Adult	105	64	57	..	5,272	945	6,196	1,236	29,425	7,313	1,630	186	42,685	9,744	52,429
otal Juvenile	14	4	105	..	2,208	127	2,106	357	12,941	580	233	20	17,607	1,088	18,698
otal Adult and Juvenile .	119	68	162	..	7,480	1,072	8,302	1,593	42,366	7,893	1,863	206	60,292	10,832	71,124
rand Tota of both Sexes.	187		162		8,552		9,895		50,259		2,069		71,124		

GENERAL DIGEST OF THE FOREGOING TABLES, 1847—*continued.*

SUMMARY of TABLE No. 25.

Showing the *Total Expenditure* of the Prisons in England and Wales, in the course of the Year, under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Prison Diet	130,035	12	10½
Clothing for Males and Females	20,596	19	10½
Bedding and Straw	5,841	0	10¾
Allowances, by order of the Surgeon	3,912	16	3¼
Medicines	2,065	1	1¾
Wine, Beer, and Spirits	670	7	0½
Fuel	17,341	5	2½
Soap	3,452	6	0
Candles, Oil, and Gas	7,982	7	0
Washing	1,916	16	7¼
Cooking	530	3	3
Stationery, Printing, and Books	5,090	7	10¾
Furniture	2,360	10	2½
Rent, Rates, and Taxes	2,745	7	9½
Officers' Salaries	172,717	2	2½
Pensions to Retired Officers	5,175	11	2
Support of Prisons removed under Contract to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	569	17	9
Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	3,605	16	11
Removing Transported Convicts	5,026	9	5
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, in and about the Prison	60,444	17	5¼
Sundries not enumerated	28,188	14	4¾
Grand Total	£ 480,269	11	4¼
Average Total Cost per Head per Annum	29	14	1½
Average Total Cost per head per day	0	1	7½

ANALYSIS of TABLE No. 25.

Showing the *Average Cost* of each Prisoner per Head per Annum, &c.; estimated on the Total Expenditure of the Prisons in England and Wales, in the course of the Year, under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Diet	8	0	10¼
Clothing	1	5	6
Bedding and Straw	0	7	3
Extra Allowances, by order of the Surgeon	0	4	10½
Medicines	0	2	6¾
Wine, Beer, and Spirits	0	0	9½
Fuel	1	1	5½
Soap	0	4	3½
Candles, Oil, and Gas	0	9	10½
Washing	0	2	4½
Cooking	0	0	8
Stationery, Printing, and Books	0	6	3½
Furniture	0	2	11
Rent, Rates, and Taxes	0	3	4¾
Officers' Salaries	10	13	8
Pensions to Retired Officers	0	6	4¾
Support of Prisoners under Contract	0	0	8½
Removal of Prisoners to and from Trial, &c.	0	4	5½
Removing Transported Convicts	0	6	2½
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	3	14	9¼
Sundries not enumerated	1	14	10¼
Total	£ 29	14	1½

Daily Average Number of Prisoners in England and Wales, in the course of the Year.—Males	13,541
Ditto ditto Females	2,626
Total	16,167

SUMMARY of TABLE No. 27.

Showing the *Total Receipts* of the Prisons in England and Wales, in the course of the Year, under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Profits arising from Productive Labour in the Prison	20,227	14	1¾
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	518	18	7
Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract	18,376	7	7¾
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County rate	1,213	15	6
Amount received for the support of Vagrants	98	11	3½
Amount received from Exchequer for the removal of Transports	3,295	19	6½
Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports	4,636	10	9¾
Amount received for the subsistence of Revenue Prisoners	389	14	2
Other Receipts	6,813	9	5
Total	£ 65,571	1	1¼
Average Earnings of each Prisoner per Annum	£1	7	6½

SUMMARY of TABLE No. 28.

Showing the *Total Expenses* of the Prisons in England and Wales, in the course of the Year.

	£.	s.	d.
Total expenses of the Prisons for the Year, *not including* Repairs, Alterations and Additions	419,824	13	11*
Total Receipts of the Prisons for the Year	65,571	1	1½
Total expenses of the Prisons for the Year, *not including* Repairs, Alterations, Additions, and Receipts	354,253	12	9¾†
Total Amount of Repairs, Alterations, and Additions for the Year	60,444	17	5¼
Total expenses of the Prisons for the Year, *including* Repairs, Alterations, Additions, and *excluding* Receipts	414,698	10	3‡
*Average Total Cost per Head per Annum, *not including* Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	25	19	4¼
Ditto per Head per Day	0	1	5
†Average Total Cost per Head per Annum, *not including* Repairs, Alterations, Additions, and Receipts	21	18	2¼
Ditto per Head per Day	0	1	2¼
‡Average Total Cost per Head per Annum, *including* Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and *excluding* Receipts	25	13	0¼
Ditto per Head per Day	0	1	4½

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THIRTEENTH REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS

APPOINTED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT 5 & 6 WILL. IV. c. 38,

TO VISIT THE DIFFERENT

PRISONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

II.

MIDLAND AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY W. CLOWES AND SONS, STAMFORD STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1848.

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THIRTEENTH REPORT OF INSPECTORS OF PRISONS.

II.

Midland and Eastern District.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR GEORGE GREY, Bart., SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

16, *Gloucester Road, Hyde Park Gardens,*
January 31, 1848.

Sir,

II. Midland and Eastern District.

As Inspector of Prisons for the Midland and Eastern District, I have the honour to present my Annual Report, which forms the second part of the Thirteenth Report of the Inspectors of Prisons.

The District allotted to me comprises the Counties of Bedford, Cambridge, Derby, Huntingdon, Leicester, Lincoln, Norfolk, Northampton, Nottingham, Rutland, Salop, Stafford, Suffolk, Warwick and Worcester; but in consequence of my appointment to this District having taken place so lately as last September, when I ceased to be Inspector of Prisons for Scotland, and being prevented by circumstances beyond my control from entering on the active discharge of my public duties before the 21st of that month, I have only been able to inspect the following prisons:—

Bedford County Gaol.
,, County House of Correction.
Cambridge County Gaol and House of Correction.
,, Spinning House.
,, Town Gaol and House of Correction.
,, Wisbeach House of Correction.
,, Ely House of Correction.
Derby County Gaol and House of Correction.
Leicester County Gaol and House of Correction.
,, Borough Gaol and House of Correction.
Northampton County Gaol and House of Correction.
,, Borough Gaol and House of Correction.
,, Peterborough Liberty Gaol.
Stafford County Gaol and House of Correction.
,, Lichfield City Gaol and House of Correction.

Detailed Reports on these prisons, together with the usual statistical tables furnished by the Governors are given in the Appendix.

On reference to these Reports, it will be seen that when inspected the greater number of the gaols were found clean and orderly, and, considering their several capabilities for carrying prison discipline into effect, satisfactorily managed. There appears to me to exist among the local authorities a very general wish to improve the state of the prisons and of prison discipline; but unfortunately this wish is not universally acted upon, and even in the better managed gaols much remains to be effected before that point is attained, if it be ever really attained, at which the prison discipline shall be so severe as to deter the wicked from the commission of crime, without at the same time injuring the health, mental or corporeal, of the prisoner:—that point at which, while the criminal feels the bodily discomfort of his punishment, his mind is improved by instruction, and he is rendered fit to lead a better life for the future. The subject is one of the utmost importance and yet replete with great difficulties—a problem of the greatest moment to solve, and yet hard to be solved, because we have no fixed, acknowledged-as-universally-true principles for guidance—no prison axioms in short. Moreover, no two bodies of Magistrates will be found to entertain the same views, and it cannot be otherwise so long as counteracting principles of action sway their several judgments. Some are anxious to suppress crime by a stern discipline, others are disinclined to pursue any treatment which to them has an appearance of cruelty: some are opposed to, others are in favour of the separate system of confinement; some are disposed to believe that educating the prisoners will do much towards their

II. MIDLAND AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

reformation; while others do not even provide a school master. All are anxious for economy, not a few would prefer allowing matters to go on as they have been to increasing the rates; many are inclined to wait a little longer for a more full development of the Pentonville system; and the majority are at all times willing to adopt any reasonable plea for postponing the consideration of a difficult question.

Although the counties containing the prisons which I have inspected, are chiefly of an agricultural character, I am inclined to think that their statistics of crime with respect to population, will be found not far different from those of the whole of England, and that the relative proportions are much the same as those of the remaining counties taken in the aggregate; I have therefore prepared the following table showing the extent of crime in reference to the population during the last five years.

COUNTIES.		Prisoners Convicted at Assizes and Sessions.		Prisoners Summarily Convicted.		Estimated Population.*		Total Number of Criminals.	Estimated Population.	Proportion of Criminals to every 100,000 persons.
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
									Persons.	
Bedford	1843	129	19	366	47	55,786	59,617	561	115,403	486·1
	1844	118	19	331	36	56,507	60,386	504	116,893	431·1
	1845	109	11	267	21	57,236	61,166	408	118,402	344·5
	1846	100	10	251	25	57,975	61,956	386	119,931	321·8
	1847	90	20	241	23	58,724	62,756	374	121,480	307·8
Cambridge	1843	182	21	595	88	87,750	89,150	886	176,900	500·8
	1844	178	29	542	88	89,000	90,419	837	179,419	466·5
	1845	113	26	441	84	90,276	91,707	664	181,974	364·8
	1846	171	7	423	78	91,553	93,013	679	184,556	367·8
	1847	137	22	445	95	92,856	94,337	699	187,193	373·4
Derby	1843	213	28	729	75	122,698	124,403	1,045	247,101	422·9
	1844	167	12	608	53	124,357	126,085	840	250,442	335·3
	1845	146	21	480	49	126,039	127,790	696	253,829	274·2
	1846	126	30	493	54	127,743	129,581	703	257,261	273·2
	1847	173	20	570	104	129,470	131,269	867	260,739	332·5
Leicester	1843	305	39	956	75	110,258	114,741	1,375	224,999	611·1
	1844	302	30	883	62	111,401	115,930	1,277	227,331	561·7
	1845	259	26	1,043	71	112,556	117,132	1,399	229,688	609·1
	1846	246	48	596	56	113,723	118,346	946	232,069	407·6
	1847	224	41	622	45	114,902	119,573	932	234,475	397·4
Northampton	1843	185	19	564	71	99,944	101,061	839	201,005	417·4
	1844	191	28	452	79	100,873	102,001	750	202,874	369·6
	1845	194	34	398	56	101,812	102,950	682	204,762	333·1
	1846	160	32	391	52	102,758	103,907	635	206,665	307·2
	1847	145	31	414	46	103,714	104,874	636	208,588	304·9
Stafford	1843	929	142	1,651	170	233,870	228,239	2,892	462,109	625·8
	1844	461	121	1,521	212	238,878	233,127	2,315	472,005	490·4
	1845	394	109	1,361	163	243,994	238,119	2,027	482,113	420·4
	1846	422	129	1,422	209	249,219	243,219	2,182	492,438	443·1
	1847	485	79	1,651	154	254,556	248,427	2,369	502,983	470·9
Totals of Six Counties	1843	1,943	268	4,861	526	710,306	717,211	7,598	1,427,517	532·2
	1844	1,417	239	4,337	530	721,016	727,948	6,523	1,448,964	450·1
	1845	1,215	227	3,990	444	731,913	738.864	5,876	1,470.768	399·5
	1846	1,225	256	3,576	474	742,971	750,022	5,531	1,492,920	370·4
	1847	1,154	213	3,943	467	754,222	761,236	5,877	1,515,458	387·7

The last column of the table shows that in each of these counties there has been to the end of 1846 a progressive though irregular diminution of crime since the year 1843, and this is satisfactory when considered with reference to the gradual increase of crime which had taken place during the four years previous to that period, as shown in the following table, which is computed from the tables contained in the Supplement to the Tenth Report of the late Inspectors of Prisons for the Home District.

PROPORTION of CRIMINALS to every 100,000 Persons, in the following Counties:—

Year.	Bedford.	Cambridge.	Derby.	Leicester.	Northampton.	Stafford.
1839	289·0	412·8	242·2	415·9	318·0	351·2
1840	310·6	390·0	291·1	516·7	385·0	432·4
1841	364·5	412·2	296·1	523·5	417·6	433·1
1842	324·4	464·0	356·7	590·5	465·0	484·2

* The population returns have been kindly furnished from the Registrar-General's Office, and are computed for the middle of each year.

From the foregoing tables it would appear that more crimes were committed in Leicestershire in ratio to the population than in either of the other five Counties, and yet I am doubtful whether this be really the case. In truth, the Gaol Returns do not necessarily give an accurate comparison between the extent of crime committed in one district and another. An approximation—and only a wide approximation—can be attained in this respect, because the proportions are affected by so many disturbing causes—in one place the police are on the alert and few crimes are undetected; in another there are no police and criminals escape discovery; in one town the magistrates are strict, and in another the reverse; one town is flourishing and everybody is employed, while another is losing its trade and overrun with paupers.* But as an uniform system is generally pursued in the same place through succeeding years, the tables afford proof of the increase or diminution of crime when one period is compared with another. In this respect the result, as exhibited at the end of the first table, in the proportions between the total crimes perpetrated in the six counties taken together, and the estimated amounts of population in each of the last five years, is satisfactory.

I am disposed to think that the variations in the amount of crime committed depend, not so much on the absolute wants and privations of the poor at different times, as upon the idle habits and propensities to do evil, which want of employment at those periods engenders and fosters; and although doubtless when starvation is at hand, men will not willingly perish for lack of food if they can take it; and there have been repeated instances of persons committing offences solely for the purpose of obtaining food, clothing, and shelter in a gaol; yet thieving for the sole purpose of sustaining life is but seldom perpetrated in comparison with other crimes which emanate from idleness and evil associations.

I also think that the mere possession of the knowledge of reading and writing goes but a short way as a deterrent from crime. A great many juvenile offenders whom I have sen had learned to read, and to write a little in the Union Workhouses, or perhaps in the prison on a former occasion, but are not the less vicious for the possession of these acquirements, because they have not had the advantages of constant mental discipline, inculcation of right principles, moral training, and, above all, good example, which are the real agents in improvement, and which result in confirmed habits of thinking correctly, of judging between good and evil, and of doing, each of us, our duty in the state of life to which it has been our lot to be called. At the same time, none can wish that any section of the community should continue in a state of ignorance; but I venture to offer these remarks in consequence of there appearing in the satistical returns appended to this Report, tables which purport to exhibit the state of instruction of the criminal prisoners, and I am anxious to guard against the supposition that because many are described as being able to read and write, they necessarily belong to a class of persons whose very respectability ought to be a guarantee for good behaviour; and also against an equally erroneous but prevalent notion, that the absence of this knowledge is sufficient to account for the commission of offences. In the tables connected with this subject, the numbers which are given, show the proportions in respect of instruction which the criminals bear to each other; whereas the really desirable information, is the proportion in respect of criminality which the instructed classes bear to the uninstructed classes; and this is beyond our reach, because we have no means of knowing how many of the entire community are educated, and how many the reverse. The Gaol returns, even, are not entirely to be depended upon, and with reference to this point as well as to the whole subject, the observations of the Chaplain of the Northampton Borough Gaol, appear to me to be just and apposite.

"I do not think any dependance can be placed upon the prisoners' answers to stated questions, such as, Can you read? Can you say the Lord's prayer? They prefer saying no at once, rather than be put to the proof; but from my having been accustomed for many years to instruct children of all classes, I find I can draw out, by degrees, a great deal more from them than at first they professed; for instance, if a prisoner be brought into my room to be examined, and he sees on the table my extra large Report book and a large Bible, and is asked, Can you read? he looks at the extra large books, then at me, and then at the Warder, and thinks it best to say no, as much from alarm at the preparation to hear him read, and thus gets over every difficulty well; he then would be put down in the Report Book under the column, "Neither Read nor

* On reference to the Reports in the Appendix upon Wisbeach and Ely prisons, it will be seen that at the time of inspection the former contained 31 and the latter 11 vagrants, all of whom were committed from one Union.

II. MIDLAND AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Write." Now, when that same man has been in his cell a few days, with books in it, and I make my call upon him, I sometimes find him with a book in hand, and if not I can gently draw him out to do something in that way. In fact, I have known a prisoner say on first examination, that he could neither read nor write, and yet in a few days he is found reading pretty well, and even asking for paper to write to his friends, so that very little dependance, as I before observed, can be placed upon the prisoners' bare answer.

"They often make use of apparent ignorance as an excuse for their crime, and use it as oftentimes they do religion, as a tool only to work upon others. I really have seldom had occasion to lament over extreme ignorance; it was hypocrisy, duplicity and infidelity and not ignorance, which called forth regret.—And I have come to the conclusion that the prisoners neither fall into sin, nor break the laws from lack of knowledge, but from want of good principles and solid plain teaching, in the necessary and substantial social duties of a good life."

I am inclined to believe that drinking in beer-shops leads to more crime than any other habit or vice we know of, and not solely on account of the consequent intoxication, but of other demoralizing agencies besides spirits, which there come into active operation under the fostering care of the retailer of the poison which is licensed to be "drunk on the premises." In towns it is an undoubted fact that very many of the beer-shops are brothels; in the rural districts, if not so bad in this particular, they are equally so as regards gambling. Card playing, small lotteries, and betting are encouraged by the landlords, and many an artizan who goes into the beer-shop a respectable man leaves it in despair,—a reckless criminal seeking an occasion to commit some act, which previously he never imagined, but which soon consigns him to the neighbouring prison—his respectability gone for ever. Nevertheless it is in drinking that the deepest root of crime is found, and I beg to refer to the case of the shoemaker imprisoned in Northampton Borough Gaol, detailed at page 93 of the Appendix, as one of the numberless instances, which might be adduced, of the effects of drink and the beer-shop. Hence it might be argued that the more spirits drank, the greater the amount of crime perpetrated. Such however, has not in point of fact been the case; for while on the one hand crime has been on the decrease, as I have shown in these six counties, on the other hand the consumption of spirits has increased throughout the country. It would have been interesting to compare the variations in the amount of crime with the variations in the quantities of spirits consumed in particular districts, but no data exist for such an inquiry, and the nearest approximation that can be made is by assuming that the consumption of spirits in any locality bears a constant proportion to the total amount consumed in the country at large. The following table exhibits in each of the years already mentioned the estimated population of the six counties, the proportion of criminals to every thousand persons, and the quantities of spirits charged with duties of Excise in England, of British Plantation spirits, and of foreign spirits entered for home consumption.

Years.	Estimated Population in the Six Counties.	Proportion of Criminals to every 100,000 Prisoners.	Quantities of Spirits Charged with Duties of Excise in England.	Quantities of British Plantation Spirits Entered for Home Consumption in England.	Quantities of Foreign Spirits Entered for Consumption in England.	Total Quantities of Spirits.
			Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
1843	1,427,517	532·2	7,724,051	2,059,011	1,006,105	10,789,167
1844	1,448,964	450·1	8,234,440	2,167,591	990,485	11,392,516
1845	1,470,768	399·5	9,076,381	2,462,152	1,019,515	12,558,048
1846	1,492,920	370·4	9,179,550	2,628,680	1,466,769	13,276,007
1847	1,515,458	387·7	8,408,159	*	..	..

Here, I think, are extensive grounds for satisfaction—not in the augmented consumption of ardent spirits—but in the knowledge of the fact that although this undeniable cause of crime has been increasing since 1843, crime itself has decreased,—at least in the counties which form the subject of this Report. What might be the result of similar computations, having reference to the whole of England I cannot take upon myself to say; but if these counties be regarded on the

* I have not been able to obtain an account of the quantities of British Plantation nor of foreign spirits entered for consumption in England for the year 1847.

whole as forming in the aggregate a fair specimen of the rest of the country, a reasonable basis exists for believing that the tide of criminality which, gradually swelling, reached so high in 1843, has since that year been ebbing, and we may hope, with God's blessing will be driven yet farther back.

I have also inspected the Lincoln City Prison for the purpose of reporting the state of the cells as regarded their applicability to the system of separate confinement, and I have certified them to be in accordance with the provisions of the Act 2 & 3 Vict., cap. 56.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

D. O' BRIEN,

Inspector of Prisons.

APPENDIX.

REPORTS ON SEPARATE PRISONS.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

BEDFORD.—COUNTY GAOL.

(Inspected October 4, 1847.)

A FULL description of this gaol is given in the Second Report of the Inspectors of Prisons for the Home District, presented to Parliament in the year 1837; and it is further observed upon in their Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Tenth Reports. In the Tenth Report, printed in 1845, they state,—

"We have so repeatedly and strongly pointed out the manifold evils resulting from the very defective plan upon which the Bedford County Gaol is built, that we cannot but express our regret that we should again have occasion to recur to them; our hope having been that the necessary remedial measures would, ere this, have been adopted. Our objections to this gaol remains unchanged, and may be summed up in the remark, that its construction is such as to set at nought many of the most essential provisions of the Gaol Act, to compromise the health of the prisoners, to render discipline impracticable, and to subvert every moral object of imprisonment."

In these observations I am, on the whole, compelled to concur, as no change of any material consequence has been effected since the observations which have been quoted were made; except with respect to the windows, which are now all glazed, and the health of the prisoners has, in consequence, been better than before when light was admitted only through hopper blinds, which, when open, did not exclude the weather, and when closed excluded the light.

The gaol continues to be used for the reception of—

Prisoners committed for trial:
Prisoners sentenced to imprisonment without hard labour:
Prisoners committed for want of sureties:
Prisoners for further examination:
Deserters:
Debtors generally:
Debtors under the Local Courts' Act.

The class rooms, seven in number, with the airing yards into which they open, were appropriated to the following classes respectively:—

DESCRIPTION OF PRISONERS.	Number of Yards.	Number of Prisoners.
Untried Males of about and under 20 Years of Age	1	8
Untried Males of above that Age	1	8
Convicted Males not sentenced to Hard Labour	1	10
Misdemeanant, 1st Class (Males)	1	1
Untried Females	1	4
Debtors (Males)	1	1
Debtors under the Local Courts' Act	1	2
Total	7	34

There were two female prisoners in the infirmary, detained for further examination, making in all, thirty-eight prisoners confined.

This appropriation of the class rooms and yards necessarily varies according to the numbers and descriptions of the prisoners at any one time in the gaol: the governor, however, seems to take much pains to effect as judicious a separation as possible, considering the inconvenient plan of the building.

It was observed by the late Home Inspectors, with regard to the untried female prisoners occupying the same wing as the male debtors, that communication, though not easy, might be made between them in case of the slightest negligence on the part of the officers. It seems to me that but little danger is to be apprehended in this respect; and unless the neglect be very gross indeed, the classes cannot inter-communicate; at the same time the arrangment is undoubtedly objectionable.

The great mischief in the prison is the unrestrained association of the prisoners according to

the old day-room system, in places where they are neither overlooked nor overheard, and where they have no employment. It is true that one cell is used as a tailor's shop, two prisoners had been employed there, and seven other prisoners had been knitting; but these exceptions to idleness among so many prisoners are too few to be valuable. In these circumstances no real discipline can be enforced, even if attempted. The construction of the prison is against it; with the present strength of the governor's staff it could not be carried into execution, and the consequences are self-evident. Only gross irregularities can be detected; and provided the prisoners but abstain from riot and mutiny, from destroying their clothes and defacing the premises, they may freely communicate with each other, instruct the uninitiated in the sciences of villany, form associations and friendships in the strong bonds of vice, and contaminate each other's minds; vitiating the comparatively innocent, making the bad worse, and elevating the hardened offenders into professors of crime, unchecked by the ear or the eye of the officer. In fact, here gaol contamination has no restraint. Of the four female prisoners confined in one room, two were charged with having stolen goods found with them, one was charged with stealing a watch, and one was charged with child murder.

During the last year, ten, out of seventeen punishments awarded to male prisoners, recorded in the punishment book, were for misconduct in the yard. The remainder were—

September 10, 1846. J. W. for throwing stones over the wall.
November 13, 1846. J. J. and T. for fighting.
December 10, 1846. J. J. for getting over the yard fence, and G. S. for advising him to do so.
June 18, 1847. S. P. and C. F., aged 12 years, for throwing stones over the wall.
July —, 1847. C. R. for throwing a ball of rags over the wall.
July 30, 1847. J. W. for throwing water over other prisoners.
September 4, 1847. W. J. and J. A. for fighting.
September 4, 1847. W. F. for getting over the fence into the garden and stealing the governor's onions.
September 22, 1847. G. W. for getting over the partition wall.
September 23, 1847. J. G. and W. F. for fighting.

The following extract is copied from the governor's journal:—

April 15, 1846. Discharged J. S., his sentence having expired. The governor suspected that he would be throwing something over the wall for another prisoner, he put a person to watch him; he went to a shop and got two papers of tobacco, and returned to the gaol wall, made a parcel and threw it over. Mr. Coombs, who was watching outside, took him into custody; the governor, who was watching inside, saw the parcel come over. The prisoner was taken before the Mayor and committed to the House of Correction for one calendar month to hard labour, or pay a penalty of 5*l*. The governor most humbly begs to observe that it is an easy thing for tobacco to be introduced into a prison without the knowledge of the officers.

Observing W. J., aged 15, charged with robbing a till, in the yard appropriated to older prisoners, and standing next to J. H., aged 47, charged with stealing timber, I enquired the reason, and was informed that the boy was so constantly found fighting with the other boys, when he was in the same room with them, the Visiting Justices ordered him to be removed into the room where I saw him.

These offences would not have been committed by prisoners under the strict vigilance of proper officers; whereas here there is only one male turnkey, and he is obliged to officiate for the governor, during his temporary absences; a cleaner, whose duties are various, but who can assist but little in the maintenance of prison discipline; the matron, who is the governor's daughter, and a female assistant, who is the turnkey's wife, and lives in the lodge, and acts as gate porter; besides, the interior of the class rooms can only be seen by going into them. The few punishments which have been inflicted for offences committed in the prison, prove, not the general good behaviour of the prisoners, but the impunity with which prison offences may be committed.

The prison, the prisoners, and the bedding, were clean. It is the practice to remove the prisoners' clothes every night at locking-up time, and to give them back again at unlocking time in the morning. The clothes of each are put into a canvass bag, belonging to, and marked with, the number of the cell. This measure is a security against escape, worthy of imitation elsewhere.

Two thermometers are kept in the gaol.

The prison rules are read to the prisoners once a week, and printed copies are suspended in each cell and class-room.

There had been no attempt made by any prisoner to escape since the last inspection of the gaol.

The surgeon, according to the prison rules now in use, is required to attend the prison at the least twice a week. It appears, however, that his attendance is daily, or nearly so, whether there be any sick prisoners or not. At the time of my visit the sick cases consisted of the two women whom I have mentioned as being in the infirmary, one of whom had a sore leg, the other had had feverish symptoms of a typhoid character, but both were getting better.

All the prisoners in the gaol were on the following diet:—

Two lbs. of bread, 2 ozs. of cheese, and one onion per diem for 4 days in the week; and 2 lbs. of bread, ½ lb. of suet-puddings, for 3 days in the week.

It will be remarked that meat does not form any portion of this diet, although on the order of the surgeon it would be granted; and the Visiting Justices, under No. 270 of their own rules, may make by a written order, from time to time such alterations in the dietary with reference to individual cases as may appear to them expedient. It is questionable whether the diet on

the whole is sufficient, especially for prisoners who are confined for several months awaiting trial, and there is a manifest deficiency in vegetables. The food, however, which I tasted, was good of its kind.

The chaplain, besides his Sunday duties, reads prayers daily, and four days in the week delivers an exposition of scripture in addition. He also sees the prisoners individually, in a room of the prison set apart for that purpose, as well as collectively in the class rooms, where he makes them read and reads to them. A great want, however, exists;—there is neither schoolmaster nor schoolmistress; although in No. 54 of the Bedford Prison Rules it is specified, "There should be a sufficient number of subordinate officers, viz., male and female warders, schoolmasters." On this point the Chaplain observed to me that it would be far better if the rules relating to this subject were carried into effect. He remarked that the prisoners were generally very ignorant, and not more than one in ten of them had any scriptural knowledge. I found in his journal the following entry:—

E. G. female prisoner, aged 34 years, imprisoned for an assault for the term of 14 days: married: no family: can neither read nor write: does not know what sort of a book the Bible is."

It is only due to the Visiting Justices to state, that nothing can be stronger than their repeated remonstrances and recommendations to the Court of Quarter Sessions with respect to the construction of the prison. In the Epiphany and Easter Sessions of 1840, the Epiphany, Easter, and Michaelmas Sessions of 1841, the Epiphany, Easter, and Midsummer Sessions of 1842, the Epiphany, Easter, and Michaelmas Sessions of 1843, the Epiphany and Easter Sessions of 1844, and the Epiphany and Easter Sessions of 1845, they are found reporting to the Court, in the strongest manner, and repeating over and over again their conviction as to the unsuitableness of the Prison. Their remarks are to be found at length in the Home Inspector's Parliamentary Reports. Again in 1846 the question was urged, At the Epiphany Sessions of 1847 the presentment made at the previous Michaelmas Session was declared to be well founded; but at the adjourned Epiphany Sessions, the further consideration of the subject was post poned for one year, fifteen justices voting for and six against the postponement. I have, however, much satisfaction in being able to state on the authority of the Clerk of the Peace, that subsequent to my inspection, "The court made an order that he should give the notices required by statute for taking measures, &c., at the next Epiphany Session under the finding upon the last presentment."

The general statistical tables of the prison are hereto appended.

No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.										Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.						Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total Adult.		Assizes.		Sessions.		Total Juvenile.				
	Felons.		Misdemeanants		Felons.		Misdemeanants				Felons.		Felons.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison at the commencement of the Year	1	1	..	..	13	2	..	..	14	3	..	..	3	..	3	..	17	3	20
Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year	42	3	..	..	88	15	1	..	131	18	2	..	10	4	12	4	143	22	165
Number of Prisoners rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year	2	..	1	..	3	3	..	..	6	3	..	..	..	2	..	2	6	5	11
Total	45	4	1	..	104	20	1	..	151	24	2	..	13	6	15	6	166	30	196
How Disposed of.																			
Convicted—																			
Sentences to be undergone in this Prison	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	4	6
Sentenced to Transportation	3	1	..	..	11	..	..	..	14	1	1	..	2	..	3	..	17	1	18
Sentences deferred	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1
Transferred to other Governors after Conviction	14	..	..	..	47	14	..	..	61	14	..	..	9	1	9	1	70	15	85
Acquitted at the Bar	18	1	..	..	19	1	..	..	37	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	38	2	40
No Bills found	5	..	..	..	9	1	..	..	14	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	14	3	17
Not Prosecuted	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
Found Insane on Arraignment	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Admitted evidence on the part of the Crown	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1
Bailed in Court to appear and take their Trials at a subsequent Tribunal	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Non-appearance of Recognizances	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Number of Prisoners left for Trial at the end of the Year	2	1	..	..	12	3	..	..	14	4	..	..	1	..	1	..	15	4	19
Total	45	4	1	..	104	20	1	..	151	24	2	..	13	6	15	6	166	30	196
Prisoners committed for Examination in the course of the Year, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	10	2	12

II. MIDLAND AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Bedfordshire.

Bedford County Gaol.

No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	10	1	..	..	10	1	11
Deserters awaiting a Route	12	..	..	..	12	..	12
Under the Bastardy Laws	7	..	..	..	7	..	7
For Assaults	36	2	..	..	36	2	38
For want of Sureties	15	..	..	..	15	..	15
Total	70	2	..	..	70	2	72

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	2	..	2
In Execution	2	..	2
Under 8 & 9 Vic., c. 127	2	..	2
Total	4	..	4

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the Course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
In custody at the commencement of the Year — Prisoners for Trial	14	3	3	..	17	3	20
In custody at the commencement of the Year — Summary Convictions	7	1	..	..	7	1	8
In custody at the commencement of the Year — For want of Sureties	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
In custody at the commencement of the Year — Deserters	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Received under Commitments and who have not been in the custody of other Governors — Prisoners for Trial	131	18	12	4	143	22	165
Received under Commitments and who have not been in the custody of other Governors — Rendered in Court for Trial	6	3	..	2	6	5	11
Received under Commitments and who have not been in the custody of other Governors — Summary Convictions	70	2	..	..	70	2	72
Charges, *i.e.* Prisoners committed to the Prison for examination but afterwards discharged, not being fully Committed	9	2	1	..	10	2	12
Total	242	29	16	6	258	35	293
DEBTORS.							
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Admitted in the course of the Year	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
Total of Debtors and Criminals	248	29	16	6	264	35	299

No. 5.—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
Prisoners before Trial	14	4	1	..	15	4	19
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Summary Convictions	7	..	..	..	7	..	7
Committed for Examination	2	2	..	..	2	2	4
Want of Sureties	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
Total	28	6	1	..	29	6	35
DEBTORS.							
Debtors	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Total of Debtors and Criminals	31	6	1	..	32	6	38

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.																	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		Transferred to other Governors.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	44	9	29	3	34	5	20	2	7	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	136	22
Ditto after Trial	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Ditto under Summary Conviction	15	1	11	..	28	1	5	..	9	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	70	2

	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		Life.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	7	..	5	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	14	1

—	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.																	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	5	3	2	1	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	6
Ditto after Trial	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Ditto under Summary Conviction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		Total Adult	
	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..

	Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	148	28	176
Ditto after Trial	2	4	6
Ditto under Summary Conviction	70	2	72
Number of Prisoners Sentenced to Transportation	17	1	18

No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	2	1	2	1	3
12 Years and under 14	..	..	7	2	7	2	9
14 Years and under 17	..	..	6	1	6	1	7
17 Years and under 21	36	6	..	..	36	6	42
21 Years and under 30	51	10	..	..	51	10	61
30 Years and upwards	50	4	..	..	50	4	54
Total	137	20	15	4	152	24	176

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
17 Years and under 21	17	..	..	..	17	..	17
21 Years and under 30	29	1	..	..	29	1	30
30 Years and upwards	23	2	..	..	23	2	25
Total	69	3	..	..	69	3	72

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	44	3	8	1	52	4	56
Can Read only	36	12	4	3	40	15	55
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	54	5	3	..	57	5	62
Can Read and Write well	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Total	137	20	15	4	152	24	176

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	27	2	..	..	27	2	29
Can Read only	16	..	..	..	16	..	16
Can Read or Write or both imperfectly	25	1	..	..	25	1	26
Can Read and Write well	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	69	3	..	..	69	3	72

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death, in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	28	7	11	..	39	7	46
Infirmary Cases	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
Criminal Lunatics	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Deaths	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Greatest number of Sick at any one time	5	..	..	..	5	..	5

No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year who have been previously Committed.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	24	..	..	..	24	..	24
Twice	10	..	..	..	10	..	10
Thrice	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Four Times or more	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Total	40	..	..	..	40	..	40

No. 13.—Mode in which Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been Employed.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Employment, not being Hard Labour	4	26	..	..	4	26	30

No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice, Magistrates, or Courts Martial to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Handcuffs and other Irons	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Dark Cells	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Solitary Cells	..	..	18	..	..	..	6	..	24	..	24
Total	1	..	21	..	..	..	6	..	28	..	28

No. 17.—The Daily Average Number of Prisoners, &c.

	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	50	8	58
The Daily Average number of Prisoners throughout the Year	$28\frac{3}{8}$	$2\frac{5}{8}$	$31\frac{1}{10}$
DEBTORS.			
The greatest number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	3	..	3
The daily average number of Debtors throughout the Year	$1\frac{1}{7}$	..	$1\frac{1}{7}$
The Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping cells	46	4	50
The Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing where more than one Prisoner sleeps in one cell	138	12	150

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.*

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.	M.	F.		M.	F.
Night Caps	..	1	Shifts	..	1
Day Caps	..	1	Beds	1	1
Jackets	1	..	Blankets	2	2
Waistcoats	1	..	Rugs	1	1
Trowsers	1	..	Sheets	..	..
Shirts	1	..	Pillow Cases	..	..
Stockings	1	1	Towels	1	1
Handkerchiefs	..	1	Infirmary Beds	4	2
Shoes	1	1	,, Blankets	2	2
Clogs	..	..	,, Rugs	1	1
Gowns	..	1	,, Sheets	2	2
Petticoats	..	1	,, Pillow Cases	1	1
Flannel ditto	..	1	,, Towels	1	1

* All other needful clothing is provided. An extra blanket when required.

II. MIDLAND AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Bedfordshire.

Bedford County Gaol.

No. 13.—Total Cost per Annum under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	218	12	2
,, Male and Female Clothing	18	17	10
,, Bedding	..		
,, Straw	4	10	2
,, Extra Allowances by order the Surgeon	6	16	1½
,, Medicines*.	..		
,, Wine, Beer, and Spirits	2	10	4
,, Fuel.	46	13	3
,, Soap.	2	11	4
,, Candles, Oil. and Gas.	25	15	5
,, Washing	22	0	8½
,, Cooking	10	0	0
,, Stationary and Printing	Contract for County.		
,, Books	3	11	8
,, Furniture	..		
,, Rent, Rates, and Taxes	4	7	6
,, Officers' Salaries	479	9	4
,, Pensions to Retired Officers	..		
,, Support of Prisoners removed under Contract, to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons.	..		
,, Removal of Prisoners to and from their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons.	14	18	0
,, Removal of Transported Convicts	14	17	7
,, Sundries not mentioned	20	16	3
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	896	7	8
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, in and about the Prison in the course of the Year.	38	11	6
Grand Total	934	19	2
Prison Diet, per Head per Annum	7	1	0½
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per Head, per Annum	0	12	1½

† Included in Surgeon's Salary.

No. 20.—Deaths in the course of the Year.

Name.	Age.	Sentence or Term of Imprisonment.	Date of Admission.	State of Health on Admission.	Date of Death.	How long in Prison before Death.	Disease or other Cause of Death.
William W.	40	6 Calendar Months, or find sureties.	23 Oct., 1846.	Bad.	7 Mar., 1847.	4 months and 15 days.	Spasms in the bowels.

No. 21.—Escapes in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 22.—Criminal Lunatics.

Name.	Age.	Sentence or Term of Imprisonment.	Date of Admission.	State of Health on Admission.	If insane on, or known to have been so previous to Admission.	If Insane at present.	If removed, date of removal.	Where sent.
Samuel D.	42	Not Tried.	9 July, 1847.	Good.	Supposed so.	Yes.	3 August, 1847.	Bedford Lunatic Asylum.

No. 23.—Dietary per Week.

—	Bread.	Cheese.	Gruel.*	Cocoa.†	Other Allowances.
Not Employed.	ozs.	ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	
Men. Women. Boys	224	8	7	7	24 ozs. suet dumpling, and 3 or 4 onions.

* The gruel contains 2 ozs. of oatmeal per quart. † ½ oz. of molasses to each pint of cocoa.

No. 24.—Scale of Tread-wheel Labour.—*Nil.*

No. 25.—Scale of Crank Labour.—*Nil.*

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries per Annum. £.	s.	d.	Nature of Fees, Emoluments and Allowances.
John Tregenza . .	Governor .	62	1819 to House of Correction, 1834 to this Prison.	200	0	0	House, coals, candles, garden, out-buildings, and 2*s.* for a copy of warrant.
Mary Ann Tregenza	Matron .	23	1846	20	0	0	Governor's daughter .
William Skinner .	Turnkey .	46	1834 to House of Correction, 1839 to this Prison.	52	0	0	House, coals, and candles.
Ann Skinner . . .	Assistant .	52	1841	8	0	0	Turnkey's wife.
George Mayes . .	Gaol cleaner	40	1845	41	6	0	Room in the Prison, with coals and candles five nights a-week.
George Maclear . .	Chaplain .	48	1832	100	0	0	
Isaac Hurst . . .	Surgeon .	48	1844	40	0	0	
Samuel Wing . .	Auditor .	37	1841	12	10	0	
Two extra Nurses .	..		In the course of the Year.	5	13	4	
Total Number of Officers 8			Total . . .	479	9	4	

No. 27.—Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison	..		
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	3	5	6
Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract	63	0	2
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate . . .	6	11	6
Amount received for the support of Vagrants	..		
Amount received from Exchequer for removal of Transports	14	17	7
Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports . . .	..		
Amount received for the subsistence of Revenue Prisoners	..		
Other Receipts	..		
Total . . . . . £	87	14	9

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	895	0	4
Total Receipts of Ditto	87	14	9
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	807	5	7
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	38	11	6
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts and Fees . . . . . £	845	17	1

The Cost of each Prisoner per day is about 1*s.* 6*d.*

BEDFORD.—House of Correction.

(Inspected October 9, 1847).

Bedford House of Correction.

The Inspectors of Prisons for the Home District have given in their Second Report, presented to Parliament in the Year 1837, a full description of the construction of the Bedford House of Correction, and they have further noticed it their Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Tenth Reports. It may be however as well to state shortly, that this prison, built in the year 1822, is laid out in yards separated from each other by walls 9 feet high, which radiate from the Governor's house as a centre, and are so arranged as to permit of each yard being seen from his windows. Along the exterior boundary of No. 1 yard are ranged prisoners' cells in two stories, the doors of the cells opening to the yard. The lower cells are 6 ft. 7 in. long; 3 ft. 9in. wide, and 7 ft. 10 in. high. The upper cells are of the same length and width, but 10ft. 4 in. in height.

The cells in the other yards are on the ground, of the same dimensions with respect to length and breadth, but 7 ft. 10 in. high at the inner end and 5 ft. 10 in. at the outer end of the cell. This inequality in the height arises from the shape of the roof, which is a pent, covered with copper, supported by rafters and plastered inside. The walls are brick in some places, lined with sheet iron, and the floors are paved with brick. There is a small opening in the door for the admission of air and light, but hoppered to prevent the prisoner seeing into the yard when the door is closed, and the ventilation is effected by means of a pipe, 2½ inches in diameter

which is carried through the roof into the open air. There are no means of warming the cells, and the ventilation is bad. Indeed one can scarcely imagine any place intended for a lengthened confinement of prisoners in the present day more painfully cold in winter or more distressingly hot in summer than these cells on the ground floor and roofed with copper.

The fifth or tread-wheel yard is larger than either of the others. Along the boundary wall, and facing the governor's house, is placed the tread-wheel, which is without sufficient protection from the weather, and the prisoners are exposed both to the heat in summer and to the cold in winter. Looking into the yard on one side is a building, comprising the chapel in the upper story, the infirmary on the ground floor and a store, with an inner cell for violent delinquents, in the basement. The chapel is small, and the accommodation, especially for the women, is very confined. The place appropriated to them is fitted with three benches, each long enough to admit of two persons sitting side by side without being crowded, thus giving room for six; and yet, I was informed by the Governor, that sometimes he had twelve women there. This could not have been effected without their being tightly packed together, and in such circumstances it is quite impossible that the mind can be sufficiently abstracted from consequent personal discomfort to be directed to spiritual matters. The simple act of squeezing these female prisoners into a nook in the chapel in order that they may pray, hear the Bible read, and listen to the preacher, neither constitutes nor leads to devotion. Cramped for room and jammed up in this confined place the sublimest truths, however clearly and ably set forth, must fall unheeded on their ears. It is but mockery calling this, attendance at chapel. Half of the female prisoners had better have been left in their cells.

The infirmary for male prisoners, consisting of a single room 14 ft. by 11 ft., with an open fire-place and an oak floor—the door opening upon the yard—is inconveniently placed, and with four patients in it, is crowded. Adjoining the chapel and infirmary is the cook-house, also opening into the tread-wheel yard, and inside the cook house are three cells, sometimes used as reception cells, when several prisoners are brought into the gaol together and there may be a temporary difficulty with respect to their disposal. This is also an objectionable arrangement.

On the opposite side of the tread-wheel yard is the general reception cell, and above it is a room appropriated to the chaplain, where he sees the prisoners individually.

Each yard contains a pump and a privy, the waste water from the former passing under and scouring the latter: and in each of the four first-mentioned yards there is a day-room 11 feet by 12 feet and the same height as the cells. The day-rooms, however, are only used as such when the very cold weather sets in; and then the prisoners are permitted to congregate there for warmth, an officer, who enforces order and silence, being always present

The yard appropriated to female prisoners contains a small wash-house with a copper for heating water, and a soft water tank.

There is no fixed bath in the prison, but a tin slipper portable bath is used.

There are two punishment cells besides the cell, which I have mentioned, under the infirmary. It is only when a prisoner is very violent indeed that he is put into the last.

At the time of my inspection the prison was clean and in good order. Some complaints had been made as to the drainage, owing to the want of sufficient fall for the water; but there was nothing offensive to be detected in the atmosphere or otherwise, indicative of bad draining, when I visited the gaol.

Beyond the appropriation of different yards to male and female prisoners no real classification is effected; but all the prisoners sleep in separate cells; the silent system is acted upon; prisoners are never allowed to be near each other without the presence of an officer; and all communication between them is tried to be prevented by rigid discipline; and a copy of the prison rules is suspended in every cell.

The punishments awarded are for the most part stoppages of cheese and dumplings for minor offences. For grave offences delinquents are shut up in their own cells for the day, or in the punishment cells for periods from one to four hours.

The daily routine of the gaol has not been altered since the publication of the Tenth Report of the Inspectors of Prisons where it is thus described,—

"At 6 o'clock A. M. the bell rings for the prisoners to rise and go to the yards to wash."

Here, however, I must observe upon the want of some lavatory, however simple; as the prisoners have nothing to wash themselves in but their soil pots, which each brings from his cell, and cleans out with water and rotstone before he uses it as a basin.

"At a quarter past 6 the bell rings again, and they proceed to labour, working till 8, when they breakfast and remain in their cells till 9. From 9 till half-past 9 they attend chapel, resuming work afterwards till 1, at which hour they dine, remaining in their cells till 2, when they return to work, continuing their labour till 6. They then go to their cells and at 8 are locked up for the night."

The only deduction from labour is when they attend the chaplain.

"A summary of the whole gives the subjoined result:—

	Hours.
Labour	9½
Washing	0¼
Chapel	0½
Meals.	2
	12¼ hours."

The hours of tread-wheel labour vary from ten hours in summer to eight in spring and autumn, and six in winter. The prisoners are 18 minutes on the wheel, 3 minutes sitting down after they come off, and 6 minutes walking in a ring, when they are put on the wheel again. Very old or otherwise infirm prisoners are not put on the wheel; labour is found for them in turning a cranked iron handle set into the door frame of a cell, but neither the labour thus expended on the "winch," nor on the wheel is turned to any profitable account. On the day of inspection there were no female prisoners in the gaol. The male prisoners were all above the age of 17 and were thus employed,—

Number on the wheel . .	17
Winch	2
Knitting	2
Carpentry	1
Cooking	1
Bookbinding	1
Shoemaking	1
Sick:—Not working . . .	2
Total	27

None but convicted prisoners are committed to this gaol.

The governor and the matron stated that the admission of the children of female prisoners is injurious to the discipline. In the magistrates' book there is the following entry, dated January 18th, 1847.

"Great inconvenience takes place in the women's ward from children being admitted with their mothers; it prevents discipline which it is desirable to enforce, and owing to the construction of the prison, it is impossible to prevent the difficulty."

The governor further said that children of 5 years old had been admitted and they are continually running about the yard. The mothers cannot be put to work as they are attending their children, and the same excuse is made for their non-appearance in the chapel. It sometimes happens that the children have no clothes, in which case clothes are given to them in the prison.

In this prison, as in the Bedford County Gaol, the prisoners' clothes when taken off are put into bags and removed at night, and delivered to them in the morning.

No attempt to escape has been made since December, 1845, when a prisoner, being left in the reception cell without the warder having locked the door, left it, crossed the yard to the mill, and escaped through a window. As at the time divine service was being performed in the chapel his absence was not immediately discovered, and he was not retaken. The officer whose duty it was to have locked up the prisoner, was dismissed, and another officer, who also shewed negligence on the occasion, was soon afterwards discharged.

The total numbers of prisoners confined in the prison, for the last five years, ending respectively on the 29th of September, are as follows:—

Year.	Criminals.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	
1843	461	66	527
1844	272	35	307
1845	207	19	226
1846	298	28	326
1847	283	40	323

The chaplain attends the prison daily and sees the prisoners individually in a room set apart for that purpose, as already mentioned, in addition to the service which he performs in the chapel every morning, and he affords religious instruction. But here, as in the County gaol, the want of a schoolmaster is felt; and it is a fact to be remarked, and which may be repeated, that though the prison rules for these two gaols *appear* to make a provision to such effect, in accordance with the spirit of the 26th section of the Act, 4 George IV. cap. 64, by giving permission to the visiting justices to appoint a schoolmaster, no schoolmaster has been appointed, and the 10th rule in the 10th section of the same Act, viz., "Provision shall be made in all prisons, for the instruction of prisoners *of both sexes*, in reading and writing," is almost a dead letter so far as the male prisoners are concerned. With regard to the female prisoners, the deficiency has been supplied, and on this point the following extract from the Justices' Order book is satisfactory:—

The visiting Justices having considered the services of the Governor's daughter in giving daily instruction to the female prisoners for a period of three years, without receiving any emolument for her services, and having performed this duty with an intimation from the visiting Justices, at the time, that her services should not be overlooked, the visiting Justices are of opinion, that owing to the regular and daily attention she has bestowed, that a sum of 15*l.* should be awarded, for the three years that have elapsed, and that a yearly sum of 7*l.* be paid for the future.

Notwithstanding the want of a schoolmaster, the instruction, which must of necessity be limited, afforded by the chaplain, has had, on more than one occasion, a good effect, and he has carried on a correspondence with prisoners after their discharge, with great satisfaction.

The library is very good, both as regards the number and the description of the books. It consists of about 150 volumes.

With respect to the health of the prisoners, the surgeon is of opinion that considering the construction and size of the cells, their coldness in winter, their heat in summer, and their imperfect ventilation, the prisoners have better health than could almost have been expected. His journal gives the following state of the temperature in the cells during the winter of 1846-7 :—

December	7, 1846,	Thermometer	40.
,,	21, ,,	,,	45.
,,	25, ,,	,,	38.

Prisoners to be permitted access to the fires, and to be supplied with warm clothing :—the cold very severe.

January	4, 1847,	Thermometer	38.
,,	2, ,,	,,	39.
,,	18, ,,	,,	37.
February	8, ,,	,,	34.
March	1, ,,	,,	40.

Petechia, or land scurvy, prevailed at one time to a great extent in the prison, and has been repeatedly alluded to in the Inspectors of Prisons' Reports. Lately, however, this malady has almost, if not entirely, disappeared, the diseases which most abound, are colds, influenza, and rheumatism ; and while scarlet fever and typhus are prevalent in the neighbourhood, they have not appeared in the gaol.

The diet at present consists of, per week, 14 ozs. bread, 1 lb. 8 ozs. suet dumpling, 3 lbs. potatoes, 8 ozs. cheese, 7 pints of oatmeal gruel, and 7 pints of cocoa. In summer 2 ozs. of onions are allowed instead of potatoes ; and, after a prisoner has been in prison six months, he receives 1½ lbs. of meat with the suet dumpling. I tasted the provisions and found them good. On remarking to the surgeon the absence of animal food from the diet of prisoners under six month's imprisonment, he observed that the poorer classes in the neighbourhood get very little meat ; gruel used to be given to the prisoners twice a day, now it is given once a day, and cocoa substituted for the second meal of gruel ; he is of opinion, that, on the whole, the diet agrees with them, and they have been much better in health, since the alteration referred to was made. He does not ascribe the diseases which attack the prisoners to deficiency of food, but to the extreme cold of the cells. Occasionally there are malingerers among them ; but it is much more common to find prisoners who, though ill, do not acknowledge it. The latter, he said, will stand in their cells, shivering ; their skins cold and pulses weak, and although, at the moment, no active disease may be present, the health eventually suffers. He also remarked on the injurious effect produced by the prisoners being so much exposed when they come off the treadwheel in the intervals of labour. The coldness of the cells having been made the subject of correspondence between the Secretary of State and the visiting Justices, the latter passed the following resolution :—

Resolved.—That the Chairman be requested to inform the Secretary of State, that every attention will be paid to affording the prisoners the necessary warmth, while in prison, by placing them, when not in work, during severe cold, in extra day rooms, with fires in them, under the inspection of an officer in each, and by giving them additional clothing at night if required by them.

The visiting Justices are of opinion that as there is every probability of a new prison being erected, and that an order will be made for the same at the next General Quarter Sessions, subject to the approbation of the Secretary of State, the system provided will be satisfactory in the mean time.

As there is much difficulty in procuring free nurses to attend the sick, well-conducted prisoners are permitted to act in that capacity, they receive 1 pint of beer daily and a meat dinner for their attendance in the infirmary.

A large proportion of the prisoners are confined for poaching, although this class of prisoners is not so numerous as it used to be some years ago. On interrogating one of them, who was convicted and imprisoned for the fourth time for the same offence, he said he saw no harm whatever in poaching—none at all ;—sometimes he and his family eat the hares he snared ; sometimes he sold them, and obtained for each according to their size and to the demand 16*d.*, 18*d.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*, and even as high as 4*s.* ; the greatest number he ever took in one week was four-and-twenty !

What has been stated in the report on the Bedford County Gaol, with respect to the strong conviction entertained by some of the Magistrates that a new prison should be built, while others of that body hold a contrary opinion, applies equally to the Bedford House of Correction.

For the statistics of this prison reference may me made to the following Tables.

No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners convicted at Assizes and Sessions, in the Prison at the commencement of the Year	10	1	..	..	10	1	11

No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year. . . .	20	4	..	..	20	4	24
Under the Game Laws	56	..	5	..	61	..	61
Under the Bastardy Laws.	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Under the Vagrant Act	46	14	5	..	51	14	65
Under the Malicious Trespass Act	15	6	..	..	15	6	21
For Assaults	10	..	..	..	10	..	10
Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	38	..	7	1	45	1	46
Total	166	20	17	1	183	21	204

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—		Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
		M.	F.	M.	F.		F.	
CRIMINALS.								
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	10	1	..	..	10	1	11
	Summary Convictions . . .	20	4	..	..	20	4	24
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors .	Summary Convictions . . .	166	20	17	1	183	21	204
Received from the custody of other Governors, and enumerated in their Returns	Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	63	12	9	1	72	13	85
Total		259	37	26	2	285	39	324

No. 5.—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	20	..	..	..	20	..	20
Summary Convictions.	12	..	..	..	12	..	12
Total. . .	32	..	..	..	32	..	32

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.																	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment after Trial .	2	2	4	1	14	4	5	..	15	3	20	2	3	..	..	..	63	12
Ditto under Summary Conviction . . .	7	1	38	4	73	11	27	..	19	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	166	20

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners, &c.—*continued.*

—	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.																	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment after Trial .	..	1	3	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1
Ditto under Summary Conviction . . .	..	..	5	1	10	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	1

—	Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	
Terms of Imprisonment after Trial	72	13	85
Ditto under Summary Conviction	183	21	204

No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.—*Nil.*

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
12 Years and under 14	..	..	2	..	2	..	2
14 Years and under 17	..	..	15	1	15	1	16
17 Years and under 21	46	1	..	..	46	1	47
21 Years and under 30	71	15	..	..	71	15	86
30 Years and upwards.	49	4	..	..	49	4	53
Total	166	20	17	1	183	21	204

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.—*Nil.*

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	52	6	5	1	57	7	64
Can Read only.	75	10	4	..	79	10	89
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly. . .	34	4	6	..	40	4	44
Can Read and Write well	5	..	2	..	7	..	7
Total	166	20	17	1	183	21	204

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death, in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	40	5	2	..	42	5	47
Infirmary Cases	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
Criminal Lunatics	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Greatest Number of Sick at any one time . .	6	2	..	..	6	2	8

No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been previously Committed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	35	4	5	..	40	4	44
Twice	21	4	3	..	24	4	28
Thrice	13	2	1	..	14	2	16
Four Times or more	22	1	..	..	22	1	23
Total	91	11	9	..	100	11	111

No. 13.—Mode in which Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the Course of the Year have been Employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	248	37	26	2	274	39	313
Employment not being Hard Labour	8	..	..	..	8	..	8
Not Employed	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Total	259	37	26	2	285	39	324

No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice, Magistrates, or Courts Martial, to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
By Courts of Justice or Magistrates	3	..	1	..	4	..	4

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Privately Whipped	..	..	7	..	7	..	7

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Dark Cells	22	11	..	..	3	..	..	..	25	11	36
Solitary Cells	29	15	..	..	2	..	..	..	31	15	46
Stoppage of Diet	37	8	..	..	7	..	..	..	44	8	52
Total	88	34	..	..	12	..	..	..	100	34	134

No. 17.—The Daily Average Number of Prisoners, &c.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	56	8	64
The daily average number of Prisoners throughout the Year	38½	4	42½
The number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping cells	48	8	56
The number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing where more than one Prisoner sleeps in one cell	76	10	86

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Night Caps	..	1	Beds	1	1
Day Caps	1	1	Blankets	2	2
Jackets	1	..	Rugs	1	1
Waistcoats	1	..	Sheets	..	..
Trowsers	1	..	Pillow Cases	..	..
Shirts	1	..	Towels (6 to each yard)	..	..
Stockings (pair)	1	1	Infirmary Beds	1	1
Stocks	1	1	,, Blankets	2	2
Shoes (pair)	1	1	,, Rugs	1	1
Clogs	..	1	,, Sheets	2	2
Gowns	..	1	,, Pillow Cases	1	1
Petticoats	..	1	,, Towels	1	1
Flannel ditto	..	1	Gurnsey	1	..
Shifts	..	1			

NOTE.—Guernsey frocks in the winter and three blankets.

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	358	10	0¾
,, Male and Female Clothing	51	10	3¼
,, Bedding	3	13	8
,, Staw	4	7	0
,, Extra Allowances, by order of the Surgeon	0	18	11
,, Medicines	..		
,, Wine, Beer, and Spirits	..		
,, Fuel	33	7	6
,, Soap	2	16	0
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas	10	0	6
,, Washing	..		
,, Cooking	10	0	0
,, Stationery and Printing, contracted for the whole of the County	..		
,, Books	2	1	3
,, Furniture	3	3	3
,, Rent, Rates and Taxes	4	10	0
,, Officers' Salaries	453	18	0
,, Pensions to Retired Officers	..		
,, Support of Prisoners removed under Contract, to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	..		
,, Removal of Prisoners to and from their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	..		
,, Removal of Transported Convicts	..		
,, Sundries not mentioned	25	10	5½
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	965	6	10¾
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, in and about the Prison, in the course of the Year	30	12	1½
Grand Total	995	19	0¼
Prison Diet, per Head, per Annum	9	0	0
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per Head, per Annum	1	6	0

No. 20.—Deaths in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 21.—Escapes in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 22.—Criminal Lunatics.

Name.	Age.	Sentence or Term of Imprisonment.	Date of Admission.	Whether Insane on Admission.	Whether known to have been Insane previous to, Admission.	Date of becoming Insane in this Prison.	Whether Insane at present.	If Removed, Date of Removal.	Where sent.
Sarah H.	26	3 Calendar Months' Hard Labour.	Feb. 16, 1847.	Weak mind.	Yes.	Soon after she came into custody.	Yes.	May 1,	Bedford Asylum.

No. 23.—Dietary per Week.

——	Bread.	Suet Dumpling.	Cheese.	Cocoa.	Onions.	Oatmeal Gruel*	Remarks.
	lbs.	lb.	oz.	Pints.	oz.	Pints.	
Hard labour; all on one Diet.	14	1½	8	7	8	7	One pound of meat in their dumplings, a week, after they have been in six months.

* The gruel contains 2 oz. of flour per quart.

No. 24.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.

Months Employed.	Number of Working Hours per day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time.	Height of each Step.	The ordinary Number of Steps per Minute.	The ordinary proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the Number of Prisoners on the Wheels.	Number of Feet in Ascent per Day, as per Hours of Employment.	The Daily Amount of Labour in Feet of Ascent performed by each Prisoner.
January . . .	6	19	7½ Inches.	48	One-third off, two-thirds on.	10,800	7,200
February . . .							
March . . .	8					14,400	9,600
April . . .							
May . . .	10					18,000	12,000
June . . .							
July . . .							
August . . .							
September . .	8					14,400	9,600
October . . .							
November . .	6					10,800	7,200
December . . .							

No. 25.—Scale of Crank Labour.—*Nil.*

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When appointed.	Salaries per Annum. £.	s.	d.	Nature of Fees. Emoluments, and Allowances.
James Banfield . .	Governor	55	Oct. 14, 1834	140	0	0	House, Firing, Candles, and Garden.
Sarah Banfield . .	Matron .	56	,, ,,	20	0	0	Ditto.
Louisa Banfield . .	Assistant	30	Oct. 20, 1846	7	0	0	Ditto.
George Madear . .	Chaplain	48	Jan. 2, 1832	100	0	0	
Isaac Hurst . . .	Surgeon.	50	July 2, 1844	40	0	0	
John S. Smith . . .	Turnkey.	31	Jan. 5, 1846	59	0	0	Firing, candles, and bedding when on duty.
Charles Harrison . .	Assistant	30	Oct. 19, 1843	39	0	0	Ditto.
Joseph Peacock . .	Ditto .	39	Sept. 21, 1846	36	8	0	Ditto.
Samuel Wing . . .	Auditor	35	Oct. 19, 1841	12	10	0	Ditto.
Total Number of Officers . 9			Total .	453	18	0	

No. 27.—Receipts.

	£	s.	d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison		..	
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners		..	
Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract	68	0	2½
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate	2	5	6
Amount received for the support of Vagrants		..	
Amount received from Exchequer for removal of Transports		..	
Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports		..	
Amount received for the subsistence of Revenue Prisoners		..	
Other Receipts		..	
Total . . . £	70	5	8½

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations and Additions	965	6	10¾
Total Receipts of Ditto	70	5	8½
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Officer's Fees, and Repairs, Alterations and Additions.	895	1	2¼
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	30	12	1½
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts and Fees	925	13	3¾

The cost of each prisoner per day is 1*s.* 3¼*d.*

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

CAMBRIDGE.—County Gaol and House of Correction.

(Inspected December 20, 1847.)

This prison, adjoining the County Court House, consists of four wings, radiating from a centre building, with which they are connected by bridges. The centre building contains the Governor's apartments and the chapel. The wings are divided longitudinally by a partition wall, each half wing being a distinct portion of the gaol, and consisting of a day room, opening into a yard, with two single walls on the ground floor, and on the upper floor four single cells and one double cell. But though this is the general plan of the building, and eight yards are thereby provided, an additional small yard has been divided off so as to afford nine yards in all, appropriated as follows:—

1. Females.
2, 3. Thrown into one yard where the tread-wheel is placed.
4. Felons untried.
5. Misdemeanants not sentenced to hard labour.
6. Felons untried (minor offences).
7. Debtors.
8. Transports.
9. Prisoners confined for want of sureties, assaults, &c.

The cells, 9 ft. long 6 ft. wide and 9 ft. in height, with glazed windows in wooden frames, but made secure by iron bars and sheet iron blinds, with brick floors and arched ceilings, are furnished with iron frames fastened down upon stone supports as bedsteads, each prisoner being supplied with a straw bed, two blankets, a rug, pillow, and pillow-case, but no sheets. Ventilation is afforded by means of an opening in the wall into the passage above the door, which gives a current of air between the passage and the cell window, which may be partially opened or closed at the will of the prisoner. There are openings in the floors of the passages, covered with gratings, immediately below ventilators in the roof; and as each passage has a window at the outer end, which, during the day, is left open, the ventilation is reasonably good. No artificial heat is afforded to the cells: as there was no thermometer in the prison I could not ascertain the temperature; but no complaint appears to have been made in respect of cold. A water closet is attached to every wing. The printed rules applicable to the prisoners are hung up in each cell and the dietary table in each day-room.

The tread-wheel is partitioned into boxes, and the prisoners upon it are prevented from conversing. The airing yards are not so dry as they ought to be: they would be improved by having a flagged way upon which the prisoners might walk in single file, when the weather is damp and the ground moist. The following is a return of the prisoners who were confined in he gaol on the day of inspection, with the nature of their employment.

Males.		*Females.*	
For Trial	12	For Trial	2
Convicted Felons	15	Convicted Felons	2
Convicted Misdemeanants	2	Summarily Convicted of Misdemeanors	1
Summarily Convicted of Poaching	15	Total	5
Assault	1		
Misdemeanors	7		
For the non-payment of Assessed Taxes, kept on Debtors' side	2		
Debtors	7		
Total	61		

DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT.

Males.		*Females.*	
At the Tread-Wheel	25	Washing and mending Prisoners' linen, &c.	5
Pumping Water	3		
Cleaning Prison	2		
Sweepers	2		
Cleaning Mess-tins, &c.	3		
Total	35		

Unemployed.	
In a cell under the Surgeon's charge	1
For Trial	12
Not ordered for labour	3
Infirm, having but one hand	1
For the non-payment of Assessed Taxes kept on Debtors' side	2
Debtors	7
Total	26

Male prisoners for trial, male prisoners sentenced to hard labour, but physically unable to walk the tread-wheel, and male prisoners not ordered for labour, are generally employed at oakum picking, but on the day of inspection there was no stock in hand; a fresh supply however was daily expected, when the above description of prisoners would resume oakum picking.

Males.		*Females.*	
Sleeping in separate cells	55	Sleeping in separate cells	3
Two large cells, 3 prisoners in each cell	6	Sleeping in one cell, one of the prisoners being in an advanced state of pregnancy	2
Total	61	Total	5

Number of Prisoners Committed for Offences against the Game Laws during the year ending Michaelmas 1846	31
Number of Prisoners Committed for Offences against the Game Laws during the year ending Michaelmas 1847	30
The average Number of Debtors in Custody during the year ending Michaelmas 1847	3
The average Number of Prisoners	47
Total	50

A Return of the Number of Commitments (exclusive of Debtors) committed during the last 4 years, commencing at the year 1844, and ending at the year 1847.

Year.	Felons.	Misdemeanants.	Total.	Grand Total.
1844	106	220	326	579
1845	88	165	253	
1846	97	181	278	544
1847	121	145	266	

Balance in favour of the last two years 35

Prisoners at hard labour take their meals in their respective cells and sleep separately: those for trial associate in their day rooms, and are locked up in separate cells at night as far as it is practicable to do so; and the juvenile offenders are kept apart from the other prisoners under the superintendence of the schoolmaster.

A complaint was made by a debtor of the coldness of his cell, caused by the window frame being out of repair. There was some ground for the complaint, but he had not spoken on the the subject to the governor, which he ought to have done. The governor promised to give to the matter his immediate attention and have the window put in a proper state of repair. With this exception the gaol was in an orderly condition, clean, and generally creditable to the governor.

The surgeon attends daily: and the prison is stated by him to be very healthy. On the day of inspection there was only one patient, who had been brought into prison in a state of disease, which, however, the surgeon was in hopes of curing. It appears that when first confined the prisoners lose in weight, but in a short time they improve; if a man sentenced to hard labour complains of weakness and consequent inability to do his work, he is examined and weighed, and if he have decreased much he is excused labour and put to the task of oakum picking. The dietary is the same as that which was recommended for adoption by the Secretary of State. I tasted the provisions, and they were sufficiently good, and the surgeon said they were better and more abundant than they usually got at this time of the year in their own homes.

There has no death taken place in the prison for the last 12 years; nor yet has any prisoner effected his escape for the same time.

The chaplain performs service twice every Sunday, and every morning in the week prayers and a chapter in the Bible are read. He instructs the prisoners in classes, and keeps an unusually detailed and accurate journal and character book, which contains a condensed history of every prisoner who has been committed to the gaol for a long series of years. The chapel is divided so as to prevent the different classes of prisoners from seeing each other, though the chaplain and the governor can see them all. A schoolmaster is provided, who teaches the prisoners in classes; but his tuition is almost entirely confined to reading. No trade is taught nor are the prisoners' clothes made in the gaol, but are furnished by contract. Prisoners at hard labour are taken away for instruction during two hours daily; those for trial, and those not sentenced to hard labour are instructed at intervals according to circumstances. None but Scriptural books are issued, and they consist of Scripture lessons, Sunday-school primer, the Abridgements of the Old and New Testament, a few Testaments and a few Bibles. A complaint was made by one of the untried prisoners that he was not given the entire Bible to read, but only the Abridgements, which, he said, "had nothing in them sufficiently edifying to the mind." This man, however, who tried to pass for one anxious to be improved, was unfortunately confined under a charge of burglary committed on the day he was discharged from Huntingdon Gaol, where he had been imprisoned during four months for picking pockets. He had all the strongly marked characteristics of an old offender, though young in years, and made the complaint evidently without the least idea of wishing it to be remedied towards his own real improvement.

Some of the prisoners make good progress in learning to read and are grateful for their tuition; but many of them, having never learnt at all, are very difficult to be taught: they seem to have no comprehension; and poachers are the most illiterate prisoners they have.

I was favoured with the following extracts from the chaplain's journal.

March 11, 1846.—W—— M——; female; no residence; aged 34; labourer; single; neither read nor write; convicted of breaking windows; 1 calendar month imprisonment or pay 34*s*. Has been in more than one gaol for vagrancy; has been in Cambridge Borough and in Brixton gaols. Is a native of Banham, in Norfolk; has left that place a year; was in the workhouse there some time; used to go

to field work; never was in service. Her mother died when prisoner was quite a baby; was a "chan child;" was brought up in the workhouse, till she could get her own living. Has lately lived by begging; has been travelling about beyond London as far as Maidstone. Lodges in the Union workhouses as she goes on; goes to the relieving officer of the district for an order; inquires who he may happen to be; orders her day's travel so as to arrive in the evening at a place where there is a Union-house. Broke complainant's windows because he refused to relieve her; he is overseer. Never goes to a place of worship. (Answers many questions with hesitation.) Discharged April 10.

March 12, 1846.—M—— A—— C——; female; aged 26; single; 1 child, 1 year old; neither read nor write; convicted of absconding from the Union workhouse; 3 calendar months, hard labour. Has been in gaol 15 times before for similar offences, (see pp. 50, 214, Journal B.) Is a person of weak intellect, though not sufficiently so to warrant her being consigned to an asylum for lunatics. Discharged April 11.

Nov. 21, 1847.—Recommitted on a similar conviction; 3 months' imprisonment. Discharged February 12.

April 13, 1847.—Recommitted on a similar conviction; 3 months' hard labour. (A child 2½ years old was sent with her to gaol.) Discharged July 5.

April 4, 1846.—P—— J—— E——; male; aged 40; labourer; single; read and write imperfectly; convicted of poaching; 3 months' imprisonment or pay 6*l.* Has been in gaol 7 times before, mostly for poaching. Lives in lodgings; pays 1*s.* a week. Gets work very irregularly; earns on an average 3*s.* or 4*s.* a week. This offence was committed a month ago; "don't know how he could be seen, for he did not see any body." Does not often to go church. Is a very idle fellow. (After a while he refused to learn of the schoolmaster). Discharged June 26.

Oct. 27.—Recommitted; convicted of poaching; 3 months' imprisonment. Since harvest has mostly worked for bricklayers, but the last two or three weeks they did not want him. Discharged January 18, 1847.

P—— R—— C——; male; aged 15; labourer; read and write imperfectly; convicted of riding in a cart, having no reins to his horse; 14 days' imprisonment or pay 18*s.* 6*d.* Never was in gaol before. Lives with his father, who maintains him when he has no work; has 3*s.* 6*d.* a week when he has work; goes to plough, &c. Goes to meeting school on Sundays, when he can, but lately has been "doing" horses on Sundays. His father goes to church, but his mother goes to meeting; did'nt know he ought not to ride in the cart, having no reins; has not been out much with a cart. Seems a well behaved boy. Discharged April 22.

July 28, 1846.—D—— S——, Gilden Morden; male; aged 22; labourer; single; read imperfectly; convicted of neglecting to comply with an order of bastardy; 6 weeks' imprisonment or pay 3*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; (13 weeks' pay is due at 1*s.* 6*d.* a week.) Never was in gaol before. Lodges at his brother's, pays 9*d.* a week. Has been out of work at times during the last winter; has not laid still much lately; has 8*s.* a week. The mother of the child is a widow between 30 and 40 years old, having 4 children besides the illegitimate one; he will not marry her, because if he did he would have to support all the children. The child is 18 months old; he paid all except the last 13 weeks. Goes to church twice every Sunday. Discharged Sept 27.

Nov. 11.—G—— R——, Fulbourn; male; aged 14; labourer; neither read nor write; committed on a charge of setting fire to the cage. Never was in gaol before; lives with his father. His father has been out of work a month, does not know how he lives, but knows that the relieving officer gives him a stone of flour in the week. Some of his brothers and sisters are grown up and support themselves; there are three living at home; prisoner is the oldest of those at home; prisoner generally has work, but not always; has 2*s.* or 3*s.* a week; the boys were making a bonfire on the night before "gunpowder-treason;" and they put some lucifer matches through a hole and set fire to the straw in the cage; prisoner was with them and looked on. Never went to church above once or twice in his life; and that is a long while ago now; is ashamed to go to church now because his clothes are ragged and dirty. Never said a prayer in his life; does not know anything about the Lord's prayer. Knows that wicked people go to hell and good people to heaven. (There appears no want of natural intelligence about him). Bill ignored at the Assizes, March 19, 1847.

Nov. 16, 1846.—B—— D——, Great Eversden; male; aged 10; labourer; read and write imperfectly; convicted of stealing a peck of apples from a tree in an orchard; 14 days' hard labour; never was in gaol before; lives with his father; his mother has been dead three years. E—— R——, (a woman convicted of counselling him to commit this offence) keeps his father's house; she asked prisoner to get the apples; goes to meeting every Sunday, and goes to school every day. (Seems a nice little boy.) Discharged Nov. 28.

When he went out of gaol he said "he liked gaol very well indeed," "was quite pleased with it," chiefly "because he went to meeting every day," (referring to the chapel services).

Dec. 29, 1846.—C—— G—— A——; male; aged 22; labourer; single; read imperfectly; committed (with another) on a charge of highway robbery with personal violence: never was in gaol before; lives with his father; pays 5*s.* a-week for his board and lodging; is not often out of work; had 10*s.* a-week; has been out of work the last month or so; his father's family consists of 7 persons, viz., his father and mother, 2 sisters (twins) aged 18, prisoner, and two brothers, one 15 and the other 11; the whole family sleep in one room; there is no partition in it; his father's bed has curtains to it, but not the others; can see his sisters undress; mostly goes to church every Sunday. Convicted at the assizes March 10, 1847, 8 calendar months' hard labour. Discharged Nov. 18.

Jan. 14, 1847.—T—— F—— (alias) W—— W—— ; male; aged 24; labourer; married; 2 children 2½ and 1¼ years of age; read and write imperfectly; convicted of breaking a fence: 14 days' hard labour. Was in gaol 6 years ago, one month, for damaging a walnut-tree. (See p. 27, Journal B.) Is a house-keeper; lives in a "Town house" and pays 6*d.* a week for it. There are 4 families living in the house, which consists of 5 rooms; 3 of the families having only one room each, viz., prisoner, whose family consists of 4 persons: another of 5; and another of 6 persons. The other family have two rooms, or one room divided into two; this family consists of 7 persons—22 persons living in a house containing 5 rooms! Is often out of work; has lately been working on the St. Ives railroad, and went home every Saturday night; had 2*s.* 6*d.* a day. This offence was committed a month ago. Was returning home tipsy from a public-house on his way from the railroad and broke the fence as he passed; did not do it wilfully. Goes to church every Sunday. Has a very rough manner. Discharged January 27.

Jan. 30, 1847.—M—— W—— F——; male; aged 32; labourer; married; 4 children, 9—¼; read;

victed of breaking windows at the Union Workhouse; 2 calender months, hard labour. Has been in gaol 9 times before. (See p. 572, Journal B.) Has been in the Union house ever since he went out of gaol in October last, except a fortnight, during which time he was begging. Prisoner and others are in the habit of discharging themselves from the Union in the day, as a pretext for going out, and getting an order to go in again at night; had done so on this occasion, but going back after all the inmates were in bed, he was refused admission, and he then broke upwards of 400 panes of glass. He thinks he did right in breaking them, as he was sent to gaol before for nothing, he was determined that should not be the case this time. Is as bad a fellow as can well be. Discharged March 29.

May 7, 1847.—T—— R—— I——; male; aged 37; labourer; married; 5 children, ages from 15 to 5; neither read nor write; committed on a charge of stealing a sovereign from a public-house. Never was in gaol before, except for debt, when he was discharged under the Insolvent Act. Is a housekeeper; works for his brother, who is a carter; has 10*s.* a-week, and now and then a piece of victuals. Carries coals and turf about the country for his brother for sale. Had been drinking at Soham in the public-house all night, from 9 or 10 o'clock at night till 8 o'clock the next morning; there were 6 persons drinking there and tossing Prisoner supposes he was drunk. The money was the landlord's. "Is as innocent as an angel in heaven." Does not often go to church; "keeps to his children; and his mistress (wife) goes to meeting." Appears a rough fellow. Admitted to bail May 18. Acquitted at the Sessions July 1.

May 8, 1847.—F—— W—— L——; male; aged 42; labourer; married; 5 children, ages from 11 to 2; read imperfectly; convicted of leaving his family chargeable to the parish; 14 days' hard labour. Was in gaol six years ago, three weeks for stealing brocoli. (See p. 132, Journal B.) Was a housekeeper till eight weeks ago; then went away to seek for work, and his wife and family went into the Union, and his landlord took possession; was a weekly tenant. His wife and family look much better in the Union than they did when prisoner supported them, and therefore he thinks that is the best place for them. Always earned from 12*s.* to 15*s.* a-week, but that was not enough to keep them! Did not spend anything himself in drink, having been a teatotaller for 2 years. Goes to meeting every Sunday. Discharged May 21

July 21, 1847.—B—— J—— S——; male; aged 23; labourer; married; 3 children, ages from 6 to 2; read imperfectly; convicted of leaving his family chargeable to the parish, six weeks' hard labour. Never was in gaol before. Is a housekeeper. Had been out of work 6 weeks; did a day or two's work in that time; but was almost starved; went away to seek work, and brought some money home, but not enough. His wife had 21*s.* of the parish. Married when he was only just turned 16 years; his wife was 17. Goes to church every Sunday; his wife's father is sexton, and prisoner often officiates for him. Had a month allowed to pay the money; could have paid the guinea but not the expenses. The hardest part of this is that he will lose his harvest. Seems a decent man. Discharged August 31.

For further particulars the following statistical tables may be consulted.

No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners convicted at Assizes and Sessions, in the Prison at the commencement of the Year	16	..	..	..	16	..	16

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.										Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.						Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total Adult.		Assizes.		Sessions.		Total Juvenile.				
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.				Felons.		Felons.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison, at the commencement of the Year	1	..	..	..	7	..	1	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	9
Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year	38	3	1	..	53	4	2	..	94	7	3	..	6	4	9	4	163	11	114
Number of Prisoners received from the Custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Number of Prisoners rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	6	..	6
Total	40	3	4	..	61	4	3	..	108	7	5	..	6	4	11	4	119	11	130
How Disposed of.																			
Convicted:—																			
Sentences to be undergone in this Prison	13	1	..	..	32	3	2	..	47	4	..	..	1	1	1	1	48	5	53
Sentenced to Transportation	7	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	11
Transferred to other Governors after Conviction	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	3
Acquitted at the Bar	12	..	4	..	13	..	..	..	29	..	1	..	1	1	2	1	31	1	32
No Bills found	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	2	2	..	1	..	3	..	5	2	7
Left for Trial at the end of the Year	4	1	..	..	12	..	1	..	17	1	1	..	3	2	4	2	21	3	24
Total	40	3	4	..	61	4	3	..	108	7	5	..	6	4	11	4	119	11	130
Prisoners Committed for Examination in the course of the Year, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	5	..	5	..	8	..	8

No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	14	..	..	..	..	..	14
Under the Game Laws	28	..	2	..	30	..	30
Under the Revenue Laws	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Under the Bastardy Laws	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
Under the Vagrant Act	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Under the Larceny Act	4	1	4	..	8	1	9
For Assaults	20	3	1	..	21	3	24
For want of Sureties	6	..	..	..	6	..	6
Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	52	4	8	1	60	5	65
Total	118	8	15	1	133	9	142

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	3	1	4
In Execution	11	..	11
Under 8 and 9 Vic., c. 127	3	..	3
Crown Debtors or Offenders against the Revenue Laws, not kept on the Criminal side	2	..	2
Total	16	..	16

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—		Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.								
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	Prisoners for Trial	9	..	..	..	9	..	9
	Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	16	..	..	..	16	..	16
	Summary Convictions	14	..	..	..	14	..	14
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors	Prisoners for Trial	94	7	9	4	103	11	114
	Rendered in Court for Trial	4	..	2	..	6	..	6
	Summary Convictions	118	8	15	1	133	9	142
Received from the custody of other Governors, and enumerated in their Returns	Prisoners for Trial	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Charges, *i. e.* Prisoners committed to the Prison for Examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully Committed		3	..	5	..	8	..	8
Total		259	15	31	5	290	20	310
DEBTORS.								
In Custody at the commencement of the Year		3	1	..	..	3	1	4
Admitted in the course of the Year		16	..	..	..	16	..	16
Total of Debtors and Criminals		278	16	31	5	309	21	330

No. 5.—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
Prisoners before Trial	12	1	1	1	13	2	15
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	25	1	..	..	25	1	26
Summary Convictions	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
Total	42	2	1	1	43	3	46
DEBTORS.							
Debtors	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
Total of Debtors and Criminals	46	2	1	1	47	3	50

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.																	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial . . .	27	1	14	2	17	2	14	..	14	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	87	6
Ditto after Trial . .	..	..	3	..	9	1	5	1	14	2	16	..	..	..	..	..	47	4
Ditto under Summary Conviction . . .	25	3	24	1	40	..	14	2	15	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	118	8

	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		Life.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners Sentenced to Transportation . . .	2	..	5	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	11	..

—	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.																	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial .	2	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2
Ditto after Trial . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Ditto under Summary Conviction . . .	1	1	9	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	1

—	Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	
Terms of Imprisonment before trial	92	8	100
Ditto after Trial	48	5	53
Ditto under Summary Conviction.	133	9	142
Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation .	11	..	11

No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	2	..	2	..	2
14 Years and under 17	..	..	5	2	5	2	7
17 Years and under 21	20	1	..	..	20	1	21
21 Years and under 30	28	3	..	..	28	3	31
30 Years and upwards	43	2	..	..	43	2	45
Total.	91	6	7	2	98	8	106

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
12 Years and under 14	..	..	4	..	4	..	4
14 Years and under 17	..	..	10	1	10	1	11
17 Years and under 21	29	2	..	..	29	2	31
21 Years and under 30	44	3	..	..	44	3	47
30 Years and upwards	45	3	..	..	45	3	48
Total	118	8	15	1	133	9	142

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	20	2	2	1	22	3	25
Can Read only	36	3	2	1	38	4	42
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	25	1	3	..	28	1	29
Can Read and Write well	10	..	..	..	10	..	10
Total	91	6	7	2	98	8	106

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	43	3	5	1	48	4	52
Can Read only	46	4	4	..	50	4	54
Can Read or Write or both imperfectly	27	1	6	..	33	1	34
Can read and Write well	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Total	118	8	15	1	133	9	142

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	57	6	1	..	58	6	64
Infirmary cases	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Greatest number of Sick at any one time	4	1	1	..	5	1	6

No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been previously Committed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	50	1	3	..	53	1	54
Twice	11	..	1	..	12	..	12
Thrice	10	..	..	..	10	..	10
Four Times or more	15	2	..	..	15	2	17
Total	86	3	4	..	90	3	93

No. 13.—Mode in which Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been Employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	131	6	2	..	133	6	139
Employment, not being Hard Labour	88	8	19	4	107	12	119
Not Employed	40	1	10	1	50	2	52
Total	259	15	31	5	290	20	310

No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice, Magistrates, or Courts Martial, to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
By Courts of Justice or Magistrates	5	..	..	..	5	..	5

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Dark Cells	5	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	7	..	7
Solitary Cells	24	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	27	1	28
Stoppage of Diet	18	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	22	..	22
Other Punishments	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	10
Total	57	1	4	..	2	..	3	..	66	1	67

No. 17.—The Daily Average Number of Prisoners, &c.

	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	58	4	62
The daily average number of Prisoners throughout the Year.	45	2	47
DEBTORS.			
The greatest number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	8	1	9
The daily average number of Debtors throughout the Year .	3	60 days.	3
The number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate Sleeping Cells	66	6	72
The number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing where more than one Prisoner sleeps in one cell . . .	114	12	126

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Night-caps	..	1	Shifts	..	1
Day-caps	1	1	Beds	1	1
Jackets	1	..	Blankets	2	2
Waistcoats	1	..	Rugs	1	1
Trowsers	1	..	Sheets	..	..
Shirts	1	..	Pillow Cases	1	1
Stockings	1	1	Towels	1	1
Handkerchiefs	1	1	Infirmary Beds	As many as required.	
Shoes	1	1	,, Blankets . . .		
Clogs	..	..	,, Rugs		
Gowns	..	1	,, Sheets		
Petticoats	..	1	,, Pillow Cases . .		
Flannel ditto	..	1	,, Towels		

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum under the following Heads.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	560	7	2¼
,, Male and Female Clothing	98	15	0½
,, Bedding	15	9	0
,, Straw	3	14	0
,, Extra Allowances, by order of the Surgeon	3	9	4½
,, Medicines	40	0	0
,, Wine, Beer, and Spirits	..		
,, Fuel	29	2	3¾
,, Soap	26	19	6
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas	11	2	5
,, Washing	1	12	6
,, Cooking	..		
,, Stationery and Printing	21	8	5½
,, Books	0	12	7
,, Furniture	0	8	6
,, Rent, Rates and Taxes and Insurance	21	6	6
,, Officers' Salaries	644	10	0
,, Pensions to Retired Officers	100	0	0
,, Support of Prisoners removed under Contract, to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	..		
,, Removal of Prisoners to and from their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	2	18	10
,, Removal of Transported Convicts	12	17	8½
,, Sundries not mentioned	98	6	2¾
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	1,693	0	1¾
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, in and about the Prison, in the course of the Year	85	10	4¼
Grand Total	1,778	10	6
Prison Diet, per Head per Annum	10	4	9
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per Head per Annum	1	17	11

No. 20.—Deaths in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 21.—Escapes in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 22.—Criminal Lunatics.—*Nil.*

No. 23.—Dietary per Week.

Class 1.
Convicted Prisoners Confined for any term not exceeding Three Days.

Males.	Females.
Breakfast . 1 pint of oatmeal gruel. Dinner . . 1 lb of bread. Supper . . 1 pint of oatmeal gruel.	Breakfast . 1 pint of oatmeal Gruel. Dinner . . 1 lb. of bread. Supper . . 1 pint of oatmeal gruel.

Class 2.
Convicted Prisoners for any term exceeding Three Days, and not exceeding Fourteen Days.

Males.	Females.
Breakfast . { 1 pint of oatmeal gruel. 6 oz. of bread.	Breakfast . { 1 pint of oatmeal gruel. 6 oz. of bread.
Dinner . . 12 oz. of bread.	Dinner . . 6 oz. of bread.
Supper . { 1 pint of oatmeal gruel. 6 oz. of bread.	Supper . { 1 pint of oatmeal gruel. 6 oz. of bread.

Prisoners of this class employed at Hard Labour to have, in addition, 1 pint of soup per Week.

Class 3.
Convicted Prisoners employed at Hard Labour for terms exceeding 14 Days, but not more than 6 Weeks; and Convicted Prisoners not employed at Hard Labour, for terms exceeding 14 Days, and not more than 3 Months.

	Males.	Females.
Sunday & Thursday	*Breakfast.* 1 pint of oatmeal gruel; 8 ozs. of bread. *Dinner.* 1 pint of soup; 8 ozs. of bread.	*Breakfast.* 1 pint of oatmeal gruel; 6 ozs. of bread. *Dinner.* 1 pint of soup; 6 ozs. of bread.
Tuesday & Saturday	3 ozs. of cooked meat, without bone; 8 ozs. of bread; ½ lb. of potatoes.	3 ozs. of cooked meat, without bone; 6 ozs. of bread; ½ lb. of potatoes.
Monday, Wednesday & Friday	8 ozs. of bread; 1 lb. of potatoes, or 1 pint of gruel when potatoes cannot be obtained.	6 ozs. of bread; 1 lb. of potatoes, or 1 pint of gruel when potatoes cannot be obtained.
	Supper.—Same as Breakfast.	*Supper.*—Same as Breakfast.

No. 23.—Dietary per Week—*continued.*

Class 4.

Convicted Prisoners employed at Hard Labour for terms exceeding Six Weeks, but not more than Three Months; and Convicted Prisoners not employed at Hard Labour for terms exceeding Three Months.

	Males.	Females.
	Breakfast.	*Breakfast.*
	1 pint of oatmeal gruel; 8 ozs. of bread.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel; 6 ozs. of bread.
	Dinner.	*Dinner.*
Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.	3 ozs. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes; 8 ozs. of bread.	3 ozs. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes; 6 ozs. of bread.
Monday, Wednesday & Friday.	1 pint of soup; 8 ozs. of bread.	1 pint of soup; 6 ozs. of bread.
	Supper.—Same as Breakfast.	*Supper.*—Same as Breakfast.

Class 5.

Convicted Prisoners employed at Hard Labour for terms exceeding Three Months.

	Males.	Females.
	Breakfast.	*Breakfast.*
	1 pint of oatmeal gruel; 6 ozs. of bread.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel; 6 ozs. of bread.
Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.	*Dinner.*	*Dinner.*
	4 ozs. of cooked meat, without bone; 1 lb. of potatoes; 6 ozs. of bread.	3 ozs. of cooked meat, without bone; ½ lb. of potatoes; 6 ozs. of bread.
	Breakfast.	*Breakfast.*
	1 pint of gruel; 6 ozs of bread.	1 pint of gruel; 6 ozs. of bread.
Monday, Wednesday & Friday.	*Dinner.*	*Dinner.*
	1 pint of soup; 1 lb. of potatoes; 6 ozs. of bread.	1 pint of soup; ½ lb. of potatoes; 6 ozs. of bread.
	Supper, the seven days.—1 pint of oatmeal gruel; 6 ozs. of bread.	*Supper, the seven days.*—1 pint of oatmeal gruel; 6 ozs. of bread.

Class 6.

Prisoners sentenced by Court to Solitary Confinement.

Males.	Females.
The ordinary Diet of their Class.	The ordinary Diet of their Class.

Class 7.

Prisoners for Examination, before Trial, and Misdemeanants of the First Division, who do not maintain themselves.

Males.	Females.
The same as Class 4.	The same as Class 4.

Class 8.

Destitute Debtors.

Males.	Females.
The same as Class 4.	The same as Class 4.

Class 9.

Prisoners under Punishment for Prison Offences, for terms not exceeding Three Days, 1 lb. of bread per day.

Prisoners in Close Confinement for Prison Offences, under the provisions of the 42nd section of the Gaol Act.

Males.	Females.
Breakfast . 1 pint of gruel; 8 ozs. of bread. Dinner . . 8 ozs. of bread. Supper . . 1 pint of gruel; 8 ozs. of bread.	Breakfast . 1 pint of gruel; 6 ozs. of bread. Dinner . . 6 ozs. of bread. Supper . . 1 pint of gruel; 6 ozs. of bread.

Note.—The soup to contain, per pint, 3 ozs. of cooked meat, without bone; 3 ozs. of potatoes, 1 oz. of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 oz. of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt. The gruel, when made in quantities exceeding 50 pints, to contain 1½ oz. of oatmeal per pint, and 2 ozs. per pint when made in less quantities. The gruel, on alternate days, to be sweetened with ¾ oz. molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt.

No. 24.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.

Months Employed.	Number of Working hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time.	Height of each Step.	The ordinary Number of Steps per Minute.	The ordinary proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the Number of Prisoners on the Wheels.	Number of Feet in Ascent per Day, as per Hours of Employment.	The Daily Amount of Labour in Feet of Ascent performed by every Prisoner.	How recorded with precision.	Application of its Power.
January	4½	23	7 Inches.	48	One-third.	7,560	5,040	By the striking of a bell every half minute.	Non-productive Labour.
February	6					10,080	6,720		
March	7					11,760	7,840		
April	8					13,440	8,960		
May	8					13,440	8,960		
June	8					13,440	8,960		
July	8					13,440	8,960		
August	8					13,440	8,960		
September	8					13,440	8,960		
October	7					11,760	7,840		
November	5⅓					9,240	6,160		
December	4½					7,560	5,040		

No. 25.—Scale of Crank Labour.—*Nil.*

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries per Annum.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances per Annum.	Total.	Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Charles Orridge	Governor	41	1836	220 0 0	49 4 6	269 4 6	Residence, coals, candles, soap, a piece of ground, removal of Transported Convicts, taking Debtors before Insolvent Debtors' Court, and copies of Warrants.
Edward Ventris	Chaplain	45	1831	150 0 0	..	150 0 0	
Arthur Wellington Thurnall.	Surgeon	37	1842	20 0 0	40 0 0	60 0 0	Medicines.
Charlotte Morgan	Matron	49	1842	30 0 0	20 0 0	50 0 0	Residence, coals, candles, and soap.
Robert Fynn	Chief Turnkey	40	1843	52 0 0	20 0 0	72 0 0	Ditto.
James Fisher	Turnkey	36	1833	52 0 0	..	52 0 0	
James Emson	Taskmaster	45	1843	52 0 0	..	52 0 0	
Joseph Farell	Schoolmaster	31	1843	52 0 0	..	52 0 0	
John Redhead	Cook	24	1847	16 10 0	18 4 0	34 14 0	Board and lodging.
Total Number of Officers . . . 9			Total	644 10 0	147 8 6	791 18 6	

No. 27.—Receipts.

	£. s. d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison	8 11 0
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	..
Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract	663 9 3
Amount of fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate	13 6 0
Amount Received for the support of Vagrants	..
Amount received from Exchequer for removal of Transports	12 17 8½
Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports	..
Amount received for the subsistence of Revenue Prisoners	..
Other Receipts	..
Total	698 3 11½

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£. s. d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations and Additions	1693 0 1¾
Total Receipts of ditto	698 3 11½
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	994 16 2¼
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	85 10 4¼
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts and Fees	£ 1080 6 6½

The cost of each prisoner per day is 1*s.* 1½*d.*

CAMBRIDGE.—BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

(Inspected December 21, 1847.)

This prison, finished in 1829, since when no alteration has taken place except in glazing the windows, is constructed on a plan somewhat similar to that of the County Gaol, consisting however of three wings, instead of four, radiating from a centre building, which contains the governor's apartments and the chapel. The boundary-wall is 18 ft. high, with a few rows of loose bricks on the top. Each wing comprises one day-room and three single sleeping cells on the ground-floor; and four single sleeping cells, and one treble bedded cell on the next floor. The cells have arched roofs and brick floors. The glass of the windows is painted on the outside to prevent the prisoners seeing out, and the windows are secured by iron bars. The ventilation is provided for as in the County prison between the window and a hole in the wall about 6 ft. 6 in. from the floor. But this hole was thought objectionable by the governor, who frequently found things hid there by the prisoners, as it was out of the range of casual observation; moreover through them the prisoners can converse in a moderately low tone of voice, unknown to the warders. The water closets are placed in the yards, and not in the wings. I observed that the blankets and rugs were very thin and worn; new blankets and rugs were however in course of being issued. There was no thermometer in the prison, hence I was unable to ascertain the temperature, but I was informed that no complaints of cold had been made by the prisoners, though the cells are not artificially heated.

The draining is very good, and a constant supply of water from the cistern, which is filled by the working of the treadwheel, keeps the sewers clean and wholesome.

The following is a statement of the number of the prisoners, and their employment: also of the cells and airing yards on the day of inspection:—

MALES.	No.	Distribution of Employments.
Felons for Trial . . .	6	Picking oakum when willing to be so employed.
Misdemeanants for Trial .	1	
Criminal Lunatic . . .	1	Knitting.
Convicted Misdemeanants .	2	Cooking and cleaning.
Convicted Felons . . .	8	Treadwheel.
Summary.		
Want of Sureties . . .	1	Picking oakum.
Assaults	2	Ditto.
Misdemeanors . , . .	4	Treadwheel.
Vagrants	4	Ditto.
Debtors.		
Non-payment of Poor Rates	1	Unemployed.
County Courts	3	Ditto.
FEMALES.		
Felons for Trial . . .	2	Needlework.
Convicted Felons . . .	6	Washing and knitting.
Summary.		
Misdemeanors	2	Ditto.
Total . .	43	

	Males.	Females.
Number of single sleeping cells for criminals . .	28	5
Ditto large ditto ditto . .	4	..
Ditto day-rooms ditto . .	4	2
Ditto airing-yards ditto . .	4	2
Ditto single sleeping cells for debtors . . .	4	2
Ditto airing-yards ditto . . .	1	1
Punishment cells	1	1
Reception cells	1	1

Dimensions of Cells.

Single sleeping cells . . .	Height 9 ft;	width 6ft. 3 in;	length 8 ft. 8 in.
Large ditto . . .	„ 9 ft.	„ 8ft. 8 in.	„ 13 ft.
Day-rooms	„ 10 ft.	„ 13ft.	„ 13 ft.

Extract from Visiting Justices' Journal.

January 27, 1847.—Convicted prisoners are employed on the treadwheel and oakum picking, carpenters, tailors, and shoemakers are put to their respective callings when at all practicable.

II. MIDLAND AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Cambridgeshire.

Cambridge Borough Gaol and House of Correction.

The prisoners sentenced to hard labour are half an hour on the treadwheel and a quarter of an hour off, and they all congregate together during a portion of the day, but silence is enforced to a great extent and the discipline is good. While on the wheel they are separated from each other by partitions and no talking is then permitted. Many of them prefer the labour on the wheel to the task of picking oakum. The prison clothes and shoes are made by the prisoners.

I found the premises clean and orderly; no complaints were made by any of the prisoners; the punishments for prison offences had been very few, and on the whole, the state of the gaol was much to the credit of the governor.

The surgeon who visits the prison daily expressed himself quite satisfied with the general treatment of the prisoners, their diet, clothing and bedding. There is no regular infirmary as the prisoners when ill are treated in their cells; at the time of my inspection there was but one sick person in the gaol;—a woman rather unwell, but not sufficiently so as to prevent her from performing the usual work. I found the provisions excellent: the dietary is that recommended by the Secretary of State, and the surgeon and the governor observed that it was superior to what is allowed in the Union workhouse, so much so as to give rise to a report that paupers in the Union commit offences in order to be sent to the Borough Gaol; but for which report I could find no authentic foundation.

In the Eleventh Report of the Inspectors of Prisons the number of attempts to commit suicide was remarked upon: it is, however, satisfactory to record now, that, since that time no similar attempt has been repeated.

The chaplain performs service twice on Sundays, reads prayers daily, and gives a lecture on Wednesday, spending on an average one hour a day in the gaol. The chapel has undergone some alterations lately; it is now amply large, and is judiciously arranged for preventing the different classes seeing each other, though individual separation is not attempted. There is no regular schoolmaster: but one of the warders instructs those prisoners who evince any disposition to learn; and some, who have been confined under long sentences, have gone out of the gaol, as stated by the chaplain, having acquired a moderate degree of knowledge in reading, writing, and even in the four first rules of arithmetic. At the same, I am bound to observe, that a more systemized and defined course of tuition, comprehending within its range all classes of prisoners, would be preferable. The prisoners are supplied with books of both a religious and entertaining character, reasonably well selected, in their cells, but not in the day-rooms: the governor says the books are much injured by the short time prisoners.

As might have been supposed from the peculiarly constituted society of the town, the females in the gaol owed their imprisonment directly or indirectly to prostitution. Of the ten women in the prison at the time of inspection nine were women of the town and the tenth was worse, a married woman of the most abandoned description, having two daughters on the streets. Fortunately, however, for some of these poor creatures, an establishment—the Female Refuge—exists at Cambridge, which is said to have done much good. Similar institutions have not always been successful, and frequently, charitable individuals, who, in the sanguine anticipation of a satisfactory result, having given their hearty assistance to reclaim from sin and degradation these outcasts, and having found nothing but disappointment, are tempted to believe that their time and money have been expended in a fruitless endeavour to restore that which is gone for ever—the respectability of a woman who has once fallen so low. But the Cambridge Female Refuge shews different results; and though it may be thought out of place here to enter further into details, I am happy to have the opportunity of stating that of 54 unfortunate females who have been inmates of the Institution,

5 have been restored to their friends:
3 sent to the Penitentiary:
8 left on account of illness:
1 has died:
4 dismissed for ill conduct:
12 left by their own desire:
21 sent out to respectable service:

The following Tables give the Statistics for the last year:—

No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners convicted at Assizes and Sessions, in the Prison at the commencement of the Year	12	..	..	..	12	..	12

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.										Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.						Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total Adult.		Assizes.		Sessions.		Total Juvenile.				
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.				Felons.		Felons.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison, at the commencement of the Year . . .	..	..	..	..	8	2	..	..	8	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	8	3	11
Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year	11	3	2	..	16	9	3	..	32	12	2	2	3	..	5	2	37	14	51
Number of Prisoners rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year . . .	1	..	1	..	4	1	..	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	7
Total . . .	12	3	3	..	28	12	3	..	46	15	2	2	3	1	5	3	51	18	69
How Disposed of.																			
Convicted—																			
Sentences to be undergone in this Prison . . .	5	1	1	..	12	4	2	..	20	5	2	..	1	1	3	1	23	6	29
Sentenced to Transportation	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	5	..	5
Acquitted at the Bar . . .	3	2	1	..	6	4	1	..	11	6	..	1	..	..	..	1	11	7	18
No Bills found	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
Admitted evidence on the part of the Crown	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Bailed in Court to appear and take their Trials at a subsequent Tribunal	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Non-appearance to Recognizances	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Left for Trial at the end of the Year.	..	..	..	..	8	3	..	..	8	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	3	11
Total . . .	12	3	3	..	28	12	3	..	46	15	2	2	3	1	5	3	51	18	69
Prisoners committed for Examination in the course of the Year, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates .	..	..	..	..	25	5	1	..	26	5	..	..	5	..	5	..	31	5	36

No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year . . .	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Deserters awaiting a Route	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
Under the Bastardy Laws.	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Under the Vagrant Act	69	17	5	1	74	18	92
Under the Malicious Trespass Act	9	2	7	..	16	2	18
Under the Larceny Act	1	..	2	..	3	..	3
For Assaults	35	6	..	..	35	6	41
For want of Sureties	12	3	..	..	12	3	15
As known or reputed Thieves.	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	10	13	..	..	10	13	23
Total	145	41	14	1	159	42	201

II. MIDLAND AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Cambridgeshire.

Cambridge Borough Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
Under 8 & 9 Vic., c. 127.	4	1	5
Non-Payment of Poor's Rates	10	2	12
Crown Debtors or Offenders against the Revenue Laws, not kept on the Criminal side	1	..	1
Total	15	3	18

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
In custody at the commencement of the Year — Prisoners for Trial	8	2	..	1	8	3	11
In custody at the commencement of the Year — Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	12	..	..	..	12	..	12
In custody at the commencement of the Year — Summary Convictions	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors — Prisoners for Trial	32	12	5	2	37	14	51
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors — Rendered in Court for Trial	6	1	..	..	6	1	7
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors — Summary Convictions	145	41	14	1	159	42	201
Charges, *i. e.*, Prisoners committed to the Prison for Examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully Committed	26	5	5	..	31	5	36
Total	232	61	24	4	256	65	321
DEBTORS.							
Admitted in the course of the Year	15	3	..	..	15	3	18
Total of Debtors and Criminals	247	64	24	4	271	68	339

No. 5.—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
Prisoners before Trial	8	3	..	..	8	3	11
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	7	2	1	..	8	2	10
Summary Convictions	9	2	..	..	9	2	11
Criminal Lunatics	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Committed for Examination	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	26	7	1	..	27	7	34
DEBTORS.							
Debtors	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Total of Debtors and Criminals	28	7	1	..	29	7	36

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.																	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		Whipped, Find, or Discharged on Sureties		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	9	3	7	5	14	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	11
Ditto after Trial	..	..	1	..	6	1	..	1	3	..	7	1	3	2	..	..	20	5
Ditto under Summary Conviction	48	8	42	28	23	3	22	..	10	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	145	41

	7 Years.		10 Years.		15 Years.		Life.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners, &c.—*continued.*

—	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.																	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	1	..	1	1	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3
Ditto after Trial	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
Ditto under Summary Conviction	8	..	2	1	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	1

	7 Years.		10 Years.		15 Years.		Life.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..

—	Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	37	14	51
Ditto after Trial	23	6	29
Ditto under Summary Conviction	159	42	201
Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	5	..	5

No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
12 Years and under 14	..	..	2	..	2	..	2
14 Years and under 17	..	..	2	2	2	2	4
17 Years and under 21	9	..	..	..	9	..	9
21 Years and under 30	19	5	..	..	19	5	24
30 Years and upwards	10	8	..	..	10	8	18
Total	38	13	5	2	43	15	58

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
12 Years and under 14	..	..	2	..	2	..	2
14 Years and under 17	..	..	12	1	12	1	13
17 Years and under 21	48	10	..	..	48	10	58
21 Years and under 30	43	13	..	..	43	13	56
30 Years and upwards	54	18	..	..	54	18	72
Total	145	41	14	1	159	42	201

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	2	2	1	..	3	2	5
Can Read only	13	4	1	..	14	4	18
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	19	5	3	2	22	7	29
Can Read and Write well	4	2	..	..	4	2	6
Total	33	13	5	2	43	15	58

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	13	5	6	..	19	5	24
Can Read only	45	19	5	..	50	19	69
Can Read or Write, or both Imperfectly	74	16	3	1	77	17	94
Can Read and Write Well	13	1	..	..	13	1	14
Total	145	41	14	1	159	42	201

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death, in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	5	3	..	..	5	3	8
Infirmary Cases	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Criminal Lunatics	1	..	..	..	1	..	1

No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year who have been previously Committed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	31	9	2	1	33	10	43
Twice	18	5	1	..	19	5	24
Thrice	11	4	..	..	11	4	15
Four Times or more	14	6	..	..	14	6	20
Total	74	24	3	1	77	25	102

No. 13.—Mode in which Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been Employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	129	37	4	..	133	37	170
Employment, not being Hard Labour	47	9	18	4	65	13	78
Not Employed	56	15	2	..	58	15	73
Total	232	61	24	4	256	65	321

No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice Magistrates, or Courts Martial, to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Dark Cells	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Solitary Cells	4	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	7	..	7
Stoppage of Diet	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	4
Total	9	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	14	..	14

No. 17.—The Daily Average Number of Prisoners, &c.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	44	5	49
The daily average number of Prisoners throughout the Year	28	4	32
DEBTORS.			
The greatest number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	4	..	4
The number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate Sleeping Cells	40	5	45
The number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing where more than one Prisoner sleeps in one Cell	12	10	22

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Night Caps	..	1	Shifts	..	1
Day Caps	1	1	Beds	1	1
Jackets	1	..	Blankets	2	2
Waistcoats	1	..	Rugs	1	1
Trowsers	1	..	Sheets	..	..
Shirts	1	..	Pillow Cases	..	..
Stockings	1	1	Towels	1	1
Handkerchiefs	1	1	Infirmary Beds	As ordered by Surgeon.	
Shoes	1	1	,, Blankets		
Clogs	..	..	,, Rugs		
Gowns	..	1	,, Sheets		
Petticoats	..	1	,, Pillow Cases		
Flannel ditto	..	1	,, Towels		

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	331	6	2
,, Male and Female Clothing	38	5	2
,, Bedding	8	10	4
,, Straw	4	18	0
,, Extra Allowances by order of the Surgeon		8	6
,, Medicines	..		
,, Wine, Beer, and Spirits	..		
,, Fuel	44	19	11
,, Soap	13	12	0
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas	9	15	4
,, Washing	..		
,, Cooking	..		
,, Stationary and Printing	3	6	0
,, Books	6	5	0
,, Furniture	..		
,, Rent, Rates, and Taxes	..		
,, Officers' Salaries	354	0	0
,, Pensions to Retired Officers	..		
,, Support of Prisoners removed under Contract, to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	..		
,, Removal of Prisoners to and from their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	7	0	0
,, Removal of Transported Convicts	9	9	6
,, Sundries not mentioned	45	16	3
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	877	12	2
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison, in the course of the Year	81	6	6
Grand Total	958	18	8
Prison Diet per Head per Annum	8	0	4
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per Head per Annum	1	11	7

No. 20.—Deaths in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 21.—Escapes in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

II. MIDLAND AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Cambridgeshire.

Cambridge Borough Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 22.—Criminal Lunatics.

Name.	Age.	Sentence or Term of Imprisonment.	Date of Admission.	Whether Insane on Admission.	Whether known to have been Insane previously to Admission.	Date of becoming insane in this Prison.	Whether Insane at present.
John N.	53	During pleasure.	7 May, 1841.	No.	No.	Acquitted of murder on the ground of insanity at the July Assizes, 1841.	No.

No. 23.—Dietary per Week.

In strict conformity with the Official Regulations.

No. 24.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.

Months Employed.	Number of Working Hours per day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time.	Height of each Step.	The ordinary Number of Steps per Minute.	The ordinary proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the Number of Prisoners on the Wheels.	Number of Feet in Ascent per Day as per Hours of Employment.	The Daily Amount of Labour in Feet of Ascent performed by every Prisoner.	How recorded with precision.	Application of its Power.
January	7	12	8 Inches.	48	As 4 to 8.	13440	10000	By a Bell.	Pumping water.
February									
March									
April	10					19200	12000		
May									
June									
July									
August									
September									
October	7					13440	10000		
November									
December									

No. 25.—Scale of Crank Labour.—*Nil.*

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When appointed.	Salaries per Annum.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances per Annum.	Total.	Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
John Edis	Keeper	39	21 Dec., 1839.	125 0 0	25 0 0	150 0 0	Apartments, soap, coals, candles, and garden-ground.
Rev. J. B. Thurling	Chaplain	55	12 Aug., 1845.	80 0 0	..	80 0 0	
J. Hammond, Esq.	Surgeon	45	28 June, 1843.	30 0 0	..	30 0 0	
Thomas Smith	Turnkey	43	24 Oct., 1831.	57 4 0	20 0 0	77 4 0	Apartments, soap, coals, candles, &c.
Sarah Smith	Matron	44	21 Dec., 1840.	15 0 0	..	15 0 0	Wife of turnkey.
Thomas Gates	Turnkey	47	6 April, 1841.	46 16 0	10 0 0	56 16 0	Part rations.
Total Number of Officers 6			Total	354 0 0	55 0 0	409 0 0	

No. 27.—Receipts.

	£ s. d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison	15 0 0
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	20 17 6
Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract	..
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate	8 17 10
Amount received for the support of Vagrants	..
Amount received from Exchequer for removal of Transports	9 9 6
Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports	..
Amount received for the subsistence of Revenue Prisoners	..
Other Receipts	..
Total	£ 54 4 10

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£. s. d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	877 12 2
Total Receipts of Ditto	54 4 10
Actual cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	823 7 4
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	81 6 6
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts and Fees	£ 958 18 8

The cost of each prisoner per day is 1*s.* $7\frac{1}{12}$*d.*

CAMBRIDGE.—SPINNING HOUSE.

(Inspected September 21 and December 21, 1847.)

As this establishment has been the subject of much comment, I prefix my remarks with the following extracts from the Fifth Report of the Inspector of Prisons, Part II.:—

This establishment, situate in St. Andrew's Street, was founded by Thomas Hobson, in 1628, for the purpose, as expressed by him in the endowment, "of setting the poor people of the University and town of Cambridge to work, and for a House of Correction, for correcting unruly and stubborn rogues, beggars, and other poor people which shall refuse work, and to provide wool and flax for their occupation."

The Spinning House, as fronting the street, presents a modern brick elevation, pierced by a gate in the centre, on each side of which are the keeper's apartments. The interior buildings form a parallelogram, of which the central area is divided into four compartments or airing yards, intended for as many classes of prisoners.

No 1 yard is of a triangular shape, 42 ft. by 24 ft.; the apartments allotted to it, on the ground floor, are, a day-room, now a chapel, 12 ft by 12 ft., and 10 feet high; five sleeping cells, each 6 ft. by 9 ft., and 8 ft. 6 in. high. On the second floor are a set of rooms of the same size and number.

No. 2 yard.—Ground floor, day-room 13 ft. by 8 ft., 10 ft. high; two sleeping cells 6 ft. by 9 ft., 8 ft. 10 in. high. Second floor, three sleeping cells, 6 ft. by 9 ft., but no day room.

No. 3 yard.—Ground floor, day-room 13 ft. by 8 ft., 10 ft. high; three sleeping cells, 6 ft. by 9 ft. 8 ft. 10 in. high. Second floor, three sleeping cells, 6 ft. by 9 ft., but no day-room.

No. 4.—Precisely as to number, apartments, and size, as No. 1.

In all 6 day-rooms, and 31 sleeping cells.

The Infirmary is detached, and consists of two rooms 14 ft. square, 10 ft. high, and a yard, 36 ft. by 24 ft.

The cells have no fire places, but are light and look into the yards; the floors are of oak, the doors of deal, and the roofs of the cells are planked with wood of the same description.

There are no privies in the upper stories, and those in the lower story are most improperly placed at the extremity of the passages which lead to the cells; there is an utter want of ventilation and the effluvia is most offensive and nauseous.

The premises are not detached, and are by no means secure from accidents by fire.

The chapel is on the second story, neatly fitted up, but without divisions, and is not made use of.

The property is vested in trustees, who pay for the repairs of the building, and the keeper's salary.

The University and the Town of Cambridge, being both named in the endowment as participators in Hobson's benefaction, the Trustees have appropriated it between them; retaining to themselves the appointment of the keeper, and paying his salary and the repairs of the buildings. In the year 1822, the sum of 1660*l.* was laid out in alterations. The proceeds of the property now remaining for its maintenance, are about 280*l.* a year.

The University make use of their allotted portion of the Spinning house for the inclusion of prostitutes who are apprehended by the proctors; they are taken there generally at night. The Vice-Chancellor attends in the morning, and the prisoners are brought before him. A proctor is present, and the information is taken without the formality of an oath, and the offenders dealt with by sentences of imprisonment for periods not exceeding two months, or discharged upon admonition. The warrant for detention to the keeper is in the annexed form:—

"To the Keeper of the Spinning House, or House of Correction, in the town of Cambridge.

"Whereas hath been apprehended by one of the proctors of the said University, within the limits and jurisdiction thereof, and has this day been brought before me, and charged with being an idle and disorderly person, suspected of incontinence, and a common street-walker; which charge, as well upon the information of the said proctor, as upon the examination of the said culprit, and after having heard what the said culprit had to allege in her defence, I do adjudge to be true.

"These are, therefore, to require and command you to receive into your custody the said culprit, and her safely to keep in your said spinning house for .

"Given under my hand and seal, at Cambridge, this day of , in the year of our Lord, 184 .

(Signed) D. D. of College, and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge."

These unfortunate females are only sent to the Spinning house during term time.

During the last year a decided improvement has been effected in the management of the establishment, by the present keeper and the matron who were appointed on the 28th of September, 1846.

Of the 31 cells, 15 above stairs, which were formerly appropriated for the reception of disorderly males, are no longer in use. On the ground floor 3 cells are not used, as being considered damp; one cell is made use of as a punishment cell, and the remaining 12 are fitted as sleeping cells for the prisoners. No. 2 yard is appropriated to females who come into the Spinning House in a state of disease, and who are kept apart from the other women. In No. 1 yard the day room has been converted into a chapel, and fitted with a proper reading desk, &c.

It did not appear to me that the water closets are badly placed, but they require more light. The yards are airy, but they want fresh paving, and I have reason to suppose that the under drains ought to be enlarged.

I found the cells on my first inspection when there were no prisoners in the Spinning house, perfectly clean; the bedding was being cleaned in preparation for the reception of prisoners as soon as the term commenced. On my second inspection three months after my first during

term time, the cells and bedding were reasonably clean; but the day room in which the two prisoners (all then in the spinning house) were, was neither clean nor in order. The floor was dirty, and a pack of playing cards was on the table. With respect to the cards, the keeper said the prisoners brought them in without his knowing it, and he intimated, that, as the women were never searched, on admission, in consequence of their usually excited state, and his inability to contend with their violence, he was not responsible for any one of them having cards in her possession until after it came to his knowledge: he had never seen the cards before, and knew not that anything of the kind had occurred previously. On the other hand, there was no attempt to conceal the cards by the woman to whom they belonged when I entered the day-room; she has been some time a prisoner: and hence I am disposed to doubt that the discipline is really good.

The bedsteads are iron, and a thick straw mat is used as a paillasse between the usual bedding and the bedstead. Sheets are not allowed.

The following rules were enacted in the May term of this year.

Rules for the Government of the Spinning-House, Cambridge.

1. Every prisoner after committal by the Vice-Chancellor shall have a bath, and be examined by the Surgeon.
2. The prisoners shall receive tickets for all clothes, money, and other articles taken from them by the Keeper; and the Keeper shall enter the same in a book to be kept for the purpose.
3. Each prisoner shall sleep in a separate cell, unless from the fulness of the prison or other peculiar circumstances the Vice-Chancellor or his Deputy shall direct otherwise.
4. The cells shall be locked up every night not later than 9 o'clock; they shall be unlocked every morning not later than 8 o'clock during the months of November, December, January, and February; and not later than 7 o'clock during the remaining months of the year.
5. No candles shall be allowed to remain in the sleeping cells after the hour of locking up for the night.
6. The prisoners shall be required to make their beds before leaving their cells in the morning, and to clean their own apartments.
7. The hour of breakfast shall be 9 o'clock during the four winter months, and 8 o'clock during the other months of the year: the hour of dinner shall be 2 o'clock, and of supper 8 o'clock.
8. Grace shall be said by the Master or Matron before and after dinner; and good order is required to be observed during meal times.
9. No liquors or provisions shall be allowed to be brought into the house for the prisoners by their friends, nor shall any be procured for them by the Keeper in addition to the prescribed Dietary.
10. Any deviation from the regular Dietary may be made by the authority of the Surgeon.
11. Employment such as needlework, knitting or other light occupation shall be procured, if possibe, for the prisoners; and some allowance for work done shall be made to the prisoners on their discharge.
12. The prisoners shall be allowed to see their friends and relations, at reasonable hours, under such regulations as may be necessary to prevent improper communication especially between persons of different sexes, and to prevent the introduction of forbidden articles.
13. One full Divine Service shall be performed in the Chapel by the Chaplain on the Sabbath; and Morning Prayers selected from the Liturgy shall be read by him on all the other days of the week. Evening Prayers, also selected from the Liturgy, shall be read every night after supper by the Keeper or Matron.
14. The Matron shall visit every cell and see every prisoner once at least every 24 hours.
15. All breaches of regulations committed by the prisoners, all acts of violence and insubordination, all improper behaviour or conversation, absence from Divine Worship without leave, or irreverent behaviour during the performance of it shall be reported to the Vice-Chancellor: and the offenders shall be punished by close confinement in a solitary cell, and by a diet of bread and water only, for such reasonable time, not exceeding 3 days, as he or his Deputy may determine.

With respect to the foregoing rules I have to observe that—

No. 1 ,cannot be enforced, as there is no bath in the Spinning House, nor even a large tub which might be used for the same purpose; but the women have common wash basins with a sufficient supply of warm and cold water.

No. 2. The keeper has, as yet, no book for the entry of articles taken from the prisoners: he has been content with making the entries on loose sheets, but he is about to get a book for the required purpose.

3. This is a judicious rule, but one naturally complained of by the prisoners.

4. The cells are locked up as soon as cleaned, the prisoners being taken to the day-rooms, and not opened again until bed-time. During the day a thorough draft is kept up between the windows, which are opened, and square port-holes in the doors.

5. The use of candles is objectionable. Gas would be preferable, and might be carried through the passages and into the cells and water-closets at a moderate expense.

Rule 11 has not been acted upon, and indeed is likely to be a dead letter, as the charitable institutions of the town absorb all the work of the kind alluded to. The women, however, often mend their clothes and turn their gowns, and sometimes make new things for themselves, the keeper purchasing the materials for them; but it appears that they are singularly destructive in their general habits and usual propensities, wantonly spoiling the scissors and other implements supplied to them.

Rule 13. It was satisfactory to see, from the chaplain's book, that his duties, as specified in this rule, had been regularly performed. The remaining part of the rule, however, which relates to evening prayers, is but seldom followed, owing to frequent interruptions caused by drunken and disorderly women being brought into the house at the very time when prayers are ordered to be read. Bibles and tracts are allowed to the prisoners, but no other books.

The accounts are not kept by the keeper, but are brought by the tradesmen and purveyors before the Trust, now reduced to the Vice-chancellor and Mayor. The keeper has no profit in any way upon the articles which are provided: he is only responsible that the quality is good.

Dietary for Prisoners confined in the Spinning-House, Cambridge.

Breakfast.—6 oz. bread daily, 2 oz. of tea, 7 oz. sugar, and 1¼ pint milk, weekly.
Dinner.—for 4 days in the week 5 oz. cooked meat, 5 oz. bread or ¾ lb. potatoes; for three days in the week 1½ pint soup, 5 oz. bread, if more than three prisoners, 12 oz. suet pudding, if less than four prisoners.
Supper.—6 oz. bread, 1 oz. cheese daily.

Clothes, consisting of striped cotton gown, thick flannel petticoat and shift, are issued to the prisoners if they desire it, which they generally do to save their own. To these ought to be added stockings and shoes, which are really and obviously essential, considering that in wet weather the unfortunate prisoners are brought in with their own shoes and stockings saturated with moisture. The women wash their own linen, soap being given to them, but the only place for washing is the day-room, which is objectionable.

Exercise is not regularly enforced, but the prisoners in the day-rooms have access to the airing-yards.

The visits of the surgeon, as appears by his book, are made every second day, On alternate days the prisoners are visited by his assistant. The health of the inmates is stated by the keeper to be generally good since the prison clothing has been procured. Previously it was not so good, owing to the women having little clothing or their clothes remaining wet after their admission. He is of opinion that their health improves during the time of their imprisonment, as they are obliged to lead a regular life and are kept sober.

Escape was effected by three prisoners during this year. They contrived to break a hole, with a small piece of iron, through the bricks at the water-closet into the street, probably with the assistance of some persons outside. They were soon afterwards committed again, but no additional punishment was inflcted upon them for breaking prison.

The Officers consist of the keeper—Edward Wilson—salary 60*l.*; matron—Mrs. Wilson—salary 15*l.* They have apartments, with fuel and gas. They clean the prison, and cook for the prisoners, with the assistance of a female servant, for whom they receive no allowance. Most of the washing is done out of the prison and paid for extra. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are, however, only deputies, as it were, of the real keeper, a man of the name of Wright, who was appointed as such by the trustees many years ago at a salary of 75*l.* per annum, which he receives, giving 60*l.* per annum to Mr. Wilson, and retaining the remaining 15*l.* as remuneration for collecting the rents and giving the receipts, but doing no other duty. Nor does it appear that this arrangement can be altered, because all the trustees are dead, and there is no one who has authority to displace Mr. Wright.

That this institution may be useful to the extent of saving a few young collegians from the effects which result from such associations is probably the case, but it can scarcely be believed that it diminishes prostitution; the very fact that unfortunate women in a state of disease are admitted on their own application in order that they may be cured, is startling. As to a reformation in the miserable creatures who are dragged into the Spinning House for following a vocation which, however vicious, is not punished in like manner in other towns, it is scarcely thought of —certainly not accomplished. The confinement has no other effect than that of keeping them out of the streets in term time, and I coincide with the late Inspector of Prisons for this district, who in the Fifth Report, p. 90, states,—

"I am quite convinced that the effect of this imprisonment upon these unfortunates destroys any spark of good feeling they may have yet lingering in their breasts. These females appear to be all in the same class of degradation—the lowest—from association, all alike. It is a grievous inconsistency, if not an offence against morals, to place offenders in a situation where, instead of being corrected and reformed, their "last state must become worse than their first."

"The site and building, with some alterations, would be sufficient, under proper management, to render it very beneficially available for the purposes of a female penitentiary for unfortunate women, where labour might be enforced for the inculcation of regular habits in the irregular; and where religious and moral instruction might be instilled into the ignorant and abandoned; with the higher object in view, of permanent reformation. Such an institution would be equally advantageous to the Town and University. The Surgeon, in his evidence, says, 'I have often heard benevolent persons declare, that if this prison were better managed, they would cheerfully give up their time to promote, in any way, the moral and religious welfare of its inmates.'"

The entire subject is, however, beset with difficulties, which must continue insuperable so long as it remains undecided to whom the trust properly belongs. The present Vice-Chancellor is anxious to place the whole on a better basis; but he is powerless to do so. The trust must first be settled; in the meantime the Vice-Chancellors, during their respective years of office, can only regulate the daily routine in the house; and as public attention has been directed to the establishment, it is not likely that any flagrant instance of neglect or oppression will occur.

The following is a return of women committed to the Spinning House, by the Vice Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, from June 30, 1846, to June 30, 1847, with the number of times each has been committed during that period:—

II. MIDLAND AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Cambridgeshire.

Cambridge Spinning House.

NAMES.	Times Committed.	No. of days confined.	NAMES.	Times Committed.	No. of days confined.
Harriet B.	1	7	Louisa W.	1	7
Eliza S.	1	7	Lydia D.	1	7
Anne B.	1	7	Emma Sarah B.	2	21
Mary C.	5	42	Harriet H.	3	21
Emma S.	2	14	Jane O.	3	49
Henrietta C.	6	84	Eliza C.	2	14
Louisa H.	2	14	Harriet J.	5	77
Mary A.	8	65	Martha W.	3	77
Ellen O.	1	7	Sarah W.	7	84
Caroline C.	1	7	Anne H.	1	14
Anne G.	1	7	Rose Hannah C.	4	49
Martha S.	2	21	Eliza O.	1	7
Mary W.	4	35	Sarah U.	2	13
Anna Rebecca N.	2	21	Sarah T.	2	28
Emily R.	3	28	Sarah H.	2	28
Harriet M.	3	21	Harriet K.	1	7
Caroline E.	1	4	Eliza W.	2	14
Sarah Jane F.	2	21	Susan F.	1	14
Eliza L.	1	7	Caroline F.	1	7
Mary Ann P.	7	49	Anne B.	3	28
Caroline G.	4	28	Maria D.	2	14
Emma F.	2	21	Eliza G.	1	7
Anne T.	1	7	Anne R.	1	7
Sarah R.	2	14	Lucy M.	1	7
Total	63	538	Total	52	601

Return of the Number of Women who have been admitted into the Spinning House for the purpose of being cured of disease, on their own application, from June 30, 1846, to June 30, 1847.

NAMES.	No. of days of Stay.	NAMES.	No. of days of Stay.
Emma R.	34	Eliza C.	97
Louisa W.	11	Mary Anne M.	4
Mary Anne L.	57	Anne B.	11
Mary S.	18	Eliza T.	14
Caroline G.	67	Emma S.	5
Anne V.	5		

Wisbeach House of Correction.

WISBEACH.—House of Correction.

(Inspected 22nd December, 1847.)

This prison, opened for the reception of prisoners of every denomination on the 16th of March, 1846, and certified under the 4th clause of the Act 2 and 3 Vic., cap. 85, as duly complete for their separate confinement, is constructed upon a plan which mainly follows that of the model prison at Pentonville as regards the corridors and cells for male prisoners, but is dissimilar in other respects, as no provision is made for carrying individual separation into effect in the airing yards, nor yet in the chapel. It is built in the form of three limbs of a cross, surrounded with a boundary wall about 20 feet in height. The general arrangement is good, but from the impossibility of procuring any site near the town, from whence a fall to the river could be obtained, the drainage is necessarily as imperfect as that of most other buildings in the neighbourhood; and by some mismanagement of the architect, who, probably with an eye to the appearance of the erection rather than to the security of the gaol, did not raise the front sufficiently high, it is not safe on that side. In both these particulars some alteration is required: the magistrates have the subject under consideration; and from their interest in all matters connected with the prison, evinced by their constant attendance and attention, doubtless the defects will be remedied as far as may be possible, consistent with the position of the building and the funds at their command.

The cells in three tiers, opening on the corridor or light iron galleries, are similar to those at Pentonville, arched and flagged, with windows of ribbed glass set into iron frames and secured outside with iron bars, and fitted up with signal bells, water-closets, basins, and cisterns but without gas. Unfortunately, however, the plumber's work has not been good: the taps do not work properly; there are numerous leaks; and, consequently, many of the cells are damp. The ventilation is good, and the heating apparatus is efficient, as I was able to ascertain by going into the cells at night after the prisoners had been locked up for several hours, at which time the thermometer stood at 55° in the cells and at 44° in the corridor. Each prisoner is supplied

with a coir hammock, three blankets and a rug; and short rules for their guidance are hung in every cell. The prison infirmary, which may be used either for female or for male prisoners if required by circumstances, as both portions of the gaol have access to it, is boarded, well lighted and ventilated, and of a good height: when I inspected the prison it was not occupied by any sick person, but in consequence of the great number of prisoners then confined, six vagrants were allowed to sleep there. The kitchen is convenient and the provisions are cooked by a person hired for the purpose, no prisoner being thus employed. The chapel is large enough for the gaol; the women sit apart from and cannot see the male prisoners, otherwise separation is not effectually preserved.

The following is a return of prisoners on the day of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.
Convicted felons	3	..
Summary convictions of felons under the Juvenile Offenders' Act	2	..
Summary Misdemeanants	4	1
,, Vagrants	31	1
Untried Felons	2	3
,, Misdemeanants	1	..
Total	48	

Description of Labour.

Males.

Prisoners committed for hard labour are placed upon the tread-wheel.

Prisoners not committed for hard labour or simply for imprisonment are employed upon oakum picking.

Females.

The females are employed upon oakum picking, repairing prison clothing stores, making prison shirts, washing, mangling, and cleaning their own day-rooms, yards, privies, cells, kitchens and articles of prison use.

Description of Cells &c.

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Separate cells	29	8	Punishment cells	3	..
Debtors	6*	..	Infirmary	1	..
Debtors' day-room	1	..	Vagrant cells	2	..
Female day-rooms	..	2	Bath room	1	..
Reception cells	2	..			

* These cells are not fitted with water-closets, neither are those appropriated to the female prisoners.

The discipline of the prison is well maintained, the separation system being carried to a considerable extent and evidently with judgment. At the tread-wheel the prisoners are separated from each other, and when off the wheel they walk in a ring not nearer than three yards apart, no talking being allowed.

An escape had been effected only a short time before my inspection by a boy, a young sailor, only ten years old, who, being confined in a yard near the front of the gaol, climbed up the vertical iron bars forming the outer boundary of the yard, reached the division wall, walked along it till he came to the entrance lodge, the roof of which he readily attained, and from thnce he dropped outside the prison; the different walls abutting on each other making, in fact, so many steps to the summit of the outside boundary, which he reached in two or three minutes, while the duties of the prison officers called them elsewhere. No other building ought to touch the boundary wall; a rule which has been departed from in another instance here, where the wall dividing the kitchen yard from the labour yard joins the boundary wall at a height from whence a man who reached the top of the former could easily get upon the latter, and so effect an escape. A chevaux de frise of iron spikes is placed on one side of the dividing wall; but still it is only thereby rendered unattainable on that side, while on the other it is not secure.

Every attention to the prisoners appears to be paid by the surgeon, who in his several quarterly reports to the magistrates has continued to state that the health of the prisoners has been good. The bedding and clothing, seemed to be good and ample, the dietary is that which had been recommended for adoption by the Secretary of State, the provisions which I tasted were excellent, and I was informed that the prisoners usually increased in weight.

The chaplain performs one service on Sunday and reads prayers every morning; he visits the prisoners occasionally in their cells when particular occasions require it. There is no regular schoolmaster, but the governor instructs the prisoners, who are sufficiently long in the gaol to profit by his tuition, in reading and writing, and the chaplain reports to the magistrates with respect to the success of the governor's teaching in the most satisfactory terms. The library is small, but the books are well chosen, and the chaplain is about to add to their numbers. With regard to the system of discipline pursued in the present gaol, as distinguished from that followed in the old, I annex an extract from his Report to the Magistrates in Quarter Sessions of October, 1847.

Among others I would mention a Wisbeach man of the name of T——, who was committed for a short period and who had been in prison for drunkenness, leaving his family chargeable, &c., upwards of a dozen times. He could submit to the discipline of the old gaol, but with respect to the new one, he declared, that his dislike and dread were so great, that he was determined he would never return to it. It is probable he will keep his word. I beg also to mention as a remarkable circumstance, that

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while the old gaol was in occupation, and during the first few months of the new one, that we were accustomed to the almost constant presence of women, committed for disorderly and licentious conduct in the town: during the last year there has not been a single committal of such characters.

With respect to the good effect produced on criminals judiciously treated in prison the following extract from the governor's journal will be read with interest.

Dec. 12, 1846.—Discharged prisoner T—— N——, his term of imprisonment having expired, he having been convicted of sheep stealing, March Assizes, 1845. The general conduct of this prisoner has been good. While in the Isle of Ely Constabulary I twice or thrice apprehended this man, and I knew him to support himself and mistress by depredation; he was one of the worst of characters. He was quite ignorant upon entering the prison and left possessed of a knowledge of reading and could write an unusually good hand. He has been the reverse in prison of what he was out of it, clean and industrious, and the chaplain, who had an interview with him, expressed his satisfaction at his conduct and improvement. On the 12th ult. I had the satisfaction to record an instance of honesty in a late prisoner after his discharge, to which I have the pleasure to add, that previous to the discharge, this morning, of prisoner T. N., I lent him the sum of two shillings to purchase some necessary article of apparel, and this evening, though very inclement weather, he returned to the prison, and repaid me, having met a friend on his return home. I am induced to record such instances as these, trusting they are evidences of the good resulting from the present system.

The circumstance alluded to in the preceding extract of the 12th November, 1846, I beg leave to add.

November 12, 1846.—A man of the name of J—— C——, called at the prison to-day. Upon his discharge from my custody, for he had been convicted of felony about two months since, he stated to me that being without the means of pursuing his calling, viz. that of an itinerant umbrella maker, he was at a loss what to do. In the absence of any Relief Fund for such unfortunate men, I supplied him with ools, and to-day he called to re-pay me. He carried a large bundle of new umbrellas, he assured me with many thanks that he had done well. I record this as an instance of his returned sense of honesty, and of the benefit which might arise from a Relief Fund well applied.

I received no complaints from any of the prisoners; the prison was particularly clean and orderly, reflecting the highest credit on the visiting justices, the governor and his subordinates.

For further particulars consult the following statistical tables:—

No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners convicted at Assizes and Sessions, in the Prison at the commencement of the Year	9	2	..	..	9	2	11

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.								Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.						Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Assizes.		Sessions.				Total Adult.		Sessions.				Total Juvenile.				
	Felons.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.				Felons.		Misdemeanants.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison, at the commencement of the Year	..	..	6	1	3	1	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	2	11
Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	20	6	6	2	26	8	3	1	..	1	3	2	29	10	39
Number of Prisoners transferred to the Custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Number of Prisoners rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	3	1	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4
Total	1	1	29	8	9	3	39	12	3	1	..	1	3	2	42	14	56
Transferred to the Custody of other Governors for Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Remainder	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	13	54
How Disposed of.																	
Convicted—																	
Sentences to be undergone in this Prison	..	..	11	3	2	..	13	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	13	4	17
Sentenced to Transportation	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Transferred to other Governors after Conviction	..	..	6	3	1	..	7	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	8	3	11
Acquitted at the Bar	..	..	5	2	..	..	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	7
No Bills found	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	6	..	6
Not Prosecuted	..	..	..	..	6	3	6	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	6	4	10
Total	..	..	29	8	9	3	38	11	3	1	..	1	3	2	41	13	54
Prisoners Committed for Examination in the course of the Year, but afterwards discharged, by Magistrates	..	..	4	4	3	..	7	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	4	11

No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year.	4	2	..	1	4	3	7
Deserters awaiting a Route	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Under the Bastardy Laws.	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Under the Vagrant Act	27	6	1	..	28	6	34
Under the Malicious Trespass Act	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
Under the Larceny Act	..	..	3	..	3	..	3
For Assaults	8	5	2	..	10	5	15
For want of Sureties	2	2	..	..	2	2	4
As known or reputed Thieves.	..	..	2	..	2	..	2
Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	25	17	9	2	34	19	53
Total	70	30	17	2	87	32	119
Prisoners committed for Examination in the course of the year, on charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates, ...	1	..	..	..	1	..	1

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—		Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.								
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	Prisoners for Trial	6	1	3	1	9	2	11
	Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	9	2	..	..	9	2	11
	Summary Convictions . . .	4	2	..	1	4	3	7
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors	Prisoners for Trial	26	10	3	..	29	10	39
	Ditto transferred to other Governors for Trial	1	1	..	..	1	1	2
	Rendered in Court for Trial .	3	1	..	..	3	1	4
	Summary Convictions . . .	70	30	17	2	87	32	119
Received from the Custody of other Governors, and enumerated in their Returns .	Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	5	..	3	..	8	..	8
Charges, i.e. Prisoners committed to the Prison for Examination but afterwards discharged, not being fully committed . .		7	4	..	..	7	4	11
Total		131	51	26	4	157	55	212

No. 5.—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
Prisoners before Trial	5	7	..	..	5	7	12
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	3	..	1	..	3	1	4
Summary Convictions.	18	6	..	1	18	7	25
Total	..	..	..	..	26	15	41

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No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.																	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		Unlimited Terms of Imprisonment.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial .	2	4	6	2	14	2	13	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	9
Ditto after Trial .	1	..	1	..	6	2	1	1	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	13	3
Ditto under Summary Conviction. .	6	1	17	14	27	10	14	3	3	2	1	..	..	..	3	..	71	30

	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		Life.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners Sentenced to Transportation. . . .	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Ditto received from other Governors . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..

—	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.																	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		Unlimited Terms of Imprisonment.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial .	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1
Ditto after Trial .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ditto under Summary Conviction. .	..	..	4	2	10	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	2

—	Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	40	10	50
Ditto after Trial	13	4	17
Ditto under Summary Conviction	87	32	119
Number of Prisoners Sentenced to Transportation. .	3	..	3
Ditto received from other Governors	1	..	1

No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Years and under 14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Years and under 17	..	..	3	2	3	2	5
17 Years and under 21	7	3	..	..	7	3	10
21 Years and under 30	15	4	..	..	15	4	19
30 Years and upwards	16	4	..	..	16	4	20
Total	38	11	3	2	41	13	54

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	4	..	4	..	4
12 Years and under 14	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
14 Years and under 17	..	..	12	2	12	2	14
17 Years and under 21	16	10	..	..	16	10	26
21 Years and under 30	24	9	..	..	24	9	33
30 Years and upwards	30	11	..	..	30	11	41
Total	70	30	17	2	87	32	119

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	16	5	3	..	19	5	24
Can Read only	7	1	..	..	7	1	8
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	1	1	..	..	1	1	2
Can Read and Write well	14	4	..	2	14	6	20
Total	38	11	3	2	41	13	54

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	30	14	9	1	39	15	54
Can Read only	9	9	2	..	11	9	20
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	3	2	..	1	3	3	6
Can Read and Write well	28	5	6	..	34	5	39
Total	70	30	17	2	87	32	119

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death, in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	80	14	7	3	87	17	104
Infirmary Cases	..	2	..	1	..	3	3
Greatest number of Sick at any one time	4	1	..	..	4	1	5

No. 12.—Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year who have been previously Committed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	104	42	19	1	123	43	166
Twice	4	..	1	1	5	1	6
Four times or more	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Total	..	..	..	..	128	45	173

No. 13.—Mode in which Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been Employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	82	27	19	3	101	30	131
Employment, not being Hard Labour	19	10	2	..	21	10	31
Not Employed	30	14	5	1	35	15	50
Total	131	51	26	4	157	55	212

No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice, Magistrates, or Courts Martial, to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
By Courts of Justice or Magistrates	2	..	..	..	2	..	2

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No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Dark Cells	1	..	5	5	1	..	11	..	18	5	23
Solitary Cells	..	..	4	11	..	..	1	..	5	11	16
Stoppage of Diet	4	1	16	11	2	..	12	..	34	12	46
Total	5	1	25	27	3	..	22	..	57	28	85

No. 17.—The Daily Average Number of Prisoners, &c.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	30	14	44
The daily average Number of Prisoners throughout the Year	21	5	26
The Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate Sleeping Cells	35	8	43
The Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing where more than one Prisoner Sleeps in one Cell	8	..	8

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Night Caps	..	..	Shifts	..	1
Day Caps	1	1	Beds	1	1
Jackets	1	..	Blankets	2	2
Waistcoats	1	..	Rugs	1	1
Trowsers	1	..	Sheets	..	..
Shirts	1	..	Pillow Cases	..	..
Stockings	1	..	Towels	1	1
Handkerchiefs	..	..	Infirmary Beds	1	1
Shoes	1	..	,, Blankets	2	2
Clogs	..	..	,, Rugs	1	1
Gowns	..	1	,, Sheets	1	1
Petticoats	..	1	,, Pillow Cases	..	..
Flannel ditto	..	1	,, Towels	1	1

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	227	2	0
,, Male and Female Clothing	46	5	4
,, Bedding	20	4	6
,, Straw	0	10	0
,, Extra Allowances, by order of the Surgeon	9	3	2
,, Medicines included in Surgeon's Salary	..		
,, Wine, Beer, and Spirits	..		
,, Fuel	43	1	0
,, Soap	6	11	0
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas	16	15	7
,, Washing	14	5	0
,, Cooking, included in Governor's and Matrons' Salary	..		
,, Stationery and Printing	1	8	6
,, Books	5	2	5
,, Furniture	..		
,, Rent, Rates and Taxes	4	4	8
,, Officers' Salaries	394	4	0
,, Removal of Prisoners to and from their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	9	15	6
,, Removal of Transported Convicts	2	19	0
,, Sundries not mentioned	32	16	4
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations and Additions	789	8	0
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison, in the course of the Year	25	18	10
Grand Total	815	6	10
Prison Diet, per Head per Annum	9	12	6
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per Head per Annum	..		

No. 20.—Deaths in the course of the Year.—*Nil*.

No. 21.—Escapes in the course of the Year.

Name.	Age.	Date of Escape.	Offences with which charged, or of which convicted.	Whether confined separately or with others, at the time of Escape.	If Retaken at the date of this Return.
James P.	11	19 August . . .	Wilful damage.	Separately.	Yes.

No. 22.—Criminal Lunatics.—*Nil.*

No. 23.—Dietary per Week.

The prescribed rates of Diet for the different classes of Prisoners, issued from the Secretary of States' Office.

No. 24.—Scale of Tread-wheel Labour.

Months. Employed.	Number of Working hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time.	Height of each Step.	The ordinary Number of Steps per Minute.	The ordinary proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the Number of Prisoners on the Wheels.	Number of Feet in Ascent per day, as per Hours of Employment.	The Daily Amount of Labour in Feet of Ascent performed by every Prisoner.	How recorded with precision.	Application of its Power.
January .	5	14	8 Inches.	54	About half.	10,800	5,400	36 feet being performed in a minute, a rate is maintained equal to 2,160 feet of ascent per hour.	No profitable application.
February .	5					10,800	5,400		
March . .	6½					14,040	7,020		
April . .	7½					16,200	8,100		
May . .	7½					16,200	8,100		
June . .	7½					16,200	8,100		
July . .	7½					16,200	8,100		
August .	7½					16,200	8,100		
September .	7½					16,200	8,100		
October .	6½					14,040	7,020		
November .	5					10,800	5,400		
December .	5					10,800	5,400		

No. 25.—Scale of Crank Labour.—*Nil.*

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries per Annum.	Nature of Fees' Emoluments, and Allowances.
				£. s. d.	
E. F. Burrows . . .	Governor . . .	..	29 Sept. 1845 .	105 0 0	House, coals, and candles.
Rosina Burrows . .	Matron	..	Ditto 1845 .	35 0 0	Ditto.
Robert J. King . .	Chaplain	..	June 1827 .	75 0 0	
Robert Wales . . .	Surgeon	..	6 Feb. 1841 .	50 0 0	
Thomas Howett . .	Turnkey	..	March 1841 .	45 10 0	Apartments, coals, and candles.
James Wilson . . .	Ditto	..	16 March, 1846 .	42 18 0	Ditto.
Total Number of Officers 6			Total . . .	353 8 0	

NOTE.—The sum charged as paid for Officers' Salaries, does not exactly agree with the total amount above set forth in consequence of a change having taken place during the past year with respect to the turnkeys' salaries.

No. 27.—Receipts

	£. s. d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison	..
Amount received from Exchequer for removal of Transports	6 4 6
Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports . . .	..
Amount received for the subsistence of Revenue Prisoners	..
Other Receipts	..

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£. s. d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	789 8 0
Total Receipts of Ditto	..
Actual cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	789 8 0
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	25 18 10
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts and Fees	815 6 10

ELY.—Gaol and House of Correction.

(Inspected December 22, 1847.)

This prison was completed, in its present state, for the reception of prisoners in 1844; it is built in the form of three portions of a cross, and the part where the male criminal prisoners are confined, is constructed upon the Pentonville plan, having the cells in three tiers, opening on a lofty corridor, and upon light iron galleries carried round it. The cells are in every particular the same as those in the Wisbeach gaol, both as to construction and fittings, and the same fault is to be found, though to a less extent, with the plumbers' work, the taps in some of the cells being defective, and leakage being the consequence. The ventilating apparatus, not having proved altogether effective, was aided by placing in the window of each cell, a circular revolving ventilator, which, however, is closed by a tin cover in cold weather and at night, at the option of the occupant. At the time of inspection the thermometer stood at 57° in the cells, and at 55° in the corridor; and though an appearance of dampness still remained on some of the walls, it was evidently diminishing. In the centre of the long side of the prison is placed the chapel, over the governor's apartments; on one side are the debtor's cells, and on the other, the building appropriated to the females, the kitchen and back kitchen, on the ground floor, and the infirmary above, intervening between the female wards, and the main part of the gaol. The chapel is undergoing some alteration which will improve it, as the ceiling is about to be raised, and the whole to be rendered more commodious. No observation is necessary as regards the debtors' cells; but the arrangements of the women's part of the prison is defective, as at present, they are either congregated together in the day-room, or are employed in washing in the back kitchen, which is open to the prison officers. I found sitting together, in the day room, three women sentenced to transportion for felony, and one woman to two months' imprisonment for escaping from the gaol; and in the back kitchen, where the prison food is cooked, two more females, washing, one of whom was 13 years old, both sentenced to imprisonment for felony, also a woman who was a servant in the gaol, not a prisoner, and one of the male warders cutting up the bread for the suppers; while at the same time there was a room, not used, looking into the kitchen yard capable of being cut off entirely from the rest of the gaol, and of being converted into a good laundry and drying room, without much expense. I am bound, however, to remark that this prison is gradually passing from what must have been an ill-arranged, and ill-disciplined state, to a better condition. A new governor was appointed only in the month of July last; and he is by degrees bringing the whole establishment into better order. He is quite aware that the prison requires considerable alteration, especially as regards the portion allotted to females, and is impressed with the great impropriety of their being allowed access to any place where they can have any intercourse whatever with other persons than the female officers. It is of much importance that this state of things should cease; and, as the remedy is not difficult, it is to be hoped that the visiting justices may see fit to order the necessary alterations to be made in the buildings, without which no rules of discipline will be found effective. The females' airing yard adjoins their day room and is not secure. A female made her escape from it without difficulty a short time ago, and being retaken, was in prison for the offence at the time of inspection. She climbed to the roof of an outhouse in the yard, from whence she reached the division wall, easily mounted the outer wall, and, as there is no boundary wall, dropped at once outside the gaol. Since that occurrence an alteration has been made, but still a bold and determined woman could, without doubt, effect her escape. At that time there was no female clothing, and, consequently nothing to mark the woman as a felon, when she reached the exterior of the prison. Lately women's dresses have been procured, but there are as yet only six suits in all, which are far from being enough.

The prisoners confined on the day of inspection were as follows;—

	Males.	Females.
Transports	3	3
Imprisoned for felony	6	3
Misdemeanants	1	..
Vagrants	11	..
Under Bastardy Act	1	..
Prisoners for trial	7	..
	29	6—Total 35.

The following is a return of the cells, day rooms, and airing yards in the gaol:—

	Males.	Females.
Separate cells	34	5
Day room	..	1
Reception cell	1	..
Punishment cell	1	..
Vagrants' Yard cells	7	..
Airing Yards	5	1
Infirmary	1	..

I have already remarked that the discipline of this prison is improved from what it had been; still much requires to be done, before it is brought on a par with most of the other prisons possessing equal advantages of construction, even though the building is capable, as I

have observed, of being rendered more convenient and more secure. The prisoners are permitted in their respective classes to associate in the airing yards, without any restraint being placed on their free communication with each other. I found together in one yard the following prisoners :—

1	Convicted felon.	
1	Summarily convicted	under the Bastardy Act.
1	,,	for breaking a lock.
1	,,	for deserting his family.

Here was an injudicious association, rendered worse by their being allowed to converse with each other as much as they pleased. No rules relating to the treatment and conduct of the prisoners were hung up, either in the cells, or any other part of the prison, nor yet was there any printed dietary. Both were said to be under the consideration of the visiting Justices, but in the meantime, there was a clear infraction of the Act, 4 Geo. IV. cap. 64, s. 14., which requires the Justices to "cause copies of so much of the rules of each prison as relates to the treatment and conduct of prisoners confined therein, to be printed in legible characters, and to be fixed in conspicuous parts of every prison, so that every prisoner may be enabled to have access thereto." Moreover there is no schoolmaster, no teaching, no instruction of any kind, contrary to the same Act, s. 10, rule 10. The late Inspector of Prisons for this district, in his Eleventh Report to Parliament, 1846, says, "I regret that the Justices have as yet made no provision for the instruction of the prisoners; their number is indeed but small, but their sentences are frequently for long terms of imprisonment. I cannot too strongly request their attention to this important point." Whether this request has or has not received the consideration of the Justices, I am not able to state; but certainly when I visited the gaol there were three male prisoners, under sentence of transportation, of the ages of 40, 21, and 19, whose removals were uncertain, two others, aged respectively 19 and 23, sentenced to 18 months imprisonment, and two more, aged 14 and 27, sentenced to six months imprisonment, who pass away the weary time in doing nothing that is useful, in learning little that is good. It is true that the chaplain performs afternoon service on Sundays and morning service every week day, but he never sees the prisoners at any other time, and it is only when they are discharged that he communicates with them individually, Such was the information I obtained, but I had not the advantage of seeing that gentleman when I visited the prison. Bibles are given to the prisoners, and there is a small library, chiefly of religious books.

The surgeon ordinarily attends the prison twice or thrice a week, and every day when his presence is needed by a sick prisoner. He stated to me that on the whole the prison was healthy, though lately there had been some cases of influenza; a manifest improvement having taken place in the general health of the prisoners, from the time when the circular ventilators were placed in the cell windows. He was satisfied with the bath, the prisoners' food, which I tasted and found good, and the prisoners' clothing. With respect to the clothing, alterations have been made, and the new clothing is being completed. The only articles of dress for male prisoners, apparently deficient, are stockings, of which there were but 18 pairs, and shoes of which there were only 14 pairs; both, however, are in course of being increased, to meet the numbers of the prisoners usually confined. I have already adverted to the insufficiency of clothing for the female prisoners. Six were in the gaol, and their entire clothing consisted of

6 gowns.	6 upper petticoats.
10 shifts.	6 flannel ditto.]
12 pairs stockings	12 caps.
12 aprons.	6 pairs shoes.

Hence an additional female prisoner would be without prison clothing, and those who were then in the prison were without the means of changing their linen, and consequently unable to preserve a proper degree of cleanliness in their persons.

Scurvy, which had once been extensive among the prisoners, according to the surgeon, no longer existed, and, in fact there was no prevailing disease in the gaol.

The prison books are rather informally kept, the present governor being directed to continue the books kept by his predecessor until they are used when new books on a better system are to be procured. But little information was to be obtained from the Governor's Journal, as he had been appointed so lately to his office, and the previous Governor had kept none, except what was labelled his journal, but contained nothing beyond his quarterly reports to the justices.

For further particulars see the following tables :—

II. MIDLAND AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Cambridgeshire.

Ely Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners convicted at Assizes and Sessions, in the Prison at the commencement of the Year	4	2	..	..	4	2	6

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.						Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.						Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Sessions.				Total Adult.		Sessions.				Total Juvenile.				
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.				Felons.		Misdemeanants.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners for Trial, in Prison at the commencement of the Year	1	3	3	..	4	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	5	3	8
Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year	19	1	4	..	23	1	5	..	..	..	5	..	23	1	29
Number of Prisoners Rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Total	22	4	7	..	29	4	6	..	..	..	6	..	35	4	39
How Disposed of.															
Convicted—															
Sentences to be undergone in this Prison	13	3	4	..	17	3	3	..	..	..	3	..	20	3	23
Sentenced to Transportation	2	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
Whipped, fined, or discharged on sureties	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Acquitted at the Bar	4	..	2	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6
No Bills found	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	4
Left for Trial at the end of the Year	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	2
Total	22	4	7	..	29	4	6	..	..	..	6	..	35	4	39
Prisoners committed for Examination in the course of the Year, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2

No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	8	..	..	..	8	..	8
Deserters awaiting a Route	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Under the Vagrant Act	29	8	2	..	31	8	39
Under the Malicious Trespass Act	10	2	..	..	10	2	12
For Assaults	26	2	..	..	26	2	28
For want of Sureties	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	3	..	1	..	4	..	4
Total	73	12	3	..	76	12	88

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—		Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.								
In custody at the commencement of the Year.	Prisoners for Trial	4	3	1	..	5	3	8
	Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	4	2	..	..	4	2	6
	Summary Convictions	8	..	..	..	8	..	8
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors	Prisoners for Trial	23	1	5	..	28	1	29
	Rendered in Court for Trial	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
	Summary Convictions	73	12	3	..	76	12	88
Received from the Custody of other Governors, and enumerated in their Returns	Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	9	3	1	..	10	3	13
Charges, *i. e.* Prisoners committed to the Prison for Examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully Committed		..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Total		123	22	10	..	133	22	155

No. 5—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
Prisoners before Trial	1	..	1	..	2	..	2
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	4	..	2	..	6	..	6
Summary Convictions	6	..	..	..	6	..	6
Total	11	..	3	..	14	..	14

No. 6—Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.																	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	1	..	1	..	4	2	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	4
Ditto after Trial	1	1	1	..	1	1	2	2	5	3	3	..	1	..	..	..	14	7
Ditto under Summary Conviction	2	1	17	4	27	4	13	..	3	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	66	9

	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners Sentenced to Transportation	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1

—	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.																	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Ditto after Trial	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Ditto under Summary Conviction	1	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..

—	Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	10	4	14
Ditto after Trial	16	7	23
Ditto under Summary Conviction	72	9	81
Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	2	1	3

II. MIDLAND AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Cambridgeshire.

Ely Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
12 Years and under 14	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
14 Years and under 17	..	..	5	..	5	..	5
17 Years and under 21	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
21 Years and under 30	13	1	..	..	13	1	14
30 Years and upwards	13	3	..	..	13	3	16
Total	29	4	6	..	35	4	39

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
14 Years and under 17	..	..	3	..	3	..	3
17 Years and under 21	14	6	..	..	14	6	20
21 Years and under 30	30	3	..	..	30	3	33
30 Years and upwards	29	3	..	..	29	3	32
Total	73	12	3	..	76	12	88

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither read nor write	14	1	1	..	15	1	16
Can read only	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Can read or write, or both imperfectly	10	2	2	..	12	2	14
Total	24	4	3	..	27	4	31

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	33	4	2	..	35	4	39
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	39	8	1	..	40	8	48
Can Read and Write well	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	73	12	3	..	76	12	88

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death, in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	20	3	..	..	20	3	23
Infirmary Cases	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Greatest number of Sick at any one time	6	1	..	..	6	1	7

No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year who have been previously Committed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	9	..	..	..	9	..	9
Twice	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Thrice	2	1	1	..	3	1	4
Four times or more	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Total	16	1	1	..	17	1	18

No. 13.—Mode in which Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been Employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	66	..	8	..	74	..	74
Employment, not being Hard Labour	..	17	..	..	..	17	17
Not Employed	53	4	7	..	60	4	64
Total	119	21	15	..	134	21	155

No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice, Magistrates, or Courts Martial, to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Solitary Cells	3	1	..	..	6	..	..	..	9	1	10

No. 17.—The Daily Average Number of Prisoners, &c.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	31	..	31
The daily average number of Prisoners throughout the Year.	16	2	18

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding—Imperfectly Supplied.

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	133	12	9
,, Male and Female Clothing	18	3	2
,, Bedding		..	
,, Straw	1	1	0
,, Extra Allowances, by order of the Surgeon	0	17	10
,, Medicines		..	
,, Wine, Beer, and Spirits		..	
,, Fuel	25	15	0
,, Soap	1	8	0
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas	7	14	0
,, Washing	10	6	9
,, Cooking		..	
,, Stationery and Printing	3	17	8
,, Books	0	15	0
,, Furniture		..	
,, Rent, Rates, and Taxes	4	6	6
,, Officers' Salaries	335	0	0
,, Pensions to Retired Officers		..	
,, Support of Prisoners removed under Contract, to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons		..	
,, Removal of Prisoners to and from their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	4	17	0
,, Removal of Transported Convicts		..	
,, Sundries not mentioned	11	4	7
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees and and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	558	19	
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison, in the course of the Year		..	
Grand Total	558	19	3
Prison Diet, per Head, per Annum	7	8	6
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per Head, per Annum	0	2	5

II.
MIDLAND AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Cambridgeshire.

Ely Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 20.—Deaths in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 21.—Escapes in the course of the Year.

Name.	Age.	Date of Escape.	Offences with which Charged, or of which Convicted.	Whether confined separately or with others, at the time of Escape.	If Retaken.
M. A. S	33	June, 26 . . .	Felony	Separately . . .	Yes.

No. 22.—Criminal Lunatics.—*Nil.*

No. 23.—Dietary.

The same as the Official regulation, sanctioned by the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

No. 24.—Scale of Treadwheel Labour.

Months Employed.	Number of Working Hours per day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time.	Height of each Step.	The ordinary Number of Steps per Minute.	The ordinary Proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the Number of Prisoners on the Wheels.	Number of Feet in Ascent per Day as per Hours of Employment.	The Daily Amount of Labour in Feet of Ascent performed by every Prisoner.	How Recorded with Precision.	Application of its Power.
January February March	7	9	7½ Inches.	54	½	1014	7098	By ascertaining the number of feet in the circumference of the wheel and multiplying the same by the number of hours of labour.	No profitable application.
April May June July August September	9						9126		
October November December	7						7,098		

No. 25.—Scale of Crank Labour.—*Nil.*

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Name	Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries per Annum. £.	s.	d.
Edward Lipscomb . .	Governor . . .	36	July 8, 1847 .	125	0	0
Ann Lipscomb . . .	Matron . . .	34	Ditto 1847 .	15	0	0
Rev. D. J. Stewart . .	Chaplain . . .	32	Feb. 1, 1844 .	75	0	0
John Muriel	Surgeon . . .	48	May, 1820 .	50	0	0
Thomas Hawkins . .	Chief Turnkey .	49	Nov. 12, 1840 .	35	0	0
John Ellis.	Under Turnkey .	29	Dec. 18, 1845 .	35	0	0
Total Number of Officers 6			Total . .	335	0	0

No. 27.—Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison	..		
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	1	1	6
Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract	..		
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate	21	8	3
Amount received for the support of Vagrants	..		
Amount received from Exchequer for removal of Transports	78	19	10
Amount received from Exchequer for subsistence of Transports . . .			
Amount received for the subsistence of Revenue Prisoners	..		
Other Receipts	..		
Total	101	9	7

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	558	19	3
Total Receipts of Ditto	101	9	7
Actual cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	457	9	8
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	..		
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts and Fees	457	9	8

Number of days 6278 . . . . 1*s.* 5½*d.*

DERBYSHIRE.

DERBY.—County Gaol and House of Correction.

(Inspected September 28th and 29th, 1847.)

The description of this prison, which was first occupied in 1828, is given in detail in the Second Report, second part, of the Inspectors of Prisons, presented to Parliament in the year 1837, and as little, if any alteration appears to have been made since that time, I need only repeat, that the sleeping cells are, for the most part, 8 feet in length, 6 feet wide, and 12 feet high; that the water-closets and drainage, as well as the fittings, are good, and that the general arrangement of the buildings is convenient; but it is possible for prisoners in adjacent cells to carry on conversation with each other. After a careful examination of the cells in the day, and of the greater number of them late in the evening, when the prisoners were in bed, I could not detect any defective ventilation; and the temperature ranged from 55° to 60°. The entire prison, the bedding, the clothing, and the persons of those prisoners whom I examined were clean, and, on the whole, creditable to the Governor.

The Infirmary was appropriated to patients in fever: other patients being treated in cells in another portion of the building. Three patients who were convalescent after fever occupied the lower ward of the Infirmary, and I found three patients in fever in bed in the upper ward. The nature of the fever being peculiar, and apparently either unknown or unobserved before it appeared among the vagrant Irish during the late distressing times, had been designated the Irish fever; and as it was prevalent in the town and adjoining districts, the Surgeon, although the cases in the prison were not, proportionally, so numerous as they were among the same classes of persons outside, took the precaution of calling in the assistance of a physician to visit his patients. The nurses, prisoners who volunteered their services, and received some extra allowance as compensation, remained in the infirmary, care being taken to prevent their mixing with the other prisoners, but unfortunately two of the nurses had fallen victims to the disease. Until the appearance of the Irish fever, the prison appears to have been free from fever of any sort, and was considered healthy. There was no fever case among the female prisoners. The surgeon, who has been for several years in charge, and who attends the prison daily, stated that the juvenile prisoners always increased in weight; the older ones, who are sentenced for long periods, usually decrease. He looks upon the clothing and bedding as sufficient. The diet, also, which is on the scale recommended to be adopted under the Government regulations, he considers enough, though as fever had appeared he had recommended a small increase. The infirmary for female prisoners, situated in their own section of the building, heated with an open fire-place, and fitted with a bath, contained two patients, both untried prisoners, at the time of my inspection.

Return of Sick, 28th September, 1847.

No.	Name.	Age.	Disease.
1	T. W. .	19	Recovering from fever, typhus.
2	T. S. .	29	
3	J. W. .	19	
4	G. H. .	29	Nurses well.
5	S. S. .	39	
6	W. J. .	18	Fever, typhus,
7	T. J. .	16	
8	T. W. .	26	
9	S. M. .	60	Inflamed leg.
10	S. J. .	18	Recovering from dysentery.
11	H. N. .	27	Pain in head, trivial.
12	J. T. .	34	Purged.
13	W. D. .	24	Expectoration of blood.
14	J. B. .	28	Lumbago.
15	T. S. .	18	Purged.
16	M. R. .	63	Asthma.

Four attempts have been made to commit suicide, by juvenile offenders. The following is extracted from the Governor's journal on this subject:—

May 14, 1847.—After making my usual visit through the prison, this forenoon, turnkey T—— P—— reported to me, that he had found G—— G—— (a convicted felon), upon visiting his cell laying on his side with his handkerchief fastened through his stock, and the end tied to the bedstead; he immediately set him at liberty. I ordered him to be brought to the Office, I questioned him, as to the rash act he had been about to commit, when he answered that the turnkey ill-treated him. I investigated the matter and found his statement to be false, ordered him to be placed in a cell with two other prisoners and to be watched.

July 13.—Upon the officer in charge of section F. going to let the prisoners out for air and exercise, after dinner, found a boy named W—— K——, hanging by the neck; he had made his handkerchief fast to the casement of his cell window, introduced his stock through it and fastened it round his neck: had he remained much longer, he most assuredly would have been dead. I questioned him as to this attempt to destroy himself, when he said that he had too much drink (previous to his committal,) over night, and when he got up in the morning, he asked his mother to give him something to eat; she refused, in consequence of which he broke two small panes of glass, for which he was sent to gaol for one month. It appears by the officer's statement who found this boy, that he was in a state of insensibility. I saw him myself in a few minutes after the attempt was made, he was quite sensible. Ordered him to be placed with two other prisoners, and to be watched.

July 16, 1847.—Upon turnkey W—— O——, the officer in charge of section B, going to let the

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prisoners out of their cells about half-past o'clock last night, for air and exercise found R——— W——, (a boy convicted of a felony at the last sessions, and imprisoned twelve months), suspended in the same manner as the boy K—— from the window of his cell: he immediately released him. He appeared to be quite insensible, for a short time, after he had taken him down, but he soon recovered. He states that he had no thoughts of committing this act, until about four o'clock in the afternoon. He says that the motive was, because his father and mother, who reside in Sheffield, did not know where he was. I have called the attention of the Chaplain and Surgeon to this boy's case.

Sep 2, 1847.—R—— W—— the prisoner alluded to above, made a second attempt upon his life, whilst undergoing punishment in the dark cell for misconduct; he was found by turnkey J—— M—— when visiting him, with his pocket handkerchief tied round his neck, and fastened to the bedstead; he was resting upon his hands when found. My opinion is, that this was only done to get released from solitary confinement.

The Chaplain reads prayers in the chapel every morning, and performs two services on Sundays, not having been absent a single day for the last ten years. Once a month he sees every prisoner in his cell, and also on his coming in and discharge from the prison, and otherwise conforms to the rules which have reference to his duties.

All the untried prisoners attend the school: also convicts whose sentences exceed two months, and the teaching extends to spelling and reading.

I was informed that one lady is in the habit of attending the female prisoners, reading and conversing with them on religious subjects; and as her intercourse with them appears to be accompanied by discretion and judgment, there is no inconvenient interference with the prison discipline, while much benefit is said to have resulted from her labours.

The prisoners are classified according to law. Separation is not attempted; but in going to and from their cells, entering and leaving the chapel, and taking exercise, they are kept five yards apart; and at night, except when there may be some strong reason for not allowing one particular prisoner to be alone, in which case three prisoners are then made to occupy one cell according to prescribed rule, all the prisoners are placed in separate cells; and, except among the untried, silence is enforced.

The daily routine is as follows:—The prison is unlocked at 6 o'clock, at ¼-past 6 the prisoners are mustered, and they are exercised for a quarter of an hour, when they are marched to labour; 8 o'clock, breakfast; ½-past 8, exercise in walking round the yards; at 9 they attend chapel; 10 o'clock labour again; they dine at 1; from ¼-before till ½-past 2 they are exercised; at ½-past 2 they are at labour; they sup at ½-past 5; at 6 o'clock exercise again; and at ½-past 6 o'clock they are mustered and locked up; at 8 o'clock two warders go into each cell, and at ½-past 9 they report in writing to the governor.

The rules and diet table are printed and placed in conspicuous parts of the building, and the rules are read to all prisoners every morning by the officer of the ward.

The punishments consist for the most part of confinement in the dark and light cells, and stoppages from meals. Sometimes, however, a severer punishment has been resorted to: an instance of this took place when I was inspecting the prison, and I was present while the punishment was inflicted. The following extracts from the Order Book of the Visiting Justices detail the crime and the sentence:—

May 3, 1847.—The governor having complained to me of the bad conduct and insubordination of J—— B——, who was sentenced at the last sessions for the borough to 12 months imprisonment, for felony, and he having ordered him to be placed in a dark cell, and kept on bread and water, I have examined the comp.

J—— M——, on his oath says as follows, last Friday night I reported J—— B—— to the governor, who ordered him to be punished as above stated. As soon as the Governor had left the yard, he stepped out of the line of the prisoners and said "d—— your b—— eyes, I should like to take your liver pin out if I could." The Governor heard these words used, and turned back, and directed the turnkey not to put in execution the order he had given as he should report the misconduct of the prisoner to one of the visiting Justices.

C—— S——, being sworn, says, I was present when the prisoner was guilty of the conduct sworn to, by the last witness, and what he has stated is correct.

J—— B——, the prisoner charged, admits the charge (to be true) brought against him.

I have ordered him to be flogged and to receive twenty lashes; but have directed the execution of the sentence to be suspended in consequence of the prisoner's promise to conduct himself well in future.

(Signed) ——— ———

Sept. 27, 1847.—Visited the Prison.

The Governor complained of the repeated bad conduct of J—— B——, who was brought before me on 3rd of May last, and sentenced to be flogged, and to receive twenty lashes, the execution of the sentence was suspended in consequence of the prisoner promising to conduct himself better in future. He has, however, according to the statement now made to me by the Governor, frequently since the above date, conducted himself with great impropriety and insubordination, and many complaints have been made to him by the turnkeys to the above effect; I have therefore ordered the sentence, formerly passed, to be put in execution.

(Signed) ——— ———

The prisoner being stripped to his waist, received the 20 lashes on his shoulders with a cat-o'-nine-tails, the handle of which was 15 inches and the cords 17 inches in length; but no blood flowed from the stripes, though the skin was discoloured, and I am disposed to designate the punishment, even considering the youth of the prisoner, as *sharp* rather than *severe*. It had a marked effect upon the juvenile prisoners who were assembled on the occasion. The following morning I saw the prisoner in the chapel in his place among the singers, and performing his part with the others. Afterwards I asked one of the lads who was imprisoned for the second time for stealing, if, on the first occasion he had received such a punishment as he had seen that day inflicted, it might have prevented him stealing again, and his answer was "it would have done him some good."

With one exception, there did not appear to me to be any case among the prisoners of sufficient interest to require particular notice, except that of J. T., a single man, aged 34, whose countenance and general appearance was favourable; he had no trade, but was a labouring man. On being questioned, he said he had been in prison, he believed, about fourteen times; of which, six or seven times were for poaching, the rest for "kicking up rows, and such like." He said that he had no complaint to make of anybody, and that he was *very comfortable in prison!*

For further details see the annexed statistical tables.

No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners convicted at Assizes and Sessions, in the Prison at the commencement of the Year	50	10	7	..	57	10	67

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.										Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.								Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total Adult.		Assizes.		Sessions.				Total Juvenile.				
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Felons.				Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	22	2	..	..	22	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	23	2	25
Number of Prisoners Committed for Trial in the course of the Year	44	3	2	..	104	11	17	1	167	15	10	2	17	1	2	..	29	3	196	18	214
Number of Prisoners Rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year	9	..	12	2	6	6	3	3	30	11	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	30	12	42
Total	53	3	14	2	132	19	20	4	219	28	10	2	18	2	2	..	30	4	249	32	281
How Disposed of.																					
Convicted—																					
Executed	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Sentences to be undergone in this Prison	27	2	14	2	85	8	17	3	143	15	7	1	10	2	1	..	18	3	161	18	179
Sentenced to Transportation	5	1	..	..	6	1	..	..	11	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	2	13
Acquitted at the Bar	15	..	..	..	12	7	2	1	29	8	3	1	3	..	1	..	7	1	36	9	45
No Bills found	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	10	..	10
Not Prosecuted	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
Acquitted as Insane	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Bailed in Court to appear and take their Trials at a subsequent Tribunal	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Left for Trial at the end of the Year	2	..	..	..	18	3	..	..	20	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	23	3	26
Total	53	3	14	2	132	19	20	4	219	28	10	2	18	2	2	..	30	4	249	32	281

No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	35	3	5	1	40	4	44
Deserters awaiting a Route	8	..	..	..	8	..	8
Under the Game Laws	54	..	4	..	58	..	58
Under the Bastardy Laws	15	..	..	..	15	..	15
Under the Vagrant Act	218	42	42	24	260	66	326
Under the Malicious Trespass Act	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
For Assaults	62	13	3	3	65	16	81
For want of Sureties	25	1	..	1	25	2	27
Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	126	17	21	2	147	19	166
Total	508	74	70	30	578	104	682
Prisoners committed for Examination in the course of the Year, on charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	9	..	..	..	9	..	9

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No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	3	..	30
In Execution	13	..	13
In Execution from Courts of Request	34	2	36
Forfeitures of Recognizances, or on Attachment for Contempt .	1	..	1
Total	48	2	50

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age, and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
In Custody at the commencement of the Year. . . . Prisoners for Trial. . . .	22	2	1	..	23	2	25
In Custody at the commencement of the Year. . . . Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	50	10	7	..	57	10	67
In Custody at the commencement of the Year. . . . Summary Convictions . .	35	3	5	1	40	4	44
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors . Prisoners for Trial. . . .	167	15	29	3	196	18	214
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors . Rendered in Court for Trial .	30	11	..	1	30	12	42
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors . Summary Convictions. . .	508	74	70	30	578	104	682
Charges, *i. e.* Prisoners Committed to the Prison for examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully Committed	9	..	..	..	9	..	9
Total	821	115	112	35	933	150	1083
DEBTORS.							
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Admitted in the course of the Year	48	2	..	..	48	2	50
Total of Debtors and Criminals	872	117	..	..	984	152	1136

No. 5.—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
Prisoners before Trial	20	3	3	..	23	3	26
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	44	2	5	..	49	2	51
Summary Convictions	49	3	10	..	59	3	62
Total	113	8	18	..	131	8	139
DEBTORS.							
Debtors	8	..	..	..	8	..	8
Total of Debtors and Criminals . . .	121	8	18	..	139	8	147

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.																	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial.	39	1	26	3	67	4	29	6	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	109	15
Ditto after Trial . .	2	..	6	2	28	3	24	5	36	3	26	1	20	1	1	..	143	15
Ditto under Summary Conviction . . .	57	5	188	43	138	21	67	2	63	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	517	74

	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		Life.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.
Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation . . .	6	1	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	11	2

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners, &c.—*continued.*

—	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.																	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial .	5	..	4	1	12	1	4	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	3
Ditto after Trial . .	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	1	1	10	1	4	..	..	..	18	3
Ditto under Summary Conviction . . .	3	2	44	12	30	12	6	4	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	30

—	Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	196	17	213
Ditto after Trial	161	18	179
Ditto under Summary Conviction	587	104	691
Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation .	11	2	13

No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	4	..	4	..	4
12 Years and under 14	..	..	6	2	6	2	8
14 Years and under 17	..	..	17	2	17	2	19
17 Years and under 21	55	6	..	..	55	6	61
21 Years and under 30	57	4	..	..	57	4	61
30 Years and upwards.	87	15	..	..	87	15	102
Total	119	25	27	4	226	29	255

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	3	..	3	..	3
12 Years and under 14	..	..	13	3	13	3	16
14 Years and under 17	..	..	54	27	54	27	81
17 Years and under 21	122	14	..	..	122	14	136
21 Years and under 30	197	29	..	..	197	29	226
30 Years and upwards.	198	31	..	..	198	31	229
Total	517	74	70	30	597	57	691

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	42	7	4	..	46	7	53
Can Read only	73	13	16	4	89	17	106
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly . .	82	5	7	..	89	5	94
Can Read and Write well	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Total	199	25	27	4	226	29	255

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No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	157	33	23	10	180	43	223
Can Read only	139	36	38	17	177	53	230
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	219	5	9	3	228	8	336
Can Read and Write well	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Total	517	74	70	30	587	104	691

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death, in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	27	32	19	..	236	32	268
Infirmary Cases	27	4	1	4	28	8	36
Criminal Lunatics	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Deaths	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
Execution	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Greatest Number of Sick at any one time	21	3	3	1	24	4	28

No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year who have been previously Committed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	62	7	9	2	71	9	80
Twice	27	1	8	..	35	1	36
Thrice	19	2	2	..	21	2	23
Four Times or more	24	..	..	..	24	..	24
Total	152	10	19	2	151	12	183

No. 13.—Mode in which Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been Employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	683	89	87	32	770	121	891
Employment, not being hard labour	62	13	13	2	75	15	90
Not Employed	76	13	12	1	88	14	102
Total	821	115	112	35	933	150	1083

No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice, Magistrates, or Courts Martial, to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
By Courts of Justice or Magistrates	..	..	2	..	..	..	2

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Privately Whipped	..	..	2	..	..	..	2

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Whipping	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	6
Dark Cells	37	3	..	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	69
Solitary Cells	43	3	..	..	37	..	..	..	..	..	83
Stoppage of Diet	35	4	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	54
Total	115	10	..	..	87	..	..	..	..	..	212

No. 17.—The Daily Average Number of Prisoners, &c.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	158	27	185
The daily average number of Prisoners throughout the Year	138	17	155
DEBTORS.			
The greatest number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	12	1	13
The daily average number of Debtors throughout the Year	9	..	9
The number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate Sleeping Cells	160	25	185

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Night Caps	..	2	Shift	..	2
Day Caps	1	..	Beds	1	1
Jackets	1	..	Blankets	2	2
Waistcoats	1	..	Rugs	1	1
Trousers	1	..	Sheets	2	2
Shirts	2	..	Pillow Cases	..	1
Stockings	2	..	Towels	..	1
Handkerchiefs	2	2	Infirmary Beds	..	..
Shoes	..	..	,, Blankets	..	..
Clogs	1	..	,, Rugs	..	..
Gowns	..	1	,, Sheets	..	..
Petticoats	..	1	,, Pillow Cases	..	..
Flannel ditto	..	1	,, Towels	1	1

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	1442	15	4½
,, Male and Female Clothing	26	12	8
,, Bedding	27	12	11
,, Straw	35	2	7
,, Extra Allowances by order of the Surgeon	..		
,, Wine, Beer, and Spirits	14	13	10
,, Fuel	234	16	0
,, Soap	22	13	2¼
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas	61	2	8½
,, Washing	..		
,, Cooking	..		
,, Stationery and Printing, Books	97	3	3
,, Furniture	..		
,, Rent, Rates and Taxes	35	3	4½
,, Officers' Salaries	1857	12	2
,, Pensions to Retired Officers	..		
,, Support of Prisoners removed under Contract to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	..		
,, Removal of Prisoners to and from their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	31	13	8
,, Removal of Transported Convicts	..		
,, Sundries not mentioned	701	17	10¾
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	4384	16	0½
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	439	3	7
Grand Total	4823	19	7½
Prison Diet, per Head per Annum	9	6	2
Prison Clothing, and Bedding, per Head per Annum	1	17	3¼

No. 20.—Deaths in the course of the Year.

Name.	Age.	Sentence or Term of Imprisonment.	Date of Admission.	State of Health on Admission.	Date of Death.	How long in Prison before Death.	Disease or other Cause of Death.
John P. . .	22	Executed April 1, 1847.	Nov. 11, 1846	Good .	April 1, 1847	132 Days	
Jethro S. . .	35	12 Months .	July 30, 1846	Good .	June 4, 1847	310 Days	Brain Fever.
Samuel B. . .	35	12 Months .	Dec. 10, 1846	Good .	July 24, 1847	227 Days	Typhus Fever.
John M. . .	59	12 Months .	April 12, 1847	Bad . .	Aug. 12, 1847	123 Days	Pulmonary Consumption.
John C. . .	42	1 Month .	June 8, 1847	..	June 19, 1847	12 Days	
James O. . .	37	1 Month .	July 8, 1847	..	July 29, 1847	29 Days	Typhus Fever.

No. 21.—Escapes in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 22.—Criminal Lunatics.

Name.	Age.	Sentence or Term of Imprisonment.	Date of Admission.	Whether Insane on Admission.	Whether known to have been Insane previously to Admission.	Date of becoming Insane in this Prison.	Whether Insane at present.	If removed, Date of Removal.	Where sent.
Gervase H. . .	40	18 Months	Oct. 21, 1846.	Yes.	Yes.	Not known.	Yes.	July 14, 1847.	Camberwell.
Henry G. . .	17	18 Months	March 4, 1847.	Yes.	Yes.	Not known.	Yes.	June 17, 1847.	Camberwell.
Thomas C. . .	54	During Her Majesty's pleasure.	Feb. 4, 1847.	Yes.	Yes.	Not known.	Yes.	Aug. 7, 1847.	Camberwell.

No. 23.—Dietary per Week.

As recommended by the Secretary of State.

No. 24.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.

Months Employed.	Number of Working Hours per day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time.	Height of each Step.	The ordinary Number of Steps per Minute.	The ordinary proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the Number of Prisoners on the Wheels.	Number of Feet in Ascent per Day, as per Hours of Employment.	The Daily Amount of Labour in Feet of Ascent performed by each Prisoner.	How recorded with precision.	Application of its Power.
							Ms. Yds.		
January .	6½	38	7½ Inches.	48	Two-thirds on and one-third off.	11,700	2 380	With a Bell.	Supplying the Prison with Water.
February .	6¾					12,150	2 550		
March . .	7					12,600	2 680		
April . .	8					14,400	2 1180		
May . .						14,400	2 1180		
June . .	9					16,200	3 120		
July . .						16,200	3 120		
August .	8½					15,300	2 1580		
September.						15,300	2 1580		
October .	7					12,600	2 600		
November.	6½					11,700	2 380		
December .						11,700	2 380		

No. 25.—Scale of Crank Labour.—*Nil.*

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Name.	Office.	Age.	When appointed.	Salaries per Annum.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances per Annum.	Total.	Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Mr. John Sims	Governor	60	1832	380 0 0	10 10 0	390 10 0	For hire of a female for the washing of the Governor's linen.
Mr. James Sims	Deputy Governor	34	1835	84 0 0	..	84 0 0	
Miss Mary Sims	Matron	28	1840	40 0 0	..	40 0 0	
Mr. D. Fox	Surgeon	46	1822	120 0 0	..	120 0 0	House-rent, coals, and candles.
Rev. G. Pickering	Chaplain	70	1813	150 0 0	..	150 0 0	
John Thompson	Clerk	61	1832	45 10 0	..	45 10 0	
Henry Carrington	Chief Turnkey	32	1840	65 0 0	..	65 0 0	
Charles Birch	School Master	64	1828	57 4 0	..	57 4 0	
Samuel Hudson	Turnkey	74	1836	57 4 0	..	57 4 0	The Turnkeys pay one shilling per week for their uniform.
Joseph White	Ditto	43	1832	52 0 0	..	52 0 0	
Thomas Potter	Ditto	50	1840	57 4 0	..	57 4 0	
Anthony Martin	Ditto	36	1840	57 4 0	..	57 4 0	
John Kerry	Ditto	36	1840	57 4 0	..	57 4 0	
John Benson	Ditto	40	1840	52 0 0	..	52 0 0	
Joseph Manlove	Assistant	37	Not appointed	52 0 0	..	52 0 0	
Charles Spencer	Ditto	35	Ditto	52 0 0	..	52 0 0	
Lewis Ford	Ditto	39	Ditto	52 0 0	..	52 0 0	
Walter Oakes	Ditto	45	Ditto	52 0 0	..	52 0 0	
John Sims	Ditto	43	Ditto	52 0 0	..	52 0 0	
William Hind	Ditto	33	Ditto	52 0 0	..	52 0 0	
John Brown	Ditto	59	Ditto	45 10 0	..	45 10 0	
Francis Eaton	Ditto	66	Ditto	45 10 0	..	45 10 0	
Robert Madgwick	Watchman	53	..	47 9 0	..	47 9 0	
Miss Maria Welch	Schoolmistress	48	..	30 0 0	..	30 0 0	
Hannah Longman	Female Turnkey	58	Assistant	36 8 0	..	36 8 0	
Ann Milnes	Ditto	31	Ditto	36 8 0	..	36 8 0	
William Bamford	Bookkeeper	40	1828	20 0 0	..	20 0 0	
Total Number of Officers 27			Total	1847 15 0	10 10 0	1858 5 0	

No. 27.—Receipts.

	£. s. d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison	46 15 7
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	1 15 6
Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract	1162 9 7
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate	..
Amount received for the support of Vagrants	..
Amount received from Exchequer for Removal of Transports	45 11 0
Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports	..
Amount received for the subsistence of Revenue Prisoners	..
Other Receipts	306 19 9¾
Total	£1563 11 5¾

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£. s. d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	4430 7 0½
Total Receipts of Ditto	1563 11 5½
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	2866 15 6¾
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	439 3 7
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts and Fees	£3305 19 1¼

The cost of each Prisoner per day is 1*s.* 2¼*d.*

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Leicestershire.

LEICESTER.—County Gaol and House of Correction.

Leicester County Gaol and House of Correction.

(Inspected October 19 and 21, 1847.)

This prison, which is partly old and partly new, contains the County Gaol as well as the House of Correction, and though, for the sake of form, they are kept nominally apart, they do in fact constitute but one prison under one rule and management. The only part of the old portion of the building which is used is appropriated to debtors. The entire of the new portion is constructed upon the principal adopted at Pentonville for the separate confinement of prisoners, and was first occupied on the 22nd of April, 1846.

The gateway, porters lodge, office and reception cells, form the grand entrance to the gaol. Leading from thence to an octagonal tower in the centre of the space within the boundary wall is a passage, on one side of which is the old part of the prison appropriated to debtors, with a

yard attached to it, and on the other side, so much of the new prison as is occupied by female criminal prisoners. The octagonal tower contains, in the basement story, sleeping rooms for three warders; in the next, apartments for the sub-governor and a room for the chaplain, and the chapel forms the upper story. The chapel is constructed nearly on the Pentonville model. In the gallery are placed the debtors, divided into their two classes; these prisoners respectively, can see each other, but cannot see any prisoners of a different denomination. The female prisoners also occupy part of the gallery; they are separated in the mode adopted at Pentonville; they can see the chaplain when they stand up in their places, but unfortunately the arrangement which prevents them from seeing each other and the male prisoners who are below them, also prevents them seeing the chaplain when they sit down. The male criminal prisoners are placed in rows after the Pentonville manner, facing the chaplain, in the body of the chapel. There are convenient passages by which the prisoners are removed to their respective parts of the prison. The chapel is used by the schoolmaster as a place of tuition, as well as by the chaplain for the purposes of divine worship. East of the octagonal tower, and running nearly north and south, is a long range of building in which the male criminal prisoners are confined, consisting of four stories, the basement story containing kitchens, store-rooms, officers' mess-room, bath, &c., and the other three stories the separate cells. Between this building and the boundary wall are two sets of airing yards for male prisoners radiating from centres, with flagged and covered walks. In addition to the buildings mentioned there is the old female house of correction, (now no longer used) on the north side of the octagon, and on the other side, corresponding to it, are two wards with cells, of an old date, but which, likewise, are not made use of. The boundary wall is about 25 feet high.

The building for female prisoners is in two stories. The lower one contains, in addition to the cells, a boiler house, wash-house fitted with five compartments, a laundry, drying room and matron's rooms; the upper one, a store room and female infirmary. Adjoining are four airing yards.

All the cells are on the same plan; and are 13 ft. in length, 7ft. in width, and 9 ft. in height, with tiled floors. The windows are 2 ft. 5 in .square with dulled glass let into iron frames which are immovable. The ventilation is effected by a heating apparatus similar to that at Pentonville, and on the day of inspection the thermometer was 64° in nearly all the cells. Every cell contains a water closet, and from 6 to 7 gallons of water daily are allowed to each prisoner at his discretion. A jet of gas is introduced into every cell. The furniture is the same as at Pentonville; the bedding for the male prisoners consisting of a rug, two blankets, a mattress made of coir, and a hammock; but no sheets are used; the cells for the female prisoners have iron bedsteads instead of hammocks. The prisoners communicate with the warders as at Pentonville, by means of the gong and signal acting at the same time.

The cells for refractory prisoners are nearly the same as the others, the difference between them consists in the former being darkened by a shutter, and fitted with a wooden guard bedstead instead of a hammock.

There was an appearance of damp in the arched roof of the female infirmary ward, arising from a leak, but the room had never been used as an infirmary, as, hitherto, any cases of sickness among the female prisoners had been treated in their cells, and, except as regards the damp, which is only temporary and easily remedied, it is sufficiently well adapted to its purpose, having three windows and an open fire place.

The infirmary for male prisoners, situated in the long range of building which has been mentioned, is large enough to contain three beds, and is warmed by means of an open fire-place. It was occupied by one prisoner and an attendant when I saw it, the prisoner having been placed there in consequence of his attempting to destroy himself by cutting his throat, and it being thought advisable that he should not be left alone. The attendants and nurses employed in cases of sickness are not prisoners, but persons specially hired for the purpose. An arrangement was about being completed, when I visited the prison, for taking 30 prisoners from the Borough Gaol, the particulars of which are given in the report on that prison.

The entire prison was in good order, and highly creditable to the committee of Visiting Justices, and to the governor.

The surgeon of the prison, or one of his assistants, attends daily. The following table gives the cases of sickness at the time of inspection.

The prisoner, C. 1. 21.—Recovering from slight rheumatic affection of the joints.

C. 1. 11.—Admitted with pulmonary consumption, and scrofulous abscesses of the neck; had been sentenced to transportation, but in consequence of his disease had been retained in the Leicester Gaol. He had been some months in prison, during which time, by allowing him a liberal diet, with porter, he had much improved, and had gained flesh considerably. He still continued in the same comfortable condition.

C. 2. 15.—Was recovering from an attack of pleurisy with inflammation of the lungs. The third attack since his admission. At the the time of admission he was in delicate health, and his lungs far from sound. He is now quite recovered, at least so far as his constitution admits of recovery, and he is kept on a nourishing milk and arrow-root diet, the only one found to be suitable to him.

C. 2. 11.—Shortly after his admission, but some months before trial, became much depressed, and suffered greatly from despondency; but so soon as he was tried and sentenced to a continuance of imprisonment he became more composed and has now been for a long time in a contented happy frame of mind. He had also glandular enlargement of the neck to a very great extent, but is now nearly recovered from that.

C. 1. 19.—A stout-red faced man, committed to prison for an attempt on his wife's life, after confinement for a short time had an attack of mania, and was immediately attended to by proper treatment, and was ordered an attendant to be constantly with him. He was obliged to be placed under restraint. He was very violent and noisy. At the time of the first threatening, his mind was attempted to be di-

verted by employing him in the garden, and by his being frequently visited. In the course of a fortnight he was quite well, and has had no symptons of a return. In fact he is now perfectly contented and happy.

James D——, who had been under confinement before, was readmitted after excessive indulgence in drink; but thinking that it might be mere delirium-tremens he was watched narrowly. The symptoms continued, and evident delusions manifested themselves. An order was obtained from the Secretary of State for his removal to an asylum. It appeared that this prisoner had been under treatment in the Hanwell Asylum, and also at an asylum in Yorkshire, and the history of his life, for some time, proved that he had been of an unsound mind for a long period.

The only other prisoner ill enough to be worthy of notice was Thomas K——, confined in the infirmary cell and having an attendant with him. This prisoner was removed from the Leicester infirmary, where he had been received for a cut throat. He was in an irritable excitable state, and almost verging on delirium tremens; and for this reason, and in consequence of his attempt to commit suicide whilst at large, he was placed under the surveillance of an attendant. He obtained his discharge shortly afterwards; was committed to the Stamford Gaol, where he died suddenly. There were no other cases of illness except trifling disturbances of the health, and in no instance have I been able to attribute disease of mind or body, to the mode of confinement adopted, and if there be a difference in the health of the prisoners under the present system compared with that of the former system, I should give it in favour of the separate confinement.

T. W. BENFIELD, *Surgeon.*

Much attention appears to be paid to the sick, and a watch is kept upon all the prisoners in respect to the effect produced upon their health by separate confinement. The time which has elapsed since the introduction of this system into the gaol is scarcely sufficient to allow of any useful deductions to be made from the individual cases; but upon the whole, it certainly has not been prejudicial. The clothing of the prisoners is attended to, flannel is liberally supplied when required, and the prisoner is permitted to take with him, when discharged, the flannel he has worn in the prison.

The chaplain attends the prison every day, with the exception of Saturdays and Mondays; on these days the schoolmaster reads the prayers in the chapel. The chaplain sees every prisoner once a-week, and his time with each varies from one minute to ten minutes according to circumstances; his instructions being entirely spiritual. He thinks the prisoners are generally anxious to read and to go to school, at first to escape the monotony of the cell, and subsequently as they progress in knowledge to acquire more. Of all prisoners he looks upon those who are convicted for offences against the game laws as the worst, observing to me, that he has always found the poachers in the prison to be "more determined in sin than even felons, and invariably the lowest in the scale of knowledge when they are first committed; they are in fact," he added, "the worse part of the community." I subjoin extracts from his annual report to the magistrates, which have reference to the want of education among those who are committed, and to the effects of the separate system as practised in the gaol.

"The education of these several classes, when received into the gaol, was, according to our usual mode of stating it, as follows:—One fifth of the whole number of male prisoners could read well; one-fourth could not read at all; the remainder reading imperfectly; one-seventh of the whole were acquainted with the leading truths of Christianity; one-half were in total ignorance of them; the residue having a very slight knowledge of some facts of Scripture history. The condition of the females was still lower in the scale of education. Many of both sexes, who said they had been attending their several places of religious worship, had no understanding or feeling of those Scriptural truths which they were frequently hearing; many who had been to school, not only could not distinguish between a creed and a prayer, but have never learned any articles of religious faith,—had never been taught the moral law, as contained in the Ten Commandments, and some had not even learned the Lord's prayer. I am happy to say that, under the persuasive and efficient teaching of our schoolmaster, a very great improvement has been made in most of these cases. In his report for the year, he states generally, 'that their conduct in school was good; that their progress had far exceeded his expectations; and that the improvement of the juvenile prisoners, to whom he paid particular attention, was of that nature, that he felt he was amply repaid for his pains.'

"The experience of the past year serves to confirm me in those views of the beneficial effects of the separate system, to which I gave full expression in my last report. I cannot but regard it as admirably adapted to the great purposes of correction and reformation. The superior advantage of a constant, industrial, mental, and moral training—apart from all disturbing causes from without—appears to me indisputable. We have had similar results in the past year to those detailed in my last annual statement,—similar in a proper feeling of the privation, disgrace, and punishment that was endured, in general habits of order, industry, respectful attention to my admonitions, religious enquiry, and in not a few, I trust, of penitence and reformation. I have been particularly struck with some who were brutish in manner and in feeling, when committed, but after a time became softened, and evinced a kindliness of disposition; and with others, who, filled with strong prejudices against Scriptural instruction, almost refusing to be spoken to on my first visit, have, after some weeks of thoughtfulness, using our books and religious opportunities, freely opened their minds and confessed their former blindness and error. Many, I admit, have not yielded to this moral pressure. Some old offenders, amd some fresh ones have been refractory; they have endeavoured to communicate with others in violation of the prison rules, and have neglected, or for a time refused, the labour of the crank. Some, too, more than we had hoped, have returned a second time to the separate cells: but still, it is only what we have reason to expect under the best system. We are thankful that the scales are turned,—that the good so much outweighs the evil; and with respect to the unyielding and impenitent, we have the satisfaction which we could not have under the old system,—that they are not corrupting others. And as respects themselves, that the Christian duty of 'compelling them to come in' to the ways of salvation, by all lawful means, has been discharged.

"The female prisoners form no exception to the estimate of the separate system. As far as a few months' trial of it in their case entitles me to speak, they have borne the punishment patiently and feelingly. One woman alone, an old offender, showed exceeding bad temper under it, but will, I think, be careful not to expose herself to it again. In the rest a better tone of mind is manifested; the old

hindrances to profitable thought are removed. The very young alone appear to me to be questionable subjects for this mode of punishment, or for any other species of imprisonment. A certain maturity of mind is needful to endure, and so profitably to remember a continued correction of this nature, such as will count the cost and bide their time, using every resource at hand; but the child cannot do this, and therefore a more summary punishment is better adapted to his age. We have had a large proportion of juvenile prisoners during the past year, and among them, some children from eight to ten years of age; for all of them the gaol was an excellent school of Scriptural instruction, and many will remember it as a place of painful separation from their fellows; but after a few days of crying and fears, it ceased to be a prison to the mere children,—they had become familiar with the officers, and felt at home (had they not been treated with special kindness and sympathy they could not have borne it). The name of prison, it is to be feared, therefore, will have no terrors for them in after life; if they must go to gaol, however, that system is unquestionably to be preferred which keeps them separate from bad companions, and teaches them the lessons of true holiness and righteousness."

Among the juvenile prisoners a great number were in gaol for stealing apples and pears, committed for and under periods of three months. One of them, aged 12 years, had been sentenced to two months' imprisonment for stealing five pears; he could read and write, and before he was committed had, he said, been receiving six shillings a week for working at a stocking frame. He frankly admitted that if he had thought he ran the risk of being well whipped instead of being sent to prison he never would have stolen the pears. The effect of whipping, too, was shown in another boy: a lad of 13 years old, sentenced to three months' imprisonment for stealing a gallon of apples, who, having refused to work at the crank, and persisted in his refusal even though his food was reduced to one meal a day, was then whipped with a birch; ever afterwards he worked at the crank and was amenable to rules without further castigation.

An escape was effected by a prisoner in the course of the year past; the following extracts from the governor's journal give a detailed account of what took place:—

March 16, 1847.—One of the prisoner's knives, lost by warder William Godfrey.

March 17, 1847.—Warder Godfrey reports he has, with warder Breevin, searched every cell, prisoner, bed, bedding and water closet, and that he cannot find the missing knife.

March 18, 1847.—My attention having been called at 6 o'clock this morning to something that had occurred in the prison, I discovered some ladders and blankets against the boundary wall. On the cells being visited, it was ascertained that F—— S——, C 3, 18, (a convict under sentence of transportation) had escaped during the night, by cutting out the pannel of his cell door, passing from thence into the basement and out at a pump division window, in and out again of the store-room window, where he had procured blankets, then into the exercising yard for the ladders, by means of which he scaled the boundary wall.

Serjeant Hook, the night-watch, stated that perfect quietness had reigned throughout the night; that he had never left his post, or been for an instant asleep; the clock had been pulled every quarter of an hour."

A suicide had also been attempted, as detailed in the following extract from the governor's journal.

"¼ past one o' clock, p. m. C 1, 11, G—— B—— found upon the floor of his cell and supposed by the officer to be in a fit. On looking at him, I perceived a red mark around his neck, which led me to suspect he had been attempting self-destruction; this was confirmed by the state of his handkerchief which had been tied at the ends to form a noose, and had given way near the knot; he had used the handle of his bell for his purpose.

"B—— is a very poor creature, being in a consumption and scrofulous; he has been transported before and is now again sentenced to be transported; he has a great dread of being sent to the hulks, where, he says, the discipline for a returned convict is very severe; and if he has seriously attempted to destroy his life, it has been, I have little doubt, to escape being sent there."

The following table shows the state of the prison at the time of inspection.

Criminal Male Department.

Number of prisoners	88
,, untried	4
,, convicted	84
Number under 17 years of age	10
,, above 17	78

How Employed.

Weaving mats	1
Coir plaiting	6
Coir picking	13
Shoemaking	6
Tailoring	3
Making mats	2
Carpentry	1
Picking hair wool, &c.	39
Untried, not working	3
Sick, not working	2
Cooking, baking, &c.	1
Carding wool	2
Mop making	2
Crank machine	6
Brush making	1
Total	88

Number of airing yards	35
Number exercised	88
Average time allowed	1 hour

Rates of Diet.

2nd class	1
3rd ditto	20
4th ditto	30
5th ditto	35
Special (Sick)	2
Number of cells with one prisoner in each	88
,, unoccupied	148*
Number of class-rooms	3
,, punishment cells	4

* Of these cells 44 are warmed and ventilated but not legalized for separate confinement, and 10 not warmed. The legalized cells alone are in use.

Criminal Female Department.

Number of prisoners	8
,, convicted	8
Number 17 years of Age and under 21	1
,, above 21 years of age	7

How Employed.

Mending and darning	6
Sick not working	2
Number of airing yards	4
Number exercised	7
Average time allowed	1 hour
Number not exercised	1
Sickness	1

Rates of Diet.

Number on 3rd class	3
,, 4th class	2
,, 5th class	3
Number of cells with 1 prisoner in each	8
,, unoccupied	12
Number of punishment cells	1

Number confined for debt at close of return . 4

	£.	s.	d.
Amount of debts for non-payment of which those in prison for debt are detained, at close of return	1531	4	9½

For further particulars see the following tables.

No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners Convicted at Assizes and Sessions in the Prison at the commencement of the Year	23	5	5	..	28	5	33

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.										Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.								Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total Adult.		Assizes.		Sessions.				Total Juvenile.				
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.				Felons.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison at the commencement of the Year	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	3
Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year	44	5	11	..	87	18	15	1	157	24	4	1	12	3	3	..	19	4	176	28	204
Number of Prisoners rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year	3	..	..	..	17	..	1	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	21
Total	49	5	11	..	104	18	16	1	180	24	5	1	12	3	3	..	20	4	200	28	228
How Disposed of.																					
Convicted—																					
Sentences to be undergone in this Prison	20	4	9	..	67	10	4	1	100	15	5	1	9	3	..	..	14	4	114	19	133
Sentenced to Transportation	12	..	..	..	13	2	3	..	28	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	29	2	31
Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Acquitted at the Bar	12	1	2	..	13	2	1	..	28	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	3	31
No Bills found	3	..	..	..	8	4	7	..	18	4	..	..	2	..	3	..	5	..	23	4	27
Not prosecuted	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Bailed in Court to appear and take their Trials at a subsequent Tribunal	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Left for Trial at the end of the Year	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	49	5	11	..	104	18	16	1	180	24	5	1	12	3	3	..	20	4	200	28	228
Prisoners Committed for Examination in the course of the Year, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	9

No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	18	2	2	..	20	2	22
Deserters awaiting a Route	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Under the Game Laws	70	..	3	..	73	..	73
Under the Bastardy Laws	7	..	..	..	7	..	7
Under the Vagrant Act	53	6	5	1	58	7	65
Under the Malicious Trespass Act	33	3	7	1	40	4	44
Under the Larceny Act	21	2	18	..	39	2	41
For Assaults	44	9	..	..	44	9	53
For want of Sureties	6	..	..	..	6	..	6
Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	47	3	9	..	56	3	59
Felons	..	..	3	..	3	..	3
Total	283	23	45	2	328	25	353
Prisoners committed for Examination in the course of the Year, on charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	7	..	..	..	7	..	7

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	7	..	7
In Execution	12	2	14
Under 8 & 9 Vic., c. 127	30	3	33
Non-payment of Poor's Rates	2	..	2
Total	44	5	49

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—		Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.								
In custody at the commencement of the Year	Prisoners for Trial	2	..	1	..	3	..	3
	Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	23	5	5	..	28	5	33
	Summary Convictions	18	2	2	..	20	2	22
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Governors	Prisoners for Trial	157	24	19	4	176	28	204
	Rendered in Court for Trial	21	..	..	..	21	..	21
	Summary Convictions	283	23	45	2	328	25	353
Received from the custody of other Governors, and enumerated in their Returns	Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	..	..	2	..	2	..	2
Charges, *i. e.* Prisoners Committed to the Prison for Examination, but afterwards Discharged, not being fully Committed		16	..	..	..	16	..	16
Total		520	54	74	6	594	60	654
DEBTORS.								
In Custody at the commencement of the Year		7	..	..	..	7	..	7
Admitted in the course of the Year		44	5	..	..	44	5	49
Total of Debtors and Criminals		571	59	74	6	645	65	710

No. 5.—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
Prisoners before Trial	12	2	2	1	14	3	17
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	39	2	1	..	40	2	42
Summary Convictions	30	4	8	..	38	4	42
Committed for Examination	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
By Secretary of State from Millbank Prison, vide No. 4, c, 3.	..	..	2	..	2	..	2
Total	84	8	13	1	97	9	106
DEBTORS.							
Debtors	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
Total of Debtors and Criminals	88	8	13	1	101	9	110

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.

—	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	60	9	43	3	35	9	14	2	4	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	158	24
Ditto after Trial	5	..	6	3	17	6	13	1	24	4	16	..	13	1	9	..	103	15
Ditto under Summary Conviction	38	2	65	9	107	8	42	4	26	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	283	23

—	7 Years.		8 Years.		10 Years.		11 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		Life.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	13	..	1	..	8	2	1	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	28	2

Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.

—	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	11	1	6	..	3	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	4
Ditto after Trial	..	1	3	..	3	2	2	1	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	14	4
Ditto under Summary Conviction	8	..	12	1	14	..	2	..	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	2

—	7 Years.		8 Years.		10 Years.		11 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		Life.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..

—	Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	178	28	206
Ditto after Trial	117	19	136
Ditto under Summary Conviction	328	25	353
Number of Prisoners Sentenced to Transportation	29	2	31

No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

——	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age, and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	6	..	6	..	6
12 Years and under 14	..	..	4	2	4	2	6
14 Years and under 17	..	..	10	2	10	2	12
17 Years and under 21	37	5	..	..	37	5	42
21 Years and under 30	67	11	..	..	67	11	78
30 Years and upwards	75	8	..	..	75	8	83
Total	179	24	20	4	199	28	227

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

——	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age, and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	2	..	2	..	2
12 Years and under 14	..	..	12	..	12	..	12
14 Years and under 17	..	..	31	2	31	2	33
17 Years and under 21	76	4	..	..	76	4	80
21 Years and under 30	101	9	..	..	101	9	110
30 Years and upwards	106	10	..	..	106	10	116
Total	283	23	45	2	328	25	353

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

——	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	29	6	5	1	34	7	41
Can Read only	59	11	9	2	68	13	81
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	75	7	6	1	81	8	89
Can Read and Write well	16	..	..	..	16	..	16
Total	179	24	20	4	199	28	227

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

——	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age, and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	57	3	11	1	68	4	72
Can Read only	101	15	10	1	111	16	127
Can Read or Write or both imperfectly	107	5	23	..	130	5	135
Can Read and Write well	18	..	1	..	19	..	19
Total	283	23	45	2	328	25	353

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death, in the course of the Year.

——	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	59	3	1	..	60	3	63
Infirmary Cases	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
Criminal Lunatics	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Greatest Number of Sick at any one time	13	1	1	..	14	1	15

No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year who have been previously Committed.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	85	5	8	1	93	6	99
Twice	31	2	1	..	32	2	34
Thrice	13	3	..	..	13	3	16
Four Times or more	8	1	..	..	8	1	9
Total	137	11	9	1	146	12	158

No. 13.—Mode in which Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been Employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	356	33	56	4	412	37	449
Employment, not being Hard Labour	135	18	17	2	152	20	172
Not Employed	29	3	1	..	30	3	33
Total	520	54	74	6	594	60	654

No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice, Magistrates, or Courts Martial, to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Privately Whipped	..	..	3	..	3	..	3

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences in the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Whipping	1	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	7	..	7
Dark Cells	62	6	11	2	27	3	2	2	102	13	115
Stoppage of Diet	24	2	4	..	14	1	..	..	42	3	45
Other Punishments	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	3
Total	89	8	15	2	48	4	2	2	154	16	170

No. 17.—The Daily Average Number of Prisoners, &c.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	109	15	124
The daily average Number of Prisoners throughout the Year	86	11	97
DEBTORS.			
The greatest Number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	11	1	12
The daily average Number of Debtors throughout the Year	5	..	5
The Number of Prisoners, the Prison is capable of containing in separate Sleeping Cells	256	22	278
The Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing where more than one Prisoner sleeps in one Cell	270	45	315

II. MIDLAND AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Leicestershire.

Leicester County Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.	M.	F.		M.	F.
Night Caps	..	1	Shift	..	1
Day Caps	1	..	Beds	1	1
Jackets	1	..	Blankets	2	2
Waistcoats	1	..	Rugs	1	1
Trowsers	1	..	Sheets	..	..
Shirts	1	..	Pillow Cases	..	..
Stockings (pair)	1	1	Towels	1	1
Handkerchiefs	2	2	Infirmary Beds	1	1
Shoes (pair)	1	1	,, Blankets	2	2
Clogs	..	..	,, Rugs	1	1
Gowns	..	1	,, Sheets	..	..
Petticoats	..	1	,, Pillow Cases	..	..
Flannel ditto	..	1	,, Towels	1	1

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum under the following Heads.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	853	19	0
,, Male and Female Clothing	56	18	11
,, Bedding	1	15	9
,, Straw	0	13	9
,, Extra Allowances, by order of the Surgeon	24	6	7½
,, Medicines	...		
,, Wine, Beer, and Spirits	0	3	9
,, Fuel	152	5	3
,, Soap	29	5	0
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas	100	1	1
,, Washing	..		
,, Cooking	..		
,, Stationery and Printing	15	15	3
,, Books	22	6	3
,, Furniture	1	17	1
,, Rent, Rates, and Taxes	30	18	9
,, Officers' Salaries	1629	19	2
,, Pensions to Retired Officers	171	7	0
,, Support of Prisoners removed under Contract, to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	..		
,, Removal of Prisoners to and from their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	5	8	0
,, Removal of Transported Convicts	46	0	5
,, Sundries not mentioned	157	9	1½
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations and Additions	3300	10	2
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	106	4	0
Grand Total	3406	14	2
Prison Diet, per Head, per annum	See No. 23.		
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per Head, per Annum	0	11	5½

No. 20.—Deaths in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 21.—Escapes in the course of the Year.

Name.	Age.	Date of Escape.	Offences with which Charged, or of which Convicted.	Whether Confined separately or with others, at the time of Escape.	If retaken at the Date of this Return.
F. S.	22	March 18	Stealing a watch	Separate	Yes.

No 22.—Criminal Lunatics.

Name.	Age.	Sentence or Term of Imprisonment.	Date of Admission.	Whether Insane on Admission.	Whether known to have been Insane previously to Admission.	Date of becoming Insane in this Prison.	Whether Insane at present.	If removed, Date of Removal.	Whither sent.
J. D.	32	3 Calendar months, or find Sureties.	May 12	Yes.	Yes, several times.	..	Yes.	June 1, 1847	Leicester Lunatic Asylum.
W. L.	32	Transported 10 Years.	June 3	No.	No.	July 15	No.		

No. 23.—Dietary.

The Diet is the same as the Official Regulations.

	Males.			Females.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Cost per Annum — Class 1.	5	6	2	5	6	2
,, 2.	5	8	4	4	8	10
,, 3.	8	2	6	6	17	7
,, 4.	8	15	6	7	13	10
,, 5.	8	19	10	8	0	4

No. 24.—Scale of Tread Wheel Labour.—*Nil.*

No. 25.—Scale of Crank Labour.

Months Employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Cranks will Employ at one Time.	The ordinary Velocity of the Cranks per Minute.	The Daily Amount of Labour performed by each Prisoner.	How recorded with precision.
				Adults. Juveniles.	
January	7	25	Adults. Juveniles. 30 25	12,600 10,400	Index.
February	7				
March	7				
April	8				
May	8			14,400 12,200	
June	8				
July	8				
August	8				
September	8				
October	8				
November	7				
December	7			12,600 10,400	

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries per Annum. £. s. d.	Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.
William Musson	Governor	41	Nov. 22, 1842	315 0 0	House and garden, fuel for office.
Rev. William Fox	Chaplain	43	April 4, 1842	300 0 0	Fuel for room.
John Nedham	Surgeon	58	1814	123 3 0	Ditto.
Hope Dodd	Matron	77	Oct. 1823	38 5 0	Residence, fuel, and candles
Charles Hill	Deputy Governor	52	April 1846	100 0 0	Ditto.
David Bloxnar	Schoolmaster	41	April 6, 1846	70 0 0	
Jane Davenport	Female Warder	53	Jan. 29, 1840	26 0 0	Lodgings, fuel and candles
Sarah Parkinson	Gaol Servant	27	Sept, 18, 1847	2 0 0	Ditto.
*Ralph Trotter	Clerk	..	Dec. 1846	6 0 0	Ditto.
Frederic Heathcote	Ditto	35	Jan. 9, 1847	40 0 0	Ditto.
Henry Newton	Gate Porter	57	Sept. 1827	52 0 0	Ditto.
John Hall	Warder	42	Jan. 1835	52 0 0	Ditto.
William Davenport	Ditto	51	Jan. 1838	52 0 0	Ditto.
John Braley	Ditto	52	Feb. 14, 1841	54 1 2	Ditto.
William Godfrey	Ditto	54	Dec. 7, 1828	54 4 0	Ditto.
*Edward Cowell	Ditto	..		6 0 0	Ditto.
*Thomas Chesterton	Ditto	43	May 17, 1846	30 0 0	Ditto.
*Thomas Brewin	Ditto	38	Aug. 4, 1846	29 0 0	Ditto.
George Greasley	Ditto	36	Aug. 26, 1846	52 0 0	Ditto.
*Thomas Smith	Ditto	..		4 0 0	Ditto.
Henry Headley	Ditto	25	May 22, 1847	22 0 0	Ditto.
William Morris	Ditto	37	June 19, 1847	18 0 0	Ditto.
*Joseph Newbold	Cook	37	Feb. 19, 1844	30 12 0	
Philip Bloxum	Ditto	44	June 1, 1847	16 4 0	
James Hoare	Gaol Servant	52	Sept. 25, 1843	41 12 0	
Samuel Palmer	Engineer and Stoker.	51	Aug. 1, 1846	62 8 0	There are on the Establishment, eight Male Warders, one gate Porter, one Female Warder, one servant, and one Clerk, who all sleep within the Prison. One Engineer, one Cook, and one Gaol Servant, who reside with their families.
Alexander Hooke	Night Watch	48	1846	26 0 0	
†Mary Lee	Gaol Servant *pro tem.*			7 10 0	
Total Number of Officers . 27			Total	1,629 19 2	

* Resigned. † Superseded.

No. 27.—Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison	92	10	4¾
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners		..	
Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract		..	
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate	12	10	7
Amount received for the support of Vagrants		..	
Amount received from Exchequer for removal of Transports	46	0	5
Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports		..	
Amount received for the subsistence of Revenue Prisoners		..	
Other Receipts	2	14	6
Total	153	15	10¾

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	3,300	10	2
Total Receipts of Ditto	153	15	10¾
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	3,146	14	3¼
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	106	4	0
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts and Fees	3,252	18	3¼

The Cost of each Prisoner per day, is 1*s.* 8⅓*d.*

Leicester Borough Gaol and House of Correction.

LEICESTER.—Borough Goal and House of Correction.

(Inspected October 21, and December 7, 1847.)

This prison, situated in the town of Leicester, was repaired, and extensively added to in the year 1830; since then it has not undergone any great alterations; and though in some respects it is superior to many of the older gaols, it is very inferior to those recently built. It appears to be very healthy, and it affords a good deal of prison accommodation; but not being laid out with the view of separating the prisoners, it subjects them to the evils of aggregation in their respective classes, and in fact, the only separation which is never infringed, is that between the sexes. Eight yards with cells and day-rooms belonging to them, a solitary yard for male, and another for female prisoners, a chapel, a school-room, infirmaries for males and females, and kitchen, laundry and store-rooms, together with the governor's and officers' rooms, form the prison, which, on inspection, I found clean, and, considering the imperfections of the building, in reasonably good order.

The single sleeping cells are for the most part 8 feet long by 4 feet 6 inches wide, and 9 feet 5 inches in height, opening upon the yards on the ground floor, and into passages on the second floor, with windows about 1 foot 6 inches by 1 foot 2 inches over the doors, unglazed but capable of being closed with a wooden shutter. The floors are of oak planks. There are no artificial means of warming these cells; but the governor stated, that no complaints were ever made by prisoners either of cold or of insufficient ventilation. In winter, however, the surgeon orders an additional blanket to be issued to each prisoner.

The yards, each of which is flagged, and furnished with a pump and a self-acting water-closet, are designated, felons' yard, reception yard, misdemeanants' yard, and so forth, according to the classes usually confined in them, but they are not appropriated especially to the classes after which they are named; the governor distributing his prisoners in the several yards according to the particular circumstances of the time. For instance, in the felons' yard, consisting of one day room, 9 cells in the yard, and 4 in the gallery, upwards of 30 prisoners have been confined at one time; whereas under the present rules the ward ought to hold no more than 13 prisoners. All classes of felons, men and boys, are here intermixed before trial: the previously convicted, and those who have never been in prison are associated together, and there are, apparently, no means of alteration as regards the ward. Again, in the reception yard I found—

2 prisoners sentenced to a month's imprisonment for altering the points on a railway to cause damage.
1, to two years for coining.
1, to one month for vagrancy.
2, waiting for further examination.

Here was a bad assortment, and yet it was not easy to make a better, considering the way the building is laid out and the prisoners who were confined; for in the reception ward are received also, vagrants, usually in the most filthy condition, and misdemeanants of all classes, some one day, others three or more days before committal, summarily convicted or discharged.

The following table shows the number of prisoners passing through this ward in five successive years :—

Year.	Summarily Convicted.	Committed for Trial.	Discharged.	Total.
1842	186	108	432	726
1843	293	91	394	778
1844	248	94	319	661
1845	190	86	279	555
1846	182	91	271	544

The tread-wheel is divided into two compartments, each of which may be occupied by ten men, six being on the wheel and four resting.

The female prisoners are placed in two yards, divided by a brick wall about 10 feet high, surmounted by a chevaux-de-frise, one for the untried, the other for the convicted; but there is no place which can be conveniently set apart for the reception of female debtors, who consequently have been mixed with the female criminals. The matron stated, that she seldom found a sempstress among them, and they were very bad washerwomen.

No escape from the prison had been attempted for many years. The prison rules are hung up in each day room; the punishments inflicted for prison offences were singularly few; no complaints were made to me by any of the prisoners, and I was informed that since the year 1834, none had been made either with respect to the provisions or anything else. All the clothing and the shoes for the male prisoners are made in the prison: none have been bought for some years, and there is a good store on hand. The matron cuts out the women's clothes, and a tailor from the town the men's: women's shoes are the only articles of prison dress purchased.

The chapel is large enough: the different classes of prisoners are separated from each other by high wooden partitions, and no one class can see another class of prisoners. On Sundays and Thursdays full service is performed by the chaplain, who also visits the wards and speaks to the male prisoners in the school-room twice a week. On other days the morning prayers are read by the governor or the schoolmaster, and evening prayers are likewise read by either of them, to the prisoners daily. The school-room is well arranged, and the schoolmaster is stated to be a valuable servant. The chaplain visits the school-room, and directs the teaching, but it did not appear that he kept a journal beyond that which showed the times when he visited the gaol. It was satisfactory to be informed by the governor, that no report, even of misconduct in the chapel or in the school-room, had been made for the previous twelve months. The library is small but well chosen: reading, writing, and the elements of arithmetic are taught in the school.

The prison is healthy, and according to the entries in the surgeon's book, the few cases of sickness were for the most part contracted by the prisoners previous to their being brought to the gaol. The infirmaries are very good, and the surgeon attends the prison four or five times a-week, whether required or not, and sees every prisoner each time.

In consequence of this gaol being so ill-contrived for the confinement of prisoners, according to the prevailing opinions entertained with respect to prison discipline, an agreement has been made with the County Magistrates, whereby 30 cells in the county gaol have been rented to the Borough Magistrates, and in these cells 30 prisoners are to be lodged, maintained, watched and clothed on the following terms, per head :—

	£.	s.	d.
Rent of furnished cell per annum	10	18	6
Establishment charges	14	18	0
Food	7	4	5
Clothing	0	18	10
Total per head, for every expense	33	19	9

The Borough Magistrates do not take less than 30 cells, but, in case they should require more, a rent for the additional cells is charged after the same rate.

For further details, see the following statistical returns.

No. 1.—Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners Convicted at Assizes and Sessions, in the Prison at the commencement of the Year	6	4	1	..	7	4	11

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.										Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.								Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total Adult.		Assizes.		Sessions.				Total Juvenile.				
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.				Felons.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison, at the commencement of the Year	1	..	..	..	4	5	..	..	5	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	6	5	11
Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year	8	5	2	..	45	13	12	..	67	18	1	1	21	..	1	..	23	1	90	19	109
Number of Prisoners Rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year	1	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	8	..	8
Total	10	5	2	..	51	18	16	..	79	23	1	1	22	..	2	..	25	1	104	24	128
How Disposed of.																					
Convicted:—																					
Sentences to be undergone in this Prison	6	3	2	..	24	12	15	..	47	15	1	1	13	..	2	..	16	1	63	16	79
Sentenced to Transportation	2	2	..	..	7	2	..	..	9	4	..	..	6	..	..	..	6	..	15	4	19
Acquitted at the Bar	1	..	..	..	13	3	1	..	15	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	3	18
No Bills found	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Died before Trial	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Left for Trial at the end of the Year	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	9	..	9
Total	10	5	2	..	51	18	16	..	79	23	1	1	22	..	2	..	25	1	104	24	128
Prisoners Committed for Examination in the course of the Year, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	5	108	32	140

No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	5	..	4	..	9	..	9
Under the Bastardy Laws	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Under the Vagrant Act	7	..	..	..	7	..	7
Under the Malicious Trespass Act	43	2	13	..	56	2	58
Under the Larceny Act	20	..	15	..	35	..	35
Under the Metropolitan, or Local Police Acts	62	6	..	..	62	6	68
For Assaults	57	6	3	..	60	6	66
For want of Sureties	9	..	..	..	9	..	9
As known or reputed Thieves	9	..	2	..	11	..	11
Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	41	5	12	1	53	6	59
Total	251	19	45	1	296	20	316
Prisoners committed for Examination in the course of the Year, on charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	91	13	21	1	112	14	126

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
Under 8 & 9 Vic., c. 127	6	..	6

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
In Custody at the commencement of the Year . . . Prisoners for Trial . . .	5	5	1	..	6	5	11
In Custody at the commencement of the Year . . . Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	6	4	1	..	7	4	11
In Custody at the commencement of the Year . . . Summary Convictions . .	5	..	4	..	9	..	9
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors . Prisoners for Trial. . .	67	18	23	1	90	19	109
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors . Rendered in Court for Trial	7	..	1	..	8	..	8
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors . Summary Convictions . .	251	19	45	1	296	20	316
Charges, *i. e.* Prisoners committed to the Prison for Examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully Committed	155	40	65	6	220	46	266
Total	496	86	140	8	636	94	730
DEBTORS.							
Admitted in the course of the Year	6	..	..	..	6	..	6
Total of Debtors and Criminals . . .	502	86	140	8	642	94	736

No. 5.—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
Prisoners before Trial	7	1	3	..	10	1	11
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	14	6	4	..	18	6	24
Summary Convictions	15	..	..	..	15	..	15
Committed for Examination	3	4	1	..	4	4	8
Total	39	11	8	..	47	11	58
DEBTORS.							
Debtors	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total of Debtors and Criminals . . .	40	11	8	..	48	11	59

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.																	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial . . .	21	4	16	10	26	7	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	23
Ditto after Trial . .	1	1	1	..	11	1	2	1	15	8	12	3	4	1	1	..	47	15
Ditto under Summary Conviction . . .	93	12	68	4	49	3	23	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	251	19

	7 Years.		10 Years.		12 Years.		15 Years.		Life.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners Sentenced to Transportation	8	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	9	4

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No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment, &c. *continued.*

	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.																	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	7	1	4	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	1
Ditto after Trial	1	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	6	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	16	1
Ditto under Summary Conviction	14	..	18	1	9	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	1

	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		Life.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners Sentenced to Transportation	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..

	Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	87	24	111
Ditto after Trial	63	16	79
Ditto under Summary Conviction	296	20	316
Number of Prisoners Sentenced to Transportation	15	4	19

No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	3	..	3	..	3
12 Years and under 14	..	..	8	..	8	..	8
14 Years and under 17	..	..	11	1	11	1	12
17 Years and under 21	28	8	..	..	28	8	36
21 Years and under 30	29	3	..	..	29	3	32
30 Years and upwards	16	12	..	..	16	12	28
Total	73	23	22	1	95	24	119

No. 8—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	5	..	5	..	5
12 Years and under 14	..	..	6	..	6	..	6
14 Years and under 17	..	..	30	1	30	1	31
17 Years and under 21	80	6	..	..	80	6	86
21 Years and under 30	83	8	..	..	83	8	91
30 Years and upwards	83	5	..	..	83	5	88
Total	246	19	41	1	287	20	307

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	12	9	7	..	19	9	28
Can Read only	3	2	2	..	5	2	7
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	32	9	6	..	38	9	47
Can Read and Write well	26	3	7	1	33	4	37
Total	73	23	22	1	95	24	119

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	83	9	21	..	104	9	113
Can Read only	5	..	1	..	6	..	6
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	83	6	13	..	96	6	102
Can Read and Write well	75	4	6	1	81	5	86
Total	246	19	41	1	287	20	307

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death, in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	85	32	2	..	87	32	119
Infirmary Cases	9	2	1	..	10	2	12
Deaths	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Greatest number of Sick at any one time	11	4	..	..	11	4	15

No. 12.—The number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been previously committed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	49	8	24	1	73	9	82
Twice	41	3	12	..	53	3	56
Thrice	34	5	18	..	52	5	57
Four Times or more	40	2	15	..	55	2	57
Total	164	18	69	1	233	19	252

No. 13.—Mode in which Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been Employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	358	63	80	4	438	67	505
Employment, not being Hard Labour	32	12	20	..	52	12	64
Not Employed	106	11	40	4	146	15	161
Total	496	86	140	8	636	94	730

No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice, Magistrates, or Courts Martial, to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Privately Whipped	..	..	1	..	1	..	1

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Solitary Cells	11	..	7	..	2	..	1	..	21	..	21

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No. 17.—The Daily Average Number of Prisoners, &c.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	90	11	101
The daily average number of Prisoners throughout the Year	49	9	58
DEBTORS.			
The greatest number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	3	..	3
The daily average number of Debtors throughout the Year	⅓	..	⅓
The number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping cells	47	11	58
The number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing where more than one Prisoner sleeps in one cell	62	11	73

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Night Caps	..	2	Shifts	..	2
Day Caps	1	2	Beds	1	1
Jackets	1	..	Blankets	2	2
Waistcoats	1	..	Rugs	1	1
Trowsers	1	..	Sheets	..	..
Shirts	2	..	Pillow Cases	..	..
Stockings	2	2	Towels (each Ward)	2	2
Handkerchiefs	2	2	Infirmary Beds	6	2
Shoes	1	1	,, Blankets	2	2
Clogs	..	1	,, Rugs	1	1
Gowns	..	2	,, Sheets (if ordered)	2	2
Petticoats	..	2	Pillow Cases	1	1
Flannel ditto	..	2	Towels	1	1
Aprons	..	2			

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	533	19	9
,, Male and Female Clothing	81	1	5
,, Bedding	21	0	0
,, Straw	3	10	0
,, Extra Allowances, by order of the Surgeon	9	4	8
,, Medicines	..		
,, Wine, Beer, and Spirits	..		
,, Fuel	43	18	7
,, Soap	6	12	6
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas	14	17	3
,, Washing	..		
,, Cooking	..		
,, Stationery and Printing	10	11	6
,, Books	0	10	6
,, Furniture	..		
,, Rent, Rates, and Taxes	19	2	0
,, Officers' Salaries	516	0	0
,, Pensions to Retired Officers	..		
,, Support of Prisoners removed under Contract, to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	..		
,, Removal of Prisoners to and from their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	2	15	0
,, Removal of Transported Convicts	74	10	8
,, Sundries not mentioned	56	19	6
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations and Additions	1,394	13	4
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison, in the course of the Year	99	6	2
Grand Total	1,493	19	6
Prison Diet, per head, per Annum	9	6	4
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per head, per Annum	3	17	0

No. 20.—Deaths in the course of the Year.

Name.	Age.	Sentence or Term of Imprisonment	Date of Admission.	State of Health on Admission.	Date of Death.	How long in Prison before Death.	Disease or other cause of Death.
J. P.	28	6 months.	Sept. 10 1846.	Suffering from diseased Lungs.	February 19, 1847.	162 days.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.

No. 21.—Escapes in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 22.—Criminal Lunatics.—*Nil.*

No. 23.—Dietary.

For five gallons of Soup.—A leg of beef weighing not less than fourteen pounds including bones, a small quantity of vegetables, consisting of onions, leeks, turnips, carrots, celery, two quarts of peas, five pounds of flour, and one ounce of pepper, with a sufficient quantity of salt. On Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, half a pint of new milk and half a pint of gruel for breakfast instead of cocoa. In all other respects the diet is the same as that of the Official Regulations, the alterations from which were certified and approved by the Secretary of State, October 23rd, 1843.

No. 24.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.

Months Employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time.	Height of each Step.	The ordinary Number of Steps per Minute.	The ordinary proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the Number of Prisoners on the Wheels.	Number of Feet in Ascent per Day, as per Hours of Employment.	The Daily Amount of Labour in Feet of Ascent performed by every Prisoner.	How recorded with precision.	Application of its Power.
January February March April May June July August September October November December	6 6 6 9 9 9 9 9 9 6 6 6	14	9 inches	Four revolutions of 21 Steps each in 2½ minutes.	About one-fourth.	Summer 9,072 Winter 6,048	Summer 7,056 Winter 4,032	Speed of the Wheel regulated by a governor with expanding balls, which act upon a fly at the top of the prison containing fans, which present greater or less resistance to the air according to the action of the governor, and are calculated to give four revolutions of the wheel in 2½ minutes under all circumstances.	To no purpose except Labour.

No. 25.—Scale of Crank Labour.—*Nil.*

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries per Annum. £.	s.	d.	Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.
George Welborn Owston.	Governor . . .	46	Keeper of the House of Correction Jan 21, 1821; Governor of the Gaol and House of Correction Oct. 22, 1835, which were then consolidated.	300	0	0	The Governor out of his salary, pays the male and female turnkeys, with the exception of the Schoolmaster and Cook. All the Officers reside in the prison, except the Chaplain, Surgeon and Cook; and receive the prison diet with the exception of the Governor. The Cook also receiving the Gaol diet.
George Barker .	Chaplain . . .	55	January 1, 1838	60	0	0	
Charles Bowmar .	Surgeon . . .	44	January 1, 1837	60	0	0	
Hannah Owston .	Matron . . .	42	October 22, 1835 Matron of the House of Correction May 7, 1827.	20	0	0	
Edward Marshall.	Schoolmaster and Turnkey.	32	April 15, 1840	50	0	0	
John Yates . .	Turnkey . . .	43	March 6, 1842	..			
Thomas Riley. .	Cook and Turnkey	30	April 1, 1844	26	0	0	
Thomas Rowlett .	Turnkey . . .	24	February 23, 1846	..			
Mary Yates . .	Ditto	45	March 6, 1842	..			
Elizabeth Norwell	Ditto	24	April 21, 1846	..			
Total Number of Officers 10							

No. 27.—Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison	..		
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	..		
Amount received for support of Prisoners under contract.	..		
Amount of Fines paid by prisoners applicable to the County Rates . . .	..		
Amount received for the support of Vagrants	..		
Amount received from Exchequer for removal of Transports.	74	10	8
Amount received from Exchequer for subsistence of Transports . . .	..		
Amount received for the subsistence of Revenue Prisoners	..		
Other Receipts	..		
	£74	10	8

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No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	1,394	13	4
Total Receipts of ditto	74	10	8
Actual Cost to the County, City or Borough, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	1,320	2	8
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	99	6	2
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts and Fees	£1,419	18	10

The cost of each Prisoner per day is 1*s.* 6½*d.*

Northampton County Gaol.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

NORTHAMPTON.—County Gaol.

(Inspected November 16, 1847).

This prison, situated in the town of Northampton, was opened for the reception of criminal prisoners on the separate system in the month of July, 1846. It is for the most part new, and built with the view of carrying into effect arrangements similar to those of the Pentonville Model prison. But portions of the old prison still remain; viz. the chapel, the debtors' rooms, and the cells for female criminals, which, though within the same boundary wall, are buildings separated from those more recently erected. The boundary wall is in height from 20 feet to 24 feet, according to the undulation of the ground outside. The site is convenient; the ground is well drained; and the place appears to be healthy. The new building is composed of two wings A and B which form a right angle with each other, their point of junction affording a means by which the whole can be seen. The cells are in three tiers, with light galleries running round the two upper tiers, as in Pentonville prison, and in the basement story are situated the kitchen, baths, reception cells, heating apparatus, &c., &c. In the wing A, each tier consists of seventeen cells, and in the two lower tiers are generally placed the prisoners who are awaiting trial; the upper tier has not yet been required to be occupied. In the wing B the lower tier contains twenty-seven cells, the two upper tiers twenty-eight cells each; in the two lower tiers are placed convicts, and in the upper tier "short time," prisoners and vagrants. The cells are 13 ft. 1 inch in length; 6 ft. 11 in. in width and 9 ft. 8 in. in height from the floor to the crown of the arch. The windows 3 ft. 5 in. by 1 ft. 5 in. in size, are of ribbed glass let into iron frames which are immovable. A water closet, and metal basin supplied from a reservoir of water at the control of the prisoner, as at Pentonville, are in every cell, which are likewise furnished with hammock, table, stool, coir mattress, and bedding as usual, and hung up in each is an abstract of the prison regulations having reference to the treatment of criminal prisoners. The ventilation is good. The thermometer stood at about 57°, although the external temperature was 50°; and the cells were sweet, warm, clean and wholesome to all appearance at the time of my inspection.

The exercising yards, 20 in number, for the male prisoners, are arranged as at the model prison upon the radiating plan; they are paved with brick, and the walk in them is protected by a pent cover.

The female prisoners' cells are a portion of the old prison, and are in two stories. They are fitted in the same manner as the cells for the male criminal prisoners, with the exception of water closets, of which there is but one to each story; and that in the lower story, where there are nine cells, is without light or proper ventilation. Hence when many prisoners are confined in that part of the building it is very offensive.

The dimensions of the cells for the female prisoners are 10 ft. 3 in. in length, 7 ft. in width, and 8 ft. 10 in. high; most of them are furnished with coir hammocks, though a few have iron bedsteads; and the bedding consists of a coir mattress, three blankets and a rug; but no sheets are allowed. Attached to this portion of the prison is a laundry arranged for the female prisoners to wash separately, a drying room, and three airing yards.

The debtors also occupy part of the old gaol; those under the Local Courts' Act being separated from the other debtors.

The chapel, likewise a part of the old prison, is fitted up on the separate system. It contains but 96 seats, whereas there are 134 cells for male prisoners, so that, if the gaol were full, only a portion of the prisoners could attend at one service, and a second service would be necessary. The female prisoners are ranged in front of the male prisoners. All the prisoners can see the chaplain, and be seen by him, though they cannot see each other. The whole arrangement is judicious; but a larger chapel would be found more convenient.

The treadwheel is in a building by itself; the prisoners upon it are separated from each other by wooden partitions, and silence is enforced; each prisoner being on the wheel for twenty minutes, and off the wheel, resting, for five minutes.

The punishments inflicted for offences committed in the prison, had been upon the whole

few. They consisted chiefly in stoppages of meals, or portions of meals, and confinement in derk cells. No whipping had been inflicted for a prison offence. The masked cap, such as is worn at the model prison, for the purpose of concealing the features of a criminal male prisoner, when taken out of his cell, is not adopted. It appears to have been objected to by some of the Magistrates. The governor of the gaol, however, observed that, in his opinion, fewer offences, for which he had been obliged to punish prisoners, would have been committed if the masked cap had been in use.

The routine of the prison duties is as follows:—

6 o'clock, A.M.—Bell rings for prisoners to rise, dress, and sling their hammocks.
6 o'clock to 8 o'clock.—Clean cells and corridors, &c.
8 o'clock.—Breakfast—Officers to breakfast.
½ past 8 o'clock.—Prisoners picking oakum,—warder to breakfast.
5 min. to 9 o'clock.—Officers muster to be inspected by the Governor.
9 o'clock.—Chapel.
10 o'clock.—Return from Chapel.
10 o'clock.—Bell for labour and exercise;—20 prisoners to treadwheel and 20 to exercise.
11 o'clock.—Return from treadwheel and exercise to cell labour, (picking oakum).
12 o'clock.—Prisoners dine,—Officers dine, one remains on duty.
1 o'clock.—Officers return from dinner and collect the prisoners' tins,—prisoners to cell labour.
2 o'clock.—20 to treadwheel and 20 to exercise, remainder at cell labour.
3 o'clock.—School.
4 o'clock.—Cell labour.
6 o'clock.—Supper.

Prisoners allowed to read until half-past seven, when the bell rings for the hammock straps to be given out and hammocks to be slung.

½ to 8 o'clock.—To prepare for bed.
8 o'clock.—Bed.

To the above must be added the receiving and discharging of prisoners and visitors to prisoners.

The following return shows the number of prisoners, &c., at the time of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.
Prisoners for trial	17	1
Convicted of felony	26	2
,, under the Game Laws . . .	14	..
,, for assaults and other offences .	12	4
Total . . .	69*	7

Debtors at the time of Inspection.

	Males.	Amount of Debts.
Debtors	2	£175 3 11
County Court Debtors .	4	37 11 9
Total. . .	6	£212 15 8

Number of cells for male prisoners occupied	69	
Ditto ditto unoccupied	65	
Ditto Reception cells	5	
Ditto Punishment cells.	3	
Total . .	——	142
Number of cells for female prisoners occupied	7	
Ditto ditto unoccupied	11	
Total . .	——	18

There are no punishment cells set apart for females, but a wooden shutter, which excludes the light, is placed outside the delinquent's cell, which is thus rendered a sort of temporary punishment cell.

All the male prisoners, when off the treadwheel labour, are employed in picking oakum. Five of the female prisoners were mending and darning the prison clothes, and one was knitting, on the day of inspecion.

The prisoners are considered to be healthy, and the new sanitary arrangements to be salutary, whereas under the old system, and in the old prison, there was far more sickness than is to be found at present. The Surgeon, who attends daily, and sees every prisoner twice in the week, stated to me that the more he sees of the present system the more he is impressed in its favour. He thinks the food which is issued good and sufficient, and he said there was no prevailing disease in the prison. Many of the prisoners, in his opinion, improve in health during their confinement, and those who are sentenced to long periods generally increase in weight, in consequence of getting better diet. The common cases of illness, are treated in the prisoners' cells, but cases of fever, or other infectious diseases, are treated in the infirmary, which is a well-ventilated, good room, fitted with an open fire-place. It was occupied by one patient, in fever, on the day of my inspection.

One attempt at committing suicide had been made during the last year. The unfortunate creature was a Jew boy, about 17 years old, awaiting trial, who endeavoured to strangle himself with a handkerchief, but was discovered in time to prevent him from effecting his purpose. He could give no reason for the attempt, beyond that of disappointment in not having received a letter from his friends.

* One of these was in the infirmary, too ill to leave the gaol, though his time expired on the 9th; his complaint was low fever.

The following is a return of the prisoners who were on the sick list when I inspected the gaol:—

Division and Ward.	Cell.	Remarks.
A 1 . .	13	Sore foot, nearly well (bad on admission).
B 3 . .	1	Indigestion.
B 3 . .	5	A cold.
Infirmary	..	Fever; very ill.
B 2 . .	27	Indigestion.
,,	10	A cold.
,,	4	Sore leg (bad on admission).
B 1 . .	6	Subject to fits, ditto
Debtor .	..	Piles, ditto
Debtor .	..	Venereal, ditto
A 1 . .	2	Woman, ditto ditto

There is one description of intemperance practised in this county which I believe is carried to a greater extent than is generally known—intoxication with opium. The following extract from the Governor's journal gives an instance in point, and shews how the opium consumer improved in health when unable to indulge in the use of the drug.

October 20th, 1847.

B 1, 19.—W—— P—— was this morning sent home by the third-class railway train to Oundle, he being too infirm to walk the distance; previous to his committal to this gaol he had for several years been in the habit of taking large doses of opium; it has been withheld from him since his confinement. I think his general health improved; he told me this morning that he felt much better than when he came into prison, he has increased in weight two stone two pounds.

The chaplain performs service every morning in the chapel, giving an exposition of Scripture and reading prayers. There is a fair collection of books in the library, to which he allows all prisoners awaiting trial access; but when tried, he makes a distinction between those whose sentences are short and those whose sentences are for lengthened periods, he allowing the library books to be distributed to the latter, who have ample time to receive general instruction as well as the acquirement of Scriptural knowledge; but denying to the former the use of any but religious books, with the view to their being thus, as it were, compelled to instruct themselves in Scriptural truths. To all who are so ignorant as to require it, reading is taught, writing only to those who are well conducted; and to a few the rudiments of arithmetic are imparted. I was glad to hear from this gentleman an expression of opinion more favourable than usual with respect to the reformation of females; and he instanced the fact of one who had been in the gaol for a period of twelve months under sentence for concealment of childbirth, who is now in good service in the town of Northampton, where she is much respected, and is also a regular attendant at the altar as a communicant.

With regard to the separate system, which had been then about sixteen months in operation in the prison, he reported on the 20th of October, 1847, to the magistrates in sessions, that he could not help feeling the system was working well in every way, and that in the course of time the happiest results might be anticipated from it. Observing upon its action upon different convicted prisoners, he said,—

Some think only of the severity of the punishment. One who had been several times in the old prison for poaching, and had been committed here for two separate offences, when his first period of imprisonment had nearly expired, begged me to speak to the committing magistrate on his behalf, and ask for time to be allowed him for payment of the fine, instead of his having to undergo a second period of imprisonment. He said "I do not much mind coming to the old prison, but this is dreadful." The opinion which another had formed of it may be gathered from the following postcript to a letter which he had written to his mother:—"Tell R—— G—— I think if he knowed what a gaol was, he would never get tipesey I think aney more." Others have derived so much benefit from it, that they speak of it as having proved to them the greatest blessing. One man who used to be, (according to his own statement) a sad drunkard, spending his Sabbaths in idleness, and seldom going to any place of worship, did not know his letters when he was committed. About five months after his trial, he showed me with much pleasure a letter he had written to his mother, and said, "I begin to be afraid of what I shall do when I go out, and meet my bad companions. It has been a great blessing to me to be here. Sometimes I sit down and cry to think that now I can read and write a little, and understand the Bible. I feel so rejoiced that I don't know what to do."

J—— R—— who had been a railway labourer for some years, and was convicted of having stolen provisions from some of his companions at a public-house, also expressed in strong terms the blessing which his imprisonment had been to him. On his admission he did not know his letters; on his discharge, nearly four months' afterwards, he was able to read in the New Testament, understanding what he read, and to write fairly. In speaking of his early years he said, "I was brought up as ignorant as a beast—none to care for me or to rule me. I never went to church or to any place of worship. When working on the railway, I used often to be drinking from morning to night. On Sundays my wife always went to church, and I would join my drinking companions, and ridicule her for going to church. Now I hope to go with her regularly, and to spend my evenings at home improving myself, and to live in the fear of God. If I keep in the same mind a I am in now, and I hope I shall, please God Almighty, I shall have no more to do with drink; it was ruining me both in body and soul."

It is to be expected that in some cases the good resolutions formed in prison (where everything is favourable to amendment) will be broken when a man returns to his home, and again finds himself

among his former associates, and is again exposed to temptation; but in other instances I have had the satisfaction of hearing, either from their parochial clergyman or from the master or mistress in whose service they are living, that they continue steady, well-conducted, and regular in their attendance in the house of God on the Lord's day.

In relation to the application of the separate system to untried prisoners, the following case, which the chaplain reported to the magistrates in October, 1846, is important:—

One instance of the injurious effects of the association of untried prisoners was brought under my notice at the Summer Assizes, when J—— H—— was sentenced to ten years' transportation for housebreaking, and it appeared that the crime had been planned, and he had received every instruction about the position of the house, and the best time and way of gaining his purpose, when he was in this prison some months before, awaiting his trial at the sessions on another charge, when no true bill was found against him.

For further information consult the following tables:—

No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial, or Tried, at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners convicted at Assizes and Sessions, in the Prison at the commencement of the Year	29	2	5	..	34	2	36

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.										Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.								Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total Adult.		Assizes.		Sessions.				Total Juvenile.				
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.				Felons.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison, at the commencement of the Year	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year	32	5	2	1	67	12	15	4	116	22	3	..	4	1	1	..	8	1	124	23	147
Number of Prisoners received from the custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Number of Prisoners rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year	4	..	..	..	18	1	1	..	23	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	25	1	26
Total	38	5	2	1	85	13	16	4	141	23	4	..	5	1	1	..	10	1	151	24	175
How Disposed of.																					
Of these were convicted—Sentences to be undergone in this Prison	19	4	2	1	55	10	7	2	83	17	4	..	3	1	1	..	8	1	91	18	109
Sentenced to Transportation	6	1	..	..	5	..	1	..	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	1	13
Acquitted at the Bar	4	..	..	..	15	3	1	..	20	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	21	3	24
No Bills found	8	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	18	..	18
Not Prosecuted	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	9
Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Left for Trial at the end of the Year	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	38	5	2	1	85	13	16	4	141	23	4	..	5	1	1	..	10	1	151	24	175
Prisoners for Examination at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Prisoners Committed for Examination in the course of the Year but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3

II. MIDLAND AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Northamptonshire.

Northampton County Gaol.

No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year. . . .	17	4	3	..	20	4	24
By Courts Martial.	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
Deserters awaiting a route.	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Under the Game Laws	62	..	2	..	64	..	64
Under the Revenue Laws.	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Under the Bastardy Laws	8	..	..	..	8	..	8
Under the Vagrant Act	69	12	1	..	70	12	82
Under the Malicious Trespass Act	40	7	4	1	44	8	52
For Assaults	25	3	1	1	26	4	30
For want of Sureties	2	1	..	..	2	1	3
Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	49	2	16	2	65	4	69
Total	261	25	24	4	285	29	314

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
In Custody at the commencement of the Year.	3	..	3
In Execution	7	2	9
Under 8 & 9 Vic., c. 127 (County Court)	14	..	14
Total	21	2	23

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

		Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.								
In custody at the commencement of the Year	Prisoners for Trial	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
	Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	29	2	5	..	34	2	36
	Summary Convictions . . .	17	4	3	..	20	4	24
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors . . .	Prisoners for Trial	116	22	8	1	124	23	147
	Rendered in Court for Trial .	23	1	2	..	25	1	26
	Summary Convictions . . .	261	25	24	4	285	29	314
Received from the Custody of other Governors, and enumerated in their Returns	Prisoners for Trial	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Charges, *i. e.* Prisoners committed to the Prison for Examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully Committed		2	1	..	..	2	1	3
Total		450	55	42	5	492	60	552
DEBTORS.								
In Custody at the commencement of the Year		3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Admitted in the course of the Year		21	2	..	..	21	2	23
Total of Debtors and Criminals . . .		474	57	42	5	516	62	578

No. 5.—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
Prisoners before Trial	7	..	..	..	7	..	7
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	27	4	1	1	28	5	33
Summary Convictions	25	..	2	..	27	..	27
Committed for exmination	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	60	4	3	1	63	5	68
DEBTORS.							
Debtors	6	..	..	..	6	..	6
Total of Debtors and Criminals	66	4	3	1	69	5	74

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.																	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	62	5	20	5	28	6	23	7	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	140	23
Ditto after Trial	6	2	9	3	20	2	10	3	20	..	7	5	11	2	..	..	83	17
Ditto under Summary Conviction	26	5	74	9	101	6	35	2	21	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	261	25

	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		Life.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners Sentenced to Transportation	6	1	4	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	12	1

—	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.																	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Months.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	2	..	..	..	4	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1
Ditto after Trial	2	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	8	1
Ditto under Summary Conviction	2	..	13	3	7	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	4

—	Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	150	24	174
Ditto after Trial	91	18	109
Ditto under Summary Conviction	285	29	314
Number of Prisoners Sentenced to Transportation	12	1	13

No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	3	..	3	..	3
12 Years and under 14	..	..	3	1	3	1	4
14 Years and under 17	..	..	4	..	4	..	4
17 Years and under 21	24	9	..	..	24	9	33
21 Years and under 30	60	6	..	..	60	6	66
30 Years and upwards	56	8	..	..	56	8	64
Total	140	23	10	1	150	24	174

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	2	..	2	..	2
12 Years and under 14	..	..	7	..	7	..	7
14 Years and under 17	..	..	15	4	15	4	19
17 Years and under 21	55	11	..	..	55	11	66
21 Years and under 30	99	6	..	..	99	6	105
30 Years and upwards	107	8	..	..	107	8	115
Total	261	25	24	4	285	29	314

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	39	4	1	..	40	4	44
Can Read only	41	14	3	..	44	14	58
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	60	5	6	1	66	6	72
Total	140	23	10	1	150	24	174

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	86	15	6	2	92	17	109
Can Read only	65	7	8	2	73	9	82
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	109	3	10	..	119	3	122
Can Read and Write well	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	261	25	24	4	285	29	314

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death, in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight indisposition	166	28	5	..	171	28	199
Infirmary Cases	12	3	..	..	12	3	15
Deaths	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Greatest number of Sick at any one time	14	4	..	..	14	4	18

No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year who have been previously Committed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	53	6	1	..	54	6	60
Twice	28	5	..	..	28	5	33
Thrice	7	..	..	..	7	..	7
Four Times or more	15	2	..	..	15	2	17
Total	103	13	1	..	104	13	117

No. 13.—Mode in which Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, have been Employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	341	36	32	5	373	41	414
Employment, not being Hard Labour	23	4	10	..	33	4	37
Not Employed	86	15	..	..	86	15	101
Total	450	55	42	5	492	60	552

No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice, Magistrates, or Courts Martial, to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Privately whipped	..	..	1	..	1	..	1

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Dark Cells	24	..	5	..	2	1	..	..	26	6	32
Stoppage of Diet	72	14	50	..	6	1	16	3	144	18	162
Total	96	14	55	..	8	2	16	3	170	24	194

No. 17.—The Daily Average Number of Prisoners throughout the Year.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	84	11	95
The daily average number of Prisoners throughout the Year	67	9	76
DEBTORS.			
The greatest number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	5	2	7
The daily average number of Debtors throughout the Year	4	..	..
The Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate Sleeping Cells	135	18	153
The number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing where more than one Prisoner sleeps in one Cell	This Prison is entirely on the Separate System.		

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Night Caps	..	1	Shifts	..	1
Day Caps	1	1	Beds	1	1
Jackets	1	1	Blankets	2	2
Waistcoats	1	..	Rugs	1	1
Trowsers	1	..	Sheets	..	..
Shirts	1	..	Pillow Cases	..	..
Stockings	1	1	Towels	1	1
Handkerchiefs	2	1	Infirmary Beds	1	1
Shoes	1	1	,, Blankets	3	3
Clogs	..	1	,, Rugs	1	1
Gowns	..	1	,, Sheets	2	2
Petticoats	..	1	,, Pillow Cases	1	1
Flannel ditto	..	1	,, Towels	1	1

II. MIDLAND AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Northamptonshire.

Northampton County Gaol.

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	863	2	2
,, Male and Female Clothing	184	13	10
,, Bedding	9	5	0
,, Straw	..		
,, Extra Allowances by order of the Surgeon	15	19	5½
,, Medicines	..		
,, Wine, Beer, and Spirits	..		
,, Fuel	323	5	10
,, Soap	48	7	2
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas	134	13	11
,, Washing	..		
,, Cooking	..		
,, Stationery and Printing	120	12	2
,, Books	5	0	0
,, Furniture	22	10	0
,, Rent, Rates and Taxes	76	15	2
,, Officers' Salaries	1,320	6	2
,, Pensions to Retired Officers	215	0	0
,, Support of Prisoners removed under Contract, to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	..		
,, Removal of Prisoners to and from their trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	..		
,, Removal of Transported Convicts	29	13	6
,, Sundries not mentioned	243	16	11
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	3,613	1	3½
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison, in the course of the Year	683	6	8½
Grand Total	£4,296	8	0
Prison Diet, per Head, per Annum	11	4	6¼
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per Head, per Annum	2	11	0¼

No. 20.—Deaths in the course of the Year.

Name.	Age.	Sentence or Term of Imprisonment.	Date of Admission.	State of Health on Admission.	Date of Death.	How long in Prison before Death.	Disease or other cause of Death.
W. B.	21	1 Calendar month Hard Labour.	June 16	Good	June 28	12 Days.	Fever.

No. 21.—Escapes in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 22.—Criminal Lunatics.—*Nil.*

No. 23.—Dietaries to be adopted in the Gaol and House of Correction for the County of Northampton.

	Class 1. Convicted Prisoners, whose term of Imprisonment does not exceed 14 days.			Class 2. Convicted Prisoners sentenced to Hard Labour for any term exceeding 14 days, but not exceeding six weeks, and Prisoners sentenced to Imprisonment without Hard Labour for terms exceeding 14 days, but not exceeding three months.		
	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday	One pint of gruel and 8 oz. bread.	8 oz. bread and ½ lb. potatoes.	One pint of gruel and 8 oz. bread.	One pint of gruel and 8 oz. bread.	3 oz. cooked meat, without bone, ½ lb. potatoes, 8 oz. bread.	One pint of gruel and 8 oz. bread.
Monday	Same	Same	Same	Same	One pint of soup, 8 oz. bread.	Same.
Tuesday	Same	Same	Same	Same	3 oz. cooked meat without bone, ½ lb. potatoes, 8 oz. bread.	Same.
Wednesday	Same	Same	Same	Same	One pint of soup, 8 oz. bread.	Same.
Thursday	Same	Same	Same	Same	3 oz. cooked meat without bone, ½ lb. potatoes, 8 oz. bread.	Same.
Friday	Same	Same	Same	Same	One pint of soup, 8 oz. bread.	Same.
Saturday	Same	Same	Same	Same	One pint of soup, 8 oz. bread.	Same.

Dietaries—*continued.*

	Class 3. Prisoners sentenced to Hard Labour for terms exceeding six weeks and not exceeding three months; and Convicted Prisoners not sentenced to Hard Labour for terms exceeding three months.			Class 4. Prisoners Sentenced to Hard Labour for terms exceeding three months.		
	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday	1½ pint of gruel, and 8 oz. bread.	3 oz. cooked meat without bone, ½ lb. potatoes, 8 oz. bread	1½ pint gruel and 8 oz. bread.	1½ pint gruel and 8 oz. bread	4 oz. cooked meat without bone, ½ lb. potatoes, 8 oz. bread.	1½ pint gruel and 8 oz. bread.
Monday	Same	1½ pint of soup, 8 oz. bread.	Same	Same	1½ pint soup, ½ lb. potatoes, 8 oz. bread.	Same.
Tuesday	Same	3 ozs. cooked meat, without bone, ½ lb. potatoes, 8 oz. bread.	Same	Same	4 oz. cooked meat without bone, ½ lb. potatoes, 8 oz. bread.	Same.
Wednesday	Same	1½ pint of soup, 8 oz. bread.	Same	Same	1½ pint soup, ½ lb potatoes, 8 oz. bread.	Same.
Thursday	Same	3 oz. cooked meat, without bone, ½ lb. potatoes, 8 oz. bread.	Same	Same	4 oz. cooked meat without bone, ½ lb. potatoes, 8 oz. bread.	Same.
Friday	Same	1½ pint of soup, 8 oz. bread.	Same	Same	1½ pint soup, ½ lb. potatoes, 8 oz. bread.	Same.
Saturday	Same	3 oz. cooked meat, without bone, ½ lb. potatoes, 8 oz. bread.	Same	Same	4 oz. cooked meat without bone, ½ lb. potatoes, 8 oz. bread.	Same.

Class. 5—Prisoners Committed for Trial and re-examination.—The same as Class 3.

Class 6.—Destitute Debtors.—The same as Class 3.

Note.—The soup to contain per pint, 3 ozs. of cooked meat without bone, 3 oz. of potatoes, one ounce of barley, rice or oatmeal, and 1 oz. of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt.

The gruel when made in quantities exceeding 50 pints, to contain 1½ oz. of oatmeal per pint, and 2 ozs. per pint when made in less quantities; the gruel in alternate days to be sweetened with ¾ oz. of molasses of sugar, and seasoned with salt.

Prisoners sentenced to Imprisonment without Hard Labour who choose to work, to be fed either as in class 3 or 4; according to the length of Imprisonment to which they are sentenced.

No difference in the food of the women from that of the men.

No. 24.—Scale of Tread Wheel Labour.

Months Employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time.	Height of each Step.	The Ordinary Number of Steps per Minute.	The ordinary Proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the Number of Prisoners on the Wheels.	Number of Feet in Ascent per Day, as per Hours of Employment.	The Daily Amount of Labour in feet of Ascent performed by every Prisoner.	How recorded with precision.	Application of its Power.
January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December	Each Prisoner Two hours daily.	20	7 inches.	48	One-fifth	3,360	3,360	By an Ergometer.	Pumping water for the Prison.

No. 25.—Scale of Crank Labour.—*Nil.*

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries per Annum.	Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.
				£. s. d.	
John Grant, Jun.	Governor	..	1843	300 0 0	House, fuel, candles, washing.
Rev. W. C. Bishop	Chaplain	..	1843	212 10 0	
Henry Terry	Surgeon	..	1820	80 0 0	
Benjamin Rust	Deputy Governor	41	1843	70 0 0	House, fuel, candles.
William Brain	Engineer	53	1829	55 0 4¼	Apartments in the Gaol, &c.
George Cave	Warder	27	1842	62 15 4¼	Ditto.
William Fairfax	Ditto	50	1838	62 15 4¼	Ditto.
Charles Wright	Porter	33	1840	61 15 0	Ditto.
Joseph Auton	Schoolmaster	22	1845	45 0 0	Ditto.
Shadrach Brooks	Warder	43	1846	57 15 4¼	Ditto.
Francis Lang	Ditto	46	1846	57 15 4¼	Ditto.
Samuel Garner	Ditto	44	1846	57 15 4¼	Ditto.
William Cheetham	Night ditto	30	1846	47 1 10¼	Ditto.
Charles Gillson	Cook	38	1846	47 1 10¼	Ditto.
David Forster	Prison Servant	24	1846	33 0 4	Ditto.
Elizabeth Cave	Matron	..	1842	40 0 0	Ditto.
Ann Collison	Warder	25	1846	30 0 0	Ditto.
Total Number of Officers		17	Total	1,320 6 2	

No. 27.—Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison	..		
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	..		
Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract	..		
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate	145	18	6
Amount received for the support of Vagrants	..		
Amount received from Exchequer for removal of Transports	34	4	6
Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports	9	17	10
Amount received for the subsistence of Revenue Prisoners	..		
Other Receipts	..		
Total	190	0	10

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	3,613	1	3½
Total Receipts of Ditto	190	0	10
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	3,423	0	5½
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	683	6	8½
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts and Fees	4,106	7	2

The Cost of each Prisoner per day is 2*s.* 11¼*d.*

Northampton Borough Gaol.

NORTHAMPTON.—Borough Gaol.

(Inspected November 24th, 1847.)

This Prison, being a common gaol, house of correction, bridewell, and debtor's prison, containing 69 cells, which have been certified as fit for the reception of criminal prisoners in separate confinement, 20 airing yards for male, and 6 airing yards for female prisoners, with reception and punishment cells, stands upon nearly two acres of ground, within a boundary-wall 18 feet high, on a piece of elevated land adjoining the town, and has all the indications of being well drained and healthy. The plan is of the same character as that of Pentonville Prison, and the cells, in two tiers, are similar in form and construction, being 13 ft. long, 7 ft. wide, and 10 ft. high, opening in the first tier upon a spacious corridor, and in the second tier upon a light iron gallery; they are lighted with gas, and otherwise fitted with all conveniences as in the Model Prison; the punishment cells, baths, reception cells, cells with cranks for raising water to the cisterns, kitchen, laundry, drying-room, and store-rooms, occupying the basement story. The ventilation is to all appearance good, and the warming apparatus effective. At the time of inspection, some of the bricks in the cells shewed a slight degree of damp, by throwing out saltpetre on the walls, but they were in course of removal, and being replaced with others. The chapel contains 80 sittings, and is fitted up as at the Model Prison.

When I visited the prison, it contained the following male criminal prisoners: (no debtors were then in the gaol.)—

Tried.	Untried.	Number under 17 Years of Age.	Number above 17 Years of Age.	Total.
25	4	5	24	29

How Employed.	
Shoemaking	6
Tailoring	1
Carpentry	1
Teazing Oakum	16
Cooking for the Prison	1
Untried, not working	4
Total	29

The female prisoners, all convicted, 4 in number, were employed in knitting, mending, darning, and washing the prison linen. Their cells, eight of which are boarded, are fitted as at Pentonville; and are supplied each with hammock, coir mattress, bed, two blankets, and a rug, but no sheets. If ill the females are put into cells with wooden bedsteads, but there is no infirmary, either for the male or female prisoners, the sick being treated in their respective cells. There are three laundry cells, with troughs for washing, in the basement story; and here it must be remarked, that a conversation can be maintained between a female in the washing cell and a person in the kitchen, without much difficulty if the windows are open, though they

cannot easily see each other; but this defect may be remedied by an inexpensive alteration in the arrangement of the kitchen window. There are two punishment cells for the females, one light and the other dark; though neither have as yet been made use of. No female warder sleeps in the prison, but as every cell is fitted with a bell, which when rung is distinctly heard on the other side of the partition wall by the male warder, who can at once communicate by means of his bell with the matron, the presence of one is hardly necessary, especially as ten appears to have been the greatest number of female prisoners ever in confinement at one time.

In the women's cells the thermometer stood at 53°.

I found the prison clean and orderly, and in a state creditable to the Visiting Justices and to the Governor.

The Surgeon visits the prison daily; he had but one prisoner on the sick list at the time of my inspection,—a man, untried, laid up with a sore leg. The clothing of the prisoners was sufficient, and the provisions were good. The diet is that recommended from the Home Office. I found on the

	Males.		Females
2nd rate	4	4th rate	3
3rd ,,	2	5th ,,	1
4th ,,	10		
5th ,,	13		

The Governor stated that the health of the prisoners usually improves as they get regular and wholesome food, and are kept from drinking,—the cause of most of the offences for which I found the prisoners here, both male and female, were confined.

Subsequently to my inspection, the Borough have entered into an arrangement to place at the disposal of the Government 20 cells, furnished, for the accommodation of prisoners under sentence of transportation; and to augment the staff of the prison, to meet the circumstances of the increased numbers. The basis of the arrangement is the same as that agreed upon with respect to the prison at Reading: viz., a rent of £6 per annum for each furnished cell, the Borough bearing such expenses as might be deemed analogous to those which in ordinary circumstances would be borne by an individual letting furnished lodgings; and the Government paying in addition, an equitable share, in respect of the whole number of prisoners confined, of the cost of the transports' maintenance and management; the prison officers being named by the Magistrates, with the approbation of the Secretary of State, and the Visiting Justices exercising control equally over all prisoners. The Prison staff has therefore been raised to the following strength,—a Governor; a Chaplain, who shall devote one half of every day to the duties of the gaol; a Trades-Instructor; a School-master; 3 Warders; and a Night Watchman; and this staff it may be hoped, will be found sufficient; if not the Magistrates are prepared to augment it still further. They have also commenced making alterations in the gaol, which will give additional accommodation to the extent of about 20 cells, for transports; and as these alterations will be soon perfected, 35 cells in all will very shortly be placed at the disposal of the Government.

From what I saw in this prison, I was more than usually struck with the power of drink as a cause of crime. Almost every prisoner, male and female, acknowledged that to drinking their being confined in the gaol could be traced. I found the following strong case:—A.—B. charged with embezzling leather from his employer, and imprisoned previously for the like offence, said that he could make 9 pairs of shoes in a week, earning from 3*s.* to 4*s.* per day, but though he had a wife and three children (in the workhouse during the time he was in gaol), he could not refrain from drinking, and that he had frequently paid to his employer 4*s.* and 5*s.* in the week, to prevent him from "pulling him up" for the leather which he had taken. He had often sold or pawned for 4*s.* leather of the value of 10*s.*, and he was in the habit of doing this when he had begun a course of drinking. He was not addicted to "tippling," generally, but at times he would break into uncontrollable excesses, and on those occasions he never became perfectly sober until after he had converted into spirituous liquor every article within his reach upon which money could be raised; and the last time he was brought to prison, he had upon him neither coat, shirt, nor shoes, and was more like a madman than a reasonable being. This prisoner said that it was the same way with many of the workmen, who were seldom out of employment except for their own faults, earned wages which would keep them well, and spent most of their money in the beer shops.

The following is an instance of what little effect a short imprisonment has upon a youth:—C.—D. aged 18, confined at the time of inspection for leaving the Union Workhouse, having been imprisoned five times before. The first offence was running away from his master, for which he was imprisoned three days; the second was absconding with his union clothing, for which he was imprisoned three weeks; the third was stealing apples, six weeks imprisonment; fourth, also stealing apples, two months imprisonment; fifth, stealing tobacco, sentence, seven years transportation, but commuted to six months imprisonment, spent at Parkhurst. He was now in gaol for the sixth time. For his earlier offences a sound whipping would have probably proved a better corrective than a short imprisonment. To the latter sort of punishment he had now become accustomed and it had lost its terrors.

The following report made by the Chaplain is very interesting:—

Report of the State of Education:—Attendance at schools and knowledge of the Lord's Prayer, the Creed and Ten Commandments, in the Borough Gaol, Northampton, Michaelmas, 1846, to Michaelmas 1847

Number of prisoners reported 172:—of these 25 can neither read nor write, apparently very ignorant indeed. 46 spell and read little words. 84 read and write imperfectly. 17 read and write well, making up the whole number 172. Of these 18 could do some arithmetic, 7 having had superior education

II. MIDLAND AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Northamptonshire.

Northampton Borough Gaol.

I found all had attended some kind of school, except 10, either day school, Sunday, National or other Charity Schools. So abundant are the means of instruction, especially in the town, for all classes. Almost all, with a little help and drawing out could say the Lord's prayer, though in some cases, especially with the aged, from a natural aversion to such things, and from timidity from being asked to say it to me, the prayer was but poorly said. Of the 172, 54 could not say any of the creed, and 113 could not say the ten commandments.

Remarks:—I do not think any dependence can be placed upon the prisoners' answers to stated questions, such as, can you read? Can you say the Lord's prayer? They prefer saying no at once, rather than be put to the proof; but from my having been accustomed for many years to instruct children of all classes, I find I can draw out, by degrees, a great deal more from them than at first they professed; for instance, if a prisoner be brought into my room to be examined, and he sees on the table my extra large Report book and a large Bible, and is asked, can you read? he looks at the extra large books, then at me, and then at the Warder, and thinks it best to say no, as much from alarm at the preparation to hear him read, and thus gets over every difficulty well, he then would be put down in the Report Book under the column, "neither read nor write." Now, when that same man has been in his cell a few days, with books in it, and I make my call upon him, I sometimes find him with a book in hand, and if not I can gently draw him out to do something in that way. In fact, I have known a prisoner say on first examination, that he could neither read nor write, and yet in a few days he is found reading pretty well, and even asking for paper to write to his friends, so that very little dependence, as I before observed, can be placed upon the prisoners' bare answer.

They often make use of apparent ignorance as an excuse for their crime, and use it as oftentimes they do religion, as a tool only to work upon others. I find among the shoe-makers, (the usual class of prisoners here), more aptitude and quickness in acquiring various knowledge than in any other class of prisoners. I really have seldom had occasion to lament over extreme ignorance, it was hypocrisy, duplicity and infidelity and not ignorance, which called forth regret:—And I have come to the conclusion that the prisoners neither fall into sin, nor break the laws from lack of knowledge, but from want of good principles and solid plain teaching, in the necessary and substantial social duties of a good life.

CHARLES WEST, A. M., *Chaplain.*

For further details see the following statistical tables:—

No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners Convicted at Assizes and Sessions, in the Prison at the commencement of the Year	15	4	..	..	15	4	19

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.								Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Assizes.		Sessions.				Total Adult.		Sessions.		Total Juvenile.				
	Felons.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.				Felons.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners Committed for Trial in the course of the Year	1	..	25	7	1	..	27	7	7	2	7	2	34	9	43
Number of Prisoners rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	4	4	3	..	7	4	2	..	2	..	9	4	13
Total	1	..	29	11	4	..	34	11	9	2	9	2	43	13	56
Transferred to the Custody of other Governors for Trial	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Remainder	..	..	29	11	4	..	33	11	9	2	9	2	42	13	55
How Disposed of.															
Convicted—															
Sentences to be undergone in this Prison	..	..	20	7	1	..	21	7	8	1	8	1	29	8	37
Sentenced to Transportation	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	2
Sentences deferred	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Acquitted at the Bar	..	..	8	3	2	..	10	3	1	..	1	..	11	3	14
No Bills found	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Total	..	..	29	11	4	..	33	11	9	2	9	2	42	13	55
Prisoners Committed for Examination in the course of the Year, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	..	..	10	2	..	..	10	2	..	2	..	2	10	4	14

No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	9	2	2	..	11	2	13
Deserters awaiting a Route	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Under the Vagrant Act	18	6	1	..	19	6	25
Under the Malicious Trespass Act	11	..	..	..	11	..	11
For Assaults	13	1	..	..	13	1	14
For want of Sureties	11	4	..	..	11	4	15
As known or reputed Thieves	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	37	..	4	..	41	..	41
Total	93	11	5	..	98	11	109

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
In Execution	1	..	1

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—		Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.								
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	15	4	..	..	15	4	19
	Summary Convictions	9	2	2	..	11	2	13
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors	Prisoners for Trial	26	7	7	2	33	9	42
	Ditto transferred to other Governors for Trial	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
	Rendered in Court for Trial	7	4	2	..	9	4	13
	Summary Convictions	93	11	5	..	98	11	109
Charges, *i. e.*. Prisoners committed to the Prison for Examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully Committed		10	2	..	2	10	4	14
Total		161	30	16	4	177	34	211
DEBTORS.								
Admitted in the course of the Year		1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total of Debtors and Criminals		162	30	16	4	178	34	212

No. 5.—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	12	5	..	..	12	5	17
Summary Convictions	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
Total	17	5	..	..	17	5	22

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.																	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of imprisonment before Trial . . .	7	..	9	2	3	3	5	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	27	7
Ditto after Trial . .	..	..	2	..	1	..	7	2	2	4	4	1	5	..	..	..	21	7
Ditto under Summary Conviction . . .	13	1	18	6	31	4	19	..	11	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	93	11

	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners Sentenced to Transportation	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..

—	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.																	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial . . .	1	..	4	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2
Ditto after Trial . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	5	1	1	..	..	.	8	1
Ditto under Summary Conviction . . .	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..

	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners Sentenced to Transportation. . . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

—	Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	34	9	43
Ditto after Trial	29	8	37
Ditto under Summary Conviction	98	11	109
Number of Prisoners Sentenced to Transportation .	1	1	2

No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	3	..	3	..	3
12 Years and under 14	..	..	3	1	3	1	4
14 Years and under 17	..	..	3	1	3	1	4
17 Years and under 21	8	2	..	..	8	2	10
21 Years and under 30	13	2	..	..	13	2	15
30 Years and upwards.	12	7	..	..	12	7	19
Total	33	11	9	2	42	13	55

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
14 Years and under 17	..	..	5	..	5	..	5
17 Years and under 21	18	..	..	..	18	..	18
21 Years and under 30	41	6	..	..	41	6	47
30 Years and upwards.	34	5	..	..	34	5	39
Total	93	11	5	..	98	11	109

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	1	3	..	1	1	4	5
Can Read only	3	2	5	1	8	3	11
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	23	3	4	..	27	3	30
Can Read and Write well	6	3	..	..	6	3	9
Total	33	11	9	2	42	13	55

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	19	3	..	..	19	3	22
Can Read only	24	6	3	..	27	6	33
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	41	2	2	..	43	2	45
Can Read and Write well	9	..	..	..	9	..	9
Total	93	11	5	..	98	11	109

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death, in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	..	..	..	..	32	13	45
Infirmary Cases	..	..	..	..	18	3	21
Deaths	1	1	..	..	1	1	2
Greatest Number of Sick at any one time	5	2	..	..	5	2	7

No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year who have been previously Committed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	19	2	..	..	19	2	21
Twice	6	..	1	..	7	..	7
Thrice	3	1	2	..	5	1	6
Four times or more	6	..	..	..	6	..	6
Total	34	3	3	..	37	3	40

No. 13.—Mode in which Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been Employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	99	14	12	1	111	15	126
Employment, not being Hard Labour	39	13	3	2	42	15	57
Not Employed	23	3	1	1	24	4	28
Total	161	30	16	4	177	34	211

No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice, Magistrates, or Courts Martial, to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Privately Whipped	..	..	3	..	3	..	3

II. MIDLAND AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Northamptonshire.

Northampton Borough Gaol.

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Dark Cells	5	..	1	..	11	..	1	..	18	..	18
Solitary Cells	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	3
Stoppage of Diet	7	1	..	..	7	1	1	..	15	2	17
Other Punishments	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Total	14	2	1	..	19	1	2	..	36	3	39

No. 17.—The Daily Average Number of Prisoners, &c.

	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	40	7	47
The daily average number of Prisoners throughout the Year	22	6	28
DEBTORS.			
The greatest number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	1	..	1
The number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate Sleeping Cells	44	25	69

Also 4 Reception Cells for Males, and 2 for Females; 4 Punishment Cells for Males, and 2 for Females.

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Night Caps	..	1	Shifts	..	1
Day Caps	1	1	Beds	1	1
Jackets	1	..	Blankets	2	2
Waistcoats	1	..	Rugs	1	1
Trowsers	1	..	Sheets	..	..
Shirts	1	..	Pillow Cases	..	..
Stockings	1	1	Towels	1	1
Handkerchiefs	1	1	Infirmary Beds	1	1
Shoes	1	1	,, Blankets	2	2
Clogs	..	..	,, Rugs	1	1
Gowns	..	1	,, Sheets	2	2
Petticoats	..	1	,, Pillow Cases	1	1
Flannel ditto	..	1	,, Towels	1	1

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	291	0	10
,, Male and Female Clothing	20	7	8
,, Bedding	18	0	0
,, Extra Allowances, by order of the Surgeon	2	2	0
,, Fuel	96	18	9
,, Soap	10	14	10
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas	40	18	11
,, Stationery and Printing	10	16	0
,, Books	18	10	11
,, Rent, Rates, and Taxes	41	13	6
,, Officers' Salaries	325	2	0
,, Pensions to Retired Officers	50	0	0
,, Removal of Prisoners to and from their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	1	10	0
,, Removal of Transported Convicts	14	5	0
,, Sundries not mentioned	11	2	2
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations and Additions	953	2	7
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison, in the course of the Year	52	11	9
Grand Total	1,005	14	4
Prison Diet, per Head, per Annum	10	9	0
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per Head, per Annum	1	7	6

No. 20.—Deaths in the course of the Year.

Name.	Age.	Sentence or Term of Imprisonment	Date of Admission.	State of Health on Admission.	Date of Death.	How long in Prison before Death.	Disease or other cause of Death.
T. S.	48	1 Month	4 Dec. 1846	Bad	27 Dec. 1846	23 Days	Diarrhœa.
E. R.	22	1 Year	26 Jan. 1847	Good	15 Jan. 1847	204 Days	Erysipelas.

No. 21.—Escapes in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 22.—Criminal Lunatics.—*Nil.*

No. 23.—Dietary.

The same as that of the Official Regulations.

No. 24.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.

No Tread-Mill in the Prison; the Prisoners are employed at Shoemaking, Tailoring, Picking Coir, Carding Wool, &c., in Separate Cells.

No. 25.—Scale of Crank Labour.—*Nil.*

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When appointed.	Salaries per Annum.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances per Annum.	Total.	Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
George Arkesden	Governor	40	Appointed Clerk and Chief Warder at the County Gaol, Dec. 1828, Governor of the Gaol 1842.	136 10 0	..	136 10 0	House, washing, fuel, candles &c.
Elizabeth Arkesden	Matron	36	1832	21 0 0	..	21 0 0	The like,
George Holtum	Chief Warder	29	1846	40 0 0	20 16 0	60 16 0	Board, washing, and fuel.
William Pollard	2nd Warder	48	1846	26 0 0	20 16 0	46 16 0	The like.
Rev. Charles West	Chaplain	50	1842	30 0 0	..	30 0 0	Ditto.
Charles Dodd	Surgeon	36	1847	30 0 0	..	30 0 0	Ditto.
Total Number of Officers		6		283 10 0	41 12 0	325 2 0	

No. 27.—Receipts.

	£. s. d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the prison	77 17 7
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	..
Amount received for support of prisoners under Contract	..
Amount of Fines paid by prisoners applicable to the Borough Rate	33 14 4
Amount received for the support of Vagrants	..
Amount received from Exchequer for removal of Transports	14 5 0
Amount received from Exchequer for subsistence of Transports	..
Amount received for the subsistence of Revenue Prisoners	..
Other Receipts	..
	125 16 11

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£. s. d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	953 2 7
Total Receipts of Ditto	125 16 11
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	827 5 8
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	52 11 9
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts and Fees	879 17 5

The cost of each Prisoner is 1s. 8¾*d.* per day.

[II. Midland and Eastern District.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Northamptonshire.

Peterborough Liberty Gaol and House of Correction.

PETERBOROUGH.—Liberty Gaol and House of Correction.

(Inspected November 22, 1847.)

A full description of this prison is given in the Tenth Report, Part Third, of the Inspectors of Prisons, presented to Parliament in 1845. It need only be mentioned, therefore, that the gaol, erected at the expense of the Liberty, and first occupied by prisoners in the month of January, 1844, was constructed on the Pentonville system, as regards the cells, which are nearly as large as those of the model prison, and are similarly fitted, with the exception of the warming apparatus. On this very important point, I beg to quote from the report above referred to.

The cells are provided with nearly all the appliances for separate confinement, and it will be seen hereafter that it was always contemplated that that form of discipline should be carried out in the prison; it is serious matter of regret, therefore, that a defect should exist in its construction which renders it impossible to certify it as fit for that discipline, according to the terms of the Act of the 2nd and 3rd Vict. c. 56. The defect to which I allude is the want of ventilation. The cells are warmed by means of flues, passing along both sides of the corridors, and opening into each cell by means of a grating, placed just within the door, and measuring 8 inches by 4. Although sufficient warmth results from this contrivance, the cells are very close, as no means are employed for extracting their deteriorated atmosphere. When the prison was first occupied, many prisoners who had enjoyed good health in the old prisons, became affected with headache and disorders of the bowels, which the surgeon very properly ascribed to the contaminated state of the air of the cells, and a perforated zinc plate was put into each window in the room of one of the panes of glass, for the purpose of admitting air from without. This remedy has been partly successful in relieving the complaints of the prisoners, who being out of their cells during the greatest part of the day, are not seriously affected by that degree of closeness, which would be enough to render the cells quite unfit for their more continued confinement.

My inspection of the prison being made when the prisoners, with two exceptions, were out of the cells, the doors of which were left open, I detected no imperfection in the ventilation, and the following certificate of the surgeon upon this point had been made to the Magistrates.

I certify that the ventilation of the prison has been very much improved, and that the prisoners are altogether much more healthy, having of late been quite free from headache and diarrhœa, which previous to the improved ventilation prevailed to some extent.

4th *June*, 1847. (Signed) Thomas Southam, *Surgeon.*

But yet there is, here, unfortunately, proof only that the ventilation has been improved, not made perfect; and until the ventilation be really good at all times, so as to permit of prisoners being locked up for several hours without incurring the risk of disease from a deteriorated atmosphere, which is not likely to be the case with the faulty construction of the present heating pipes, the cells cannot be certified for separate confinement.

There are four airing yards in the front part of the prison between the main building and the court house, in one of which is placed a large hand pump to supply the gaol with water; and five in the rear which radiate from the projection of the governor's apartment, and from whence they are overlooked. The arrangement of the latter yards is objectionable if it be intended to carry the separate system into effect, in as much as (*vide* Report of 1845) "it enables the friends who may visit the governor and matron, no less than their servants and family to see and even to hold communication with the prisoners."

I was informed by the governor that, not long after the prison was opened, an approximation to the separate system was introduced with the permission of the local authorities, which continued in operation from that time until within about six weeks of my inspection, when it was relaxed under their verbal instructions. When I inspected the gaol I found that the prisoners were permitted to have free communication with each other in their respective places of work or exercise, neither separation nor silence being enforced; nor yet, as there was but one warder for the whole prison, could any effective supervision be carried on. A change, however, has been made since that time; and the governor states (Dec. 24th, 1847), that "the system of discipline formerly in operation has been restored, the prisoners are kept separate when out in their yards, and an extra warder has been employed for the purpose of preventing any communication. The prisoners have an hour's exercise each in the morning and the same in the afternoon, in the airing grounds of the prison, and the remainder of their time is employed in their cells picking oakum, each prisoner being provided with a lamp and alone."

But while the magistrates have thus resumed a more stringent system of discipline care must be taken that it be not carried too far; and, as many hours are passed by the prisoners in their cells, great caution is necessary on the part of the surgeon of the prison lest the diseases, which were said to have prevailed in consequence of faulty ventilation, should return. The separate system is very properly forbidden by law unless all the adjuncts are provided; the most important is wholesome air; and as yet it is doubtful whether the air in the cells of this prison, under the circumstances adverted to, be really wholesome. It is much to be regretted that the gaol was not rendered at first fit and proper in every respect to carry the separate system into effect.

At the time of my inspection the gaol contained 25 male prisoners; 7 untried and 18 convicted, but no female prisoners. It was very clean, and no complaint of any kind was made to me.

There were two prisoners who could not be permitted to be always alone in their cells,—one, a man sentenced to 10 years' transportation for theft, who had been married just previous to his apprehension, and who it was feared might have been tempted to destroy himself;

the other, a man subject to fits. With the former another prisoner was placed during the day, but not at night; with the latter another prisoner was associated both by day and night. This was a clear infraction of the 18th rule of the 10th sec. 4 Geo. IV. cap. 64, which provides that every male prisoner shall be "either in a separate cell or in a cell with not less than two other male prisoners." The governor stated that this exception was made by the orders of the Visiting Justices who visit the prison about once a week.

The punishments were few and chiefly consisted of solitary confinement.

The surgeon generally attends every day, and once in the week he inspects all the prisoners. The diet is that which has been recommended from the Home Office, and the governor considers it to be ample, although some of the prisoners on the 5th rate occasionally ask for more bread. Upon weighing a prisoner who had so applied, it was found that he had increased 13 lbs. in four months.

The chaplain performs one service on Sunday and sees the prisoners in their cells twice in the week, when he converses with them for the space of five or ten minutes according to circumstances; his instruction is wholly spiritual. A Roman Catholic clergyman calls at the prison occasionally, and if one of his religion is confined he sees him. There is no schoolmaster, hence teaching the prisoners devolves upon the governor, who has not much time to devote to the purpose; but nevertheless he appears to do a good deal, and he stated that so far as his experience went they were very fond of reading. Most of them told him that they had learned to read when very young, but as soon as they could be made at all useful they were sent into the fields as "crow boys," or otherwise employed, so that they soon forgot what they had been taught. They generally re-learn rapidly, however, and take care of the books which are given out to them from the library. Most of them are agriculturists and but few poachers are to be found among them.

On my enquiring respecting the conduct of the railway labourers in the vicinity, where a good deal of railway work had been going forward, he told me that the "navvies" behaved well; now and then one was brought in for an assault, but seldom if ever for thieving.

The following tables give the statistical details of the prison.

No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners convicted at Assizes and Sessions, in the Prison at the commencement of the Year	4	..	..	..	4	..	4

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.						Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.						Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Sessions.				Total Adult.		Sessions.				Total Juvenile.				
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.				Felons.		Misdemeanants.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison, at the commencement of the Year	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	3
Number of Prisoners Committed for Trial in the course of the Year	17	2	5	..	22	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	2	24
Total	18	3	5	..	23	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	24	3	27
How Disposed of.															
Convicted—															
Sentences to be undergone in this Prison	6	3	5	..	11	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	12	3	15
Sentenced to Transportation	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Left for Trial at the end of the Year	10	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	10
Total	18	3	5	..	23	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	24	3	27
Prisoners Committed for Examination in the course of the Year, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	2

No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under the Game Laws	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Under the Vagrant Act	9	2	..	1	9	3	12
Under the Malicious Trespass Act	6	..	4	..	10	..	10
For assaults	9	2	..	..	9	2	11
Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	9	1	..	..	9	1	10
Total	34	5	4	1	38	6	44
Prisoners committed for Examination in the course of the Year, on charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	..	1	..	..	..	1	1

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

—	M.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
In Execution	2	2

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—		Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.								
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	Prisoners for Trial	2	1	..	..	2	1	3
	Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors	Prisoners for Trial	22	2	..	..	22	2	24
	Summary Convictions	34	5	4	1	38	6	44
Charges, *i. e.* Prisoners committed to the Prison for Examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully Committed		2	..	1	..	3	..	3
Total		64	8	5	1	69	9	78
DEBTORS.								
Admitted in the course of the Year		2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Total of Debtors and Criminals		66	8	5	1	71	9	80

No. 5.—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Prisoners before Trial	10	..	..	..	10	..	10
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	11	..	..	..	11	..	11
Summary Conviction	3	1	..	..	3	1	4
Total	24	1	..	..	24	1	25

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.																	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	1	1	2	..	9	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	3
Ditto after Trial	..	1	..	1	3	..	..	1	2	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	11	3
Ditto under Summary Conviction	11	3	8	2	8	..	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	5

	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners Sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..

—	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.																	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Ditto after Trial	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Ditto under Summary Conviction	2	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1

—	Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	14	3	17
Ditto after Trial	12	3	15
Ditto under Summary Conviction	38	6	44
Number of Prisoners Sentenced to Transportation	2	..	2

No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
14 Years and under 17	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
17 Years and under 21	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
21 Years and under 30	2	2	..	..	2	2	4
30 Years and upwards	9	1	..	..	9	1	10
Total	13	3	1	..	14	3	17

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
12 Years and under 14	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
14 Years and under 17	..	..	2	1	2	1	3
17 Years and under 21	7	2	..	..	7	2	9
21 Years and under 30	12	3	..	..	12	3	15
30 Years and upwards	15	..	..	..	15	..	15
Total	34	5	4	1	38	6	44

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither read nor write	1	2	1	..	2	2	4
Can read only	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
Can read or write, or both imperfectly	7	1	..	..	7	1	8
Can read and write well	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	13	3	1	..	14	3	17

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither read nor write	12	1	2	..	14	1	15
Can read only	5	3	..	1	5	4	9
Can read or write, or both imperfectly	15	1	2	..	17	1	18
Can read and write well	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Total	34	5	4	1	38	6	44

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	19	4	..	..	19	4	23
Greatest Number of Sick at any one time	2	1	..	..	2	1	3

No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year who have been previously Committed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	..	..	2	..	2	..	2

No. 13.—Mode in which Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been Employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Employment not being Hard Labour	63	8	1	1	64	9	73
Not Employed	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
Total	68	8	1	1	69	9	78

No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice, Magistrates, or Courts Martial, to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Solitary Cells	21	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	22	..	22
Stoppage of Diet	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Total	23	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	24	..	24

No. 17.—The Daily Average Number of Prisoners, &c.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	26	1	27
The daily average number of Prisoners throughout the Year	15	1	16
DEBTORS.			
The greatest number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	1	..	1
The number of Prisoners the prison is capable of containing in separate Sleeping Cells	25	10	35

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Night Caps	1	..	Shifts	..	1
Day Caps	1	..	Beds	..	1
Jackets	1	..	Blankets	..	2
Waiscoats	1	..	Rugs	..	1
Trowsers	1	..	Sheets	..	2
Shirts	1	..	Pillow Cases	..	1
Stockings	1	..	Towels	..	1
Handkerchiefs	1	..	Infirmary Beds	..	..
Shoes	1	..	,, Blankets	..	..
Clogs	..	..	,, Rugs	..	..
Gowns	..	1	,, Sheets	..	..
Petticoats	..	1	,, Pillow Cases	..	..
Flannel ditto	..	1	,, Towels	..	..

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads :—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	149	8	11
,, Male and Female Clothing	39	6	11
,, Bedding	10	19	10
,, Medicines	2	16	9
,, Fuel	68	19	4
,, Soap	4	18	6
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas	9	6	5
,, Washing	33	1	8
,, Stationery and Printing	4	0	0
,, Books	3	3	0
,, Furniture	6	4	0
,, Rent, Rates, and Taxes		..	
,, Officers' Salaries	211	5	0
,, Sundries not mentioned	203	1	11
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations and Additions	742	12	3
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	26	1	0
Grand Total	768	13	3
Prison Diet, per head per Annum	8	17	10¾
Prison Clothing and Bedding per head, per Annum	3	0	0

II. MIDLAND AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Northamptonshire.

Peterborough Liberty Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 20.—Deaths in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 21.—Escapes in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 22.—Criminal Lunatics.—*Nil.*

No. 23.—Dietary.

The Dietary is the same as that of the Official Regulations.

No. 24.—Scale of Tread-wheel Labour.—*Nil.*

No. 25.—Scale of Crank Labour.—*Nil.*

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries per Annum. £. s. d.	Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.
John Titterton	Governor	60	January 6, 1843	80 0 0	Coal's and candles.
Ann Titterton	Matron	51	,, ,,	20 0 0	Ditto.
William Wakelin	Turnkey	29	,, ,,	45 0 0	Ditto.
Charles Cookson	Chaplain	49	,, 1833	40 0 0	
Thomas Southam	Surgeon	38	,, 1834	26 5 0	
Total Number of Officers 5			Total	211 5 0	

No. 27.—Receipts.—*Nil.*

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£. s. d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	742 12 3
Total Receipts of Ditto	..
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	742 12 3
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	26 1 0
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts and Fees £	768 13 3

Cost of each Prisoner per day, 2*s.* 6¾*d.*

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Stafford County Gaol and House of Correction.

STAFFORD.—County Gaol and House of Correction.

(Inspected November 30th and December 1st, 1747.)

Stafford County Gaol and House of Correction, at the time of my inspection, was occupied as follows:—

	Males.	Females.
Debtors	18	3
Fines, &c.	2	1
For Trial at the Assizes	39	1
For Trial at the General Quarter or Adjourned Sessions	54	5
For Newcastle Sessions	2	..
For Walsall Sessions	5	1
For Transportation	6	8
Convicted Prisoners at former Assizes and Sessions	151	31
Summary Commitments	138	11
Insane	..	1
Deserters	1	..
	416	62
Total Number	478	

This extensive prison consists of three distinct and separate buildings, which were erected at different periods, according as the population of the county and crime increased, and the minor places of detention in the smaller towns diminished. The most ancient, built a great many years ago, with all the characteristics of the old gaols, which were constructed more with reference to the safe-keeping than to the reformation of the prisoner, contains the Governor's and Deputy-Governor's apartments, cells and day-rooms for common debtors, for debtors under the Small Debts Act, for misdemeanants without hard labour, and for all female prisoners, together with the chapel and the infirmary; the cells being for the most part 8 ft. 4 in. in length, 7 ft. in width, and 10 ft. in height, with the exception of some cells for the separate confinement of females, which will be mentioned hereafter. It has within it an open quadrangular space, and attached to it are small airing yards, especially appropriated to the several classes of prisoners by which it is occupied.

The Crescent Building, as it is termed, three stories in height, built on the line of a slight curve, and completed in 1832, is used for the confinement of prisoners who are sentenced to hard labour, and is separated from the old part of the prison by a large yard, in a part of which the prisoners belonging to the Crescent Building are exercised, the other part containing the treadwheel. The cells, 8 ft. in length, 6 ft. wide, and 8 ft. 6in. in height, are warmed with a heating apparatus, and ventilated by a current of air being admitted to pass between apertures in the windows, and over the door, which open upon long passages. There was nothing unwholesome that I could detect in these cells at the time of inspection, the thermometer in them stood at 61°, and I may observe here, that they are not cleaned by the individuals confined in them, but by a gang of cleaners, set apart from the other prisoners for that purpose.

The New Prison, as it is called, an edifice lately finished, being opened for the reception of prisoners, for the first time, on the 1st of December, 1846, is built in the form of three parts of a cross, and is situated on the opposite side of the old building to the Crescent. It contains three tiers of cells and a lofty corridor, with light galleries to the upper tiers, upon the Pentonville plan, and is appropriated to the separate confinement of the juvenile prisoners, prisoners for trial, prisoners convicted at Assizes and Sessions, and prisoners sentenced to transportation, all being male prisoners. The cells, 268 in number, are 13 ft. in length, 6 ft. 10 in. wide, and 9 ft. high; the windows are of ribbed glass, set into fixed iron frames; the water-closets and wash-pans are constructed on a plan similar to that adopted at the Model Prison; and the furniture is also of a like kind. The ventilation appeared to be good, and the thermometer in the cells stood at about 65° at the time of inspection. The basement story contains the kitchen, the heating apparatus, the store rooms, and other places which usually occupy the area floor. The number of the prisoners in the new building and how they were employed at the time of my inspection are set forth as follows:—

Number of Prisoners, 268. Untried, 95, Convicted, 173; Number under 17 years of age, 36, above 17, 232.

How Employed.

Shoemaking	15	Sick, not working	7
Tailoring	9	Cooking	4
Carpentry	2	Heading pins	60
Blacksmiths' work	4	Water tread-wheels	72*
Teazing oakum, &c.	95		
		Total	268

Number of Airing Yards, 3. Number exercised at one time, 70:—Average time allowed, 3 hours per day each Prisoner, weather permitting.

Number of Cells with 1 Prisoner in each, 268. Punishment Cells 2.

The treadwheel, placed in the yard between the centre and the Crescent Building, is in six compartments, each compartment arranged to be worked by twelve prisoners, who are separated from each other by wooden partitions; and the power of the wheel being applied to raising water, fills all the cisterns in the prison, and scours the drains; so that the supply of water is abundant, and the cesspools and sewers are daily cleared from all impurities. There is another wheel called the corn-wheel, also worked by prisoners sentenced to hard labour under summary convictions, in gangs of thirty at a time, morning and evening; the morning gang being worked for 5½ hours, and the evening gang for 3½ hours, and the morning gang of one day being the evening gang of the next. The prisoners are not separated individually as on the other wheel, but the Visiting Justices have reported to the Quarter Sessions, "In accordance with the order of the court, the Visiting Justices have caused the prisoners to be separated while at work on the water wheels, so that communication between them cannot now take place, but finding that to effect a like separation on the corn-mill, a total alteration, or rather renewal of that wheel and building would be necessary, the Visiting Justices have not thought it right to go to an expense of from £400 to £500, without bringing the subject again before the court." They, however, strongly urge "that the alterations should take place;" and the court have authorised the alterations accordingly. The corn-wheel, as its name implies, is used for grinding the corn into flour for the prisoners' bread, the bran only being sold to the public. The baker, not a prisoner, but hired for the purpose, has charge of this department, with four prisoners under him, who are selected from those summarily convicted, bearing better characters than the others. The time of each prisoner actually on the wheels, without intermission, is about 16 minutes; and he rests for 8 minutes before he goes on again.

The whole prison was creditably clean; and though the discipline appears to be fairly maintained as far as it goes, I am of opinion that, with reference to the male prisoners it might

* These prisoners are not otherwise exercised.

be carried still farther; for instance, in the kitchen were four prisoners employed under the hired cook, with free intercourse; and under the baker were four more. It is quite true, that by such arrangements the prison funds are economised; but, on the other hand, the punishment of the prisoners so employed is, by so much, decreased. These arrangements are not altogether judicious, nor do they, in the long run, tend to save the county money, because, already, experience has shewn that criminals who have been subjected to the strict discipline of the new separate system, as well as to the old mode of aggregation, are in dread of the former in comparison with the latter. While the last impressed on them but feeble reminiscences of actual discomfort, the first was so replete with what was disagreeable they could not forget it, and hence it in a greater degree interfered with the recommission of crime. It is, however, by no means easy to make extensive improvements in the discipline of the prison without first altering the construction of the old building; and I had the satisfaction of learning from the Chairman, that such was contemplated by the committee of Visiting Justices, who were quite alive to the superiority of their new prison over the old, and were desirous of following up the system of separate confinement, as the following quotation from their last report will shew :—

The Visiting Justices have again the pleasure of recording their satisfaction at the results obtained from the working of the separate system,—for while the good effects upon the minds and characters of prisoners undergoing imprisonment continue to be evinced, it would seem that these good impressions are more lasting than might have been anticipated; for out of more than 700 persons who have been imprisoned in the new building, only eight have been recommitted. Indeed, as one of this number is now awaiting his trial for an alleged offence, committed previous to his fresh imprisonment, the number of recommittals is under one per cent.

This fact alone will justify the Visiting Justices in expressing a hope that every facility may be afforded for carrying out this system in its integrity.

One man had attempted to make his escape. Being confined in the new prison he was seen trying to cut or break the iron window-frame of his cell. He continued at this work for three-quarters of an hour, unconscious of being watched all the time by a warder, when the door of his cell was opened, and he was punished for the offence.

Of the six-and-thirty juvenile prisoners confined in the new prison, there were several whose cases were melancholy, from their youth and the frequency of their imprisonments. Among them the following were the most prominent:—

— — does not know his age, but is apparently under 16 years; has been imprisoned six times altogether, and always for theft; his mother is alive, and married again, but neither she nor his step-father do anything for him; he can read and write, both of which he learnt in prison; he has a brother, at present in the gaol.

— — aged 18, now confined, under a charge of theft, but not yet tried; has been in gaol six times; learnt to read and to write in prison, is by trade a locksmith, and can earn 12*s*. per week.

— — aged 14 years, charged with theft; was in prison twice before.

— — under 16 years; has been in prison five times, principally for neglect of work; the longest of which was three months.

— — has been in prison four times, always for theft; can read and write.

— — sentenced to transportation; has been in prison six or seven times before, but he does not quite recollect which; the first time he was committed as a vagrant, for a period of 7 days.

— — aged 15 years; has been in prison three times; 1st, for picking pockets; 2nd, for house-breaking; 3rd, for theft; he can read and write, which he learned at a school in Chester: was on board ship for nine months, but he ran away from her, and since then, until put into prison, has lived by thieving.

— — aged 14 years; now in gaol for stealing lead; has been in prison five times; his father is a respectable gentleman, from whom he has repeatedly ran away, and who can do nothing with him.

— — aged 11 years; sentenced to three months imprisonment for theft.

— — aged 11 years; now imprisoned for the second time for stealing cakes; has a brother in gaol also; his father is in the workhouse: this family live by thieving, and two or three of them are always in prison.

— — aged 12 years; imprisoned for the third time; the 1st for running away from the Union, the 2nd and 3rd for theft.

On being asked, most of the young prisoners acknowledged that if they had thought they were likely to be well whipped instead of to be sent to gaol, they would not have been so ready to have committed the offences with which they were charged.

About three hundred of the prisoners were clothed in the prison dress; the Magistrates have ordered the whole to be clad in the same way, but as yet the clothes are not ready, though in course of being made.

The part of the building where the female prisoners are confined, is by no means so well contrived as either the New Prison or the Crescent Building. One range of cells is appropriated to the confinement of sixteen of the worst characters, not altogether according to a rigid system of separation, for which the cells are unfit, but approaching to it. The dimensions of these cells are 12ft. by 8ft. 10in., and 9ft. 3in. high. There is a small aperture in the window, which the prisoner can open or close at pleasure, and warmth is afforded by pipes beneath the floor, but there is no current of air through the cell, and the ventilation is but very indifferent. In one of the cells the odour was dreadfully offensive, owing, it was said, to some imperfection in the drains, and therefore it was never used. These women are exercised together, and they perform their ablutions six in a gang, but at these times they are attended by one of the female officers, and silence among them is enforced. The remaining criminal female prisoners are classified according to the Act of Parliament, and occupy four day-rooms, in which they congregate, but are locked into separate cells at night. The day-rooms are

warmed with open fire-places, but the cells are not; the prisoners, however, do not complain of the cold in them. To the school-room all classes of female criminals are admitted. I found there

5 under summary convictions.
8 convicted of felony.
4 sentenced to transportation.
7 untried.

24

The infirmary for the females consists of two rooms, one above the other, the lower containing two beds, one for a nurse who is a prisoner, the other for a female debtor, who being very feeble, and past 75 years of age, seemed to be as well placed there as anywhere else, especially as the younger women in the infirmary appeared, from what I heard, to be very kind to her. The upper room is the dormitory for the female patients. The wash-house and room for drying clothes above it are very badly arranged, and I should think prejudicial to health from the great want of ventilation, as there are scarcely any means for carrying off the steam from the hot water used below, or the hot air from the drying-room up-stairs. Nine female prisoners were employed here. The hours are from 9 o'clock to 4, giving an hour for dinner, and they receive an additional allowance of 3 ozs. of meat daily, in addition to beer, which is sometimes ordered for them in hot weather by the surgeon. They wash the prison linen, also the matron's and female officers' clothes, as well as the sheets used by the male officers (except the Governor's), and their white trowsers in summer. While so engaged, no separation is attempted among them.

In one room were three females with infants, who were, in consequence, kept apart from the others; and I found one woman in solitary confinement, having broken the windows of her cell, and committed other repeated acts of insubordination.

In a separate ward were three female debtors, one of whom had been there for nine years, and was evidently insane.

I received no complaints from any of the female prisoners.

The infirmary for the male prisoners is the worst part of the prison. It projects from the central building, and consists of one long room on the ground-floor, looking into its airing yard, with a very small surgery adjoining, and two rooms above, divided from each other with a thin boarded partition, in which is a door of communication; one room holding thirteen and the other three beds, very crowded and inconvenient; and though the cases treated in the infirmary are only such as require constant attendance or separation (others being treated in the prisoners' own cells), it has been occasionally full. The Surgeon, speaking of prisoners who are brought into this infirmary in fever or in consumption, acknowledged that they had but "a bad chance." I learned, however, from this gentleman, that an extensive alteration, by which the adjoining building would be added, was proposed. It is to be hoped that something may be done as early as possible;—in its present state the infirmary is a blot on this, in many respects, well-arranged and well-managed prison. The prisoners on the sick list when the prison was inspected, were as follows:—

No.	Age.	Disease, &c.	State of Health, when committed to Prison.	Remarks.
		MALES.		
1	38	Ulcerated elbows	Ill.	Health much impaired by inebriety.
2	22	Erysipelas	Well.	A mild attack.
3	16	Phthisis and scrofula	Ill.	Discharged by the Secretary of State, before the expiration of sentence.
4	30	Venereal catarrh	Ill.	These said they procured their committal for the sake of the medical treatment. This is a common occurrence.
5	17	Scrofulous buboes, &c.		
6	27	Scrofulous abscesses, and pleurisy	Ill	Health had been impaired by mercury.
7	20	Fever	Well.	
8	16	curvy and scrofula	Well.	Indian corn having been substituted for potatoes while scarce,
9	25	Venereal	Ill.	
10	17	Debility, after fever	Ill.	The fever returned. Its type was mild in all these cases.
11	25	Fever, bubo	Ill.	
12	28	Fever	Ill.	
13	43	Incontinence of urine, chronic rheumatism.	Ill.	The consequence of an accident in a coal mine.
		FEMALES.		
1	79	Infirm, prolapsus uteri	Ill.	A Transport whose removal is forbidden.
2	74	Infirm, diarrhœa	Ill.	A Debtor.
3	47	Deformity of spine, palpitation, &c.	Ill.	A Transport.
4	18	Venereal	Ill.	Ditto.
5	17	Ditto	Ill.	Ditto.

The surgeon sees every prisoner in separate confinement daily, and all others twice in the week. He described the prison as being healthy on the whole. Diarrhœa soon ceases, and fever does not originate but is imported into the gaol. Some time ago scrofulous diseases and phthisis were prevalent among prisoners sentenced to lengthened periods of imprisonment, owing, as stated by him, to the entire absence of meat from the prisoners' food, and at this time he found the average loss of a prisoner's weight was 4 lbs. per month, for three successive months;

but since the introduction of meat twice a-week, and of soup twice a-week into the diet, the prisoners under long sentences and at labour have been more healthy, and he does not perceive that on the whole they either increase or diminish in weight.

Complaints having been made by a few of the prisoners of the thinness of the soup and of the gruel; I made enquiry accordingly, but I could not during my inspection do more than receive the testimony of those whose business it was to see the provisions properly weighed, cooked, and served out to the prisoners, according to the prison rules; and as they were, so to speak, the accused parties, their evidence on the subject was not to be taken without some degree of reserve. The surgeon, however, rather inclined to the belief that the gruel and the soup were lately thinner than usual; I therefore requested him to watch the issues narrowly, and to report the result of his observations to the Visiting Justices. I also mentioned the complaints to the Chairman of that body, who seemed surprised, as no report of the kind had ever reached him before; he promised to examine into the allegation, and correct the abuse if any existed. In connection with this subject, I have to remark that there was no printed dietary in the prison, nor was there in the office any producible written document shewing exactly what the diet was or should be; and though the quantities of the various ingredients appeared to be known to the several persons entrusted with their distribution, it is far better to have at hand an unmistakable document to which reference may be made at once in cases of necessity, than to depend upon the mere recollections of individuals however worthy of trust. Indeed, the rules regulating the *diet* of the prisoners cannot well be deemed otherwise than applicable to their *treatment*, and if this be so, the 13th section of the Act 4 Geo. IV., cap. 64, provides that the same "shall be printed in legible characters and be fixed up in conspicuous parts of every prison, so that every prisoner may be enabled to have access thereto." The Chairman of the Visiting Justices promised that attention should be paid also to this matter; and I have to add that on the day subsequent to my inspection I was furnished with a copy of the dietary table.

The Chaplain performs two services on Sundays; he sees each male criminal prisoner two or three times a week, and every female prisoner daily. The chapel is not only too small for the establishment as it exists at present, but is ill contrived in many respects, especially, as regards the means which the prisoners possess when attending service, of communicating with each other. The Chaplain alludes to it in his report to the Magistrates, as follows: "I fear that, comparatively speaking, litttle permanent good will be effected while the prisoners can see each other in the chapel, which is to many of them a most desirable place of meeting—not for the spiritual good they might derive, but as affording them an opportunity of communicating with each other. And this they do by writing on slips of paper, or in their Bibles and Prayer Books, as well as by signs, by which means they make themselves understood, and keep up a kind of conversation during the performance of divine service. These evils cannot be prevented, nor can they, perhaps, in every case, be detected, however vigilant the officers may be; inasmuch, as owing to the smallness of the chapel, the prisoners are obliged to sit very close to each other, and even then there is not sufficient room for the whole of them to attend at one time." Each prisoner, however, attends service at least once every Sunday, and the females are present at both services.

The Juvenile prisoners attend the school-room five hours in the day; they learn to read rapidly; and the chaplain mentioned the schoolmaster in terms of praise. The other prisoners belonging to the new prison are instructed in a manner which is rather peculiar. Sixteen of them sit in a circle in the corridor, with one teacher and two warders present, each prisoner bringing from his cell his book and his stool; the instructor sits by each prisoner in turn, hears him read and teaches him what may be necessary; the two warders, who are present on these occasions, also give their assistance, until the sixteen have completed their tasks, when they move off to their respective cells and make way for another batch.

The following is the daily routine pursued in the new prison:—

ROUTINE of a Day at the New Prison, Stafford, from 6 A. M. till 7·30. P. M.

Hours.

6 to 7. Prisoners wash, dress, and clean their cells, some engaged cleaning the corridors, say 12.

7 to 8. 46 prisoners at exercise, 10 pump. The 12 still engaged cleaning, other prisoners working at trades, which consist of pin-heading, shoemakers, tailors, blacksmiths, carpenters, and picking oakum.

8 to 9. Prisoners' and officers' breakfast hour.

9 to 1. 72 prisoners treading water-wheels, 80 prisoners at exercise and pump each hour; those remaining in cells working at their respective trades, &c.

1 to 2. Prisoners and officers' dinner hour.

2 to 4. Prisoners at water tread-wheels. Exercise, and pump.

4 to 5. Prisoners engaged at their respective trades, &c.

5 to 7. Those prisoners who cannot read, or read imperfectly, receive instruction in classes. Those who can read, are allowed to improve themselves.

7 to 7·30. Prisoners double locked for the night. Two officers remaining, whose duty it is to perambulate the prison in turn; till 6 A.M. the following morning.

On Sundays every prisoner attends Divine Service twice. On Wednesday morning and Friday afternoon, prayers are read.

Boys' Daily Routine.

6 to 8. Engaged dressing, washing and cleaning their cells, the last hour at exercise.

9 to 12. At school under the supervision of the schoolmaster, and an officer.

12 to 1. At exercise.

1 to 2. Dinner hour.

2 to 4. At school.

4 to 7. Picking oakum, or improving themselves in reading, or writing.

For statistical details see the following tables:—

No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners convicted at Assizes and Sessions, in the Prison at the commencement of the Year	107	27	30	2	137	29	166

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.										Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.								Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total Adult.		Assizes.		Sessions.				Total Juvenile.				
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.				Felons.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison, at the commencement of the Year	5	2	..	..	57	18	5	..	67	20	1	..	18	1	..	1	19	2	86	22	108
Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year	103	13	18	1	358	85	31	..	510	99	3	2	62	27	1	..	66	29	576	128	704
Number of Prisoners received from the custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year	3	..	..	..	41	14	..	..	44	14	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	45	14	59
Number of Prisoners transferred to the custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	41	14	..	..	41	14	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	42	14	56
Number of Prisoners rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year	18	4	5	..	77	20	10	3	110	27	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	112	27	139
Total	129	19	23	1	574	151	46	3	772	174	4	2	84	28	1	1	89	31	861	205	1066
Transferred to the custody of other Governors for Trial	..	..	..	..	41	14	..	..	41	14	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	42	14	56
Remainder	129	19	23	1	533	137	46	3	731	160	4	2	83	28	1	1	88	31	819	191	1010
How Disposed of.																					
Convicted:—																					
Sentences to be undergone in this Prison	26	8	10	1	277	34	18	..	331	43	..	..	47	15	1	1	48	16	379	59	438
Sentenced to Transportation	35	3	..	..	44	10	1	..	80	13	..	..	12	2	..	..	12	2	92	15	107
Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
Acquitted at the Bar	42	5	12	..	94	34	6	3	154	42	3	2	11	7	..	..	14	9	168	51	219
No Bills found	3	..	..	..	44	21	1	..	48	21	..	..	5	1	..	..	5	1	53	22	75
Not Prosecuted	..	..	..	..	2	..	6	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	8
Acquitted as Insane	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Bailed in Court to appear and take their Trials at a subsequent Tribunal	5	..	..	..	6	3	4	..	15	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	16	3	19
Non-appearance to Recognizances	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Left for Trial at the end of the Year.	18	2	1	..	64	34	7	..	90	36	1	..	7	3	..	..	8	3	98	39	137
Total	129	19	23	1	533	137	46	3	731	160	4	2	83	28	1	1	88	31	819	181	1010

No. 2.—Prisoners under summary conviction in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year.	92	8	6	1	98	9	107
By Courts Martial.	2.	..	..	..	2	..	2
Under the Game Laws	52	..	2	..	54	..	54
Under the Revenue Laws	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
Under the Bastardy Laws	20	..	..	..	20	..	20
Under the Vagrant Act	440	13	39	3	479	16	495
Under the Malicious Trespass Act	103	12	13	1	116	13	129
Under the Larceny Act	62	7	18	2	80	9	89
Under the Metropolitan, or Local Police Acts	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
For Assaults	250	18	2	..	252	18	270
For want of Sureties	191	15	2	..	193	15	208
As known or Reputed Thieves	52	1	24	7	76	8	84
Other Summary Convictions not included in the the preceding Classes	331	70	32	3	363	73	436
Total	1509	136	132	16	1641	152	1793

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	11	2	13
In Execution	23	1	24
In Execution from Courts of Request.	7	..	7
Forfeitures of Recognizances, or an Attachment for Contempt.	10	2	12
Total	40	3	43

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—		Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.								
In Custody at the Commencement of the Year.	Prisoners for Trial	67	20	19	2	86	22	108
	Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	107	27	30	2	137	29	166
	Summary Convictions . . .	92	8	6	1	98	9	107
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Governors . .	Prisoners for Trial	510	99	66	29	576	128	704
	Ditto Transferred to other Governors for Trial	41	14	1	..	42	14	56
	Rendered in Court for Trial. .	110	27	2	..	112	27	139
	Summary Convictions . . .	1509	136	132	16	1641	152	1793
Received from the Custody of other Governors and enumerated in their Returns	Prisoners for Trial	44	14	1	..	45	14	59
	Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	27	9	2	..	29	9	38
Total		2507	354	259	50	2766	404	3170
DEBTORS.								
In Custody at the commencement of the Year		11	2	..	..	11	2	13
Admitted in the course of the Year		40	3	..	..	40	3	43
Total of Debtors and Criminals.		2558	359	259	50	2817	409	3226

No. 5.—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
Prisoners before Trial	90	36	8	3	98	39	137
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	100	14	13	4	113	18	131
Summary Convictions	103	10	11	1	114	11	125
Criminal Lunatics.	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Total	293	61	32	8	325	69	394
DEBTORS.							
Debtors	9	4	..	..	9	4	13
Total of Debtors and Criminals . . .	302	65	32	8	334	73	407

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners, confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.																			
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	134	35	86	24	168	35	92	24	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	504	122
Ditto after Trial	4	10	12	8	54	15	56	9	80	15	65	11	35	4	2	..	2	2	310	74
Ditto under Summary Conviction	73	13	611	90	495	57	178	10	101	4	20	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	1483	174

	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners Sentenced to Transportation	46	12	23	1	2	..	4	..	2	..	3	..	80	13
Ditto received from other Governors	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..

—	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.																			
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	20	4	17	9	32	4	18	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88	22
Ditto after Trial	6	2	3	1	11	4	3	..	14	3	7	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	14
Ditto under Summary Conviction	19	1	48	3	33	3	13	1	13	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	127	9

	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners Sentenced to Transportation	11	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	2
Ditto received from other Governors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

—	Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	592	144	736
Ditto after Trial	354	88	442
Ditto under Summary Conviction	1610	183	1793
Number of Prisoners Sentenced to Transportation	92	15	107
Ditto received from other Governors	2	..	2

No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	12	2	12	2	14
12 Years and under 14	..	..	30	6	30	6	36
14 Years and under 17	..	..	61	20	61	20	81
17 Years and under 21	167	47	..	..	167	47	214
21 Years and under 30	264	56	..	..	264	56	320
30 Years and upwards	241	67	..	..	241	67	308
Total	672	170	103	28	775	198	973

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	20	5	20	5	25
12 Years and under 14	..	..	47	5	47	5	52
14 Years and under 17	52	5	93	11	145	16	161
17 Years and under 21	392	62	..	..	392	62	454
21 Years and under 30	569	69	..	..	569	69	638
30 Years and upwards	424	39	..	..	424	39	463
Total	1437	175	160	21	1597	196	1793

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	241	64	37	12	278	76	354
Can Read only	182	61	40	11	222	72	294
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	186	27	23	4	209	31	240
Can Read and Write well	63	18	3	1	66	19	85
Total	672	170	103	28	775	198	973

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	467	84	66	12	533	96	629
Can Read only	437	65	68	5	505	70	575
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	410	18	21	3	431	21	452
Can Read and Write well	123	8	5	1	128	9	137
Total	1437	175	160	21	1597	196	1793

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death, in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	956	143	71	21	1027	164	1191
Infirmary Cases	147	41	14	..	161	41	202
Criminal Lunatics	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Deaths	4	2	..	..	4	2	6
Greatest Number of Sick at any one time	129	16	6	1	135	17	152

No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been previously committed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	71	32	10	..	81	32	113
Twice	52	16	4	1	56	17	73
Thrice	36	10	2	..	38	10	48
Four times or more	84	10	1	..	85	10	95
Total	243	68	17	1	260	69	329

No. 13.—Mode in which Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been Employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	1728	252	226	41	1954	293	2247
Employment not being hard Labour	634	87	14	4	648	91	739
Not Employed	145	15	19	5	164	20	184
Total	2507	354	259	50	2766	404	3170

No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice, Magistrates, or Courts Martial, to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
By Courts of Justice or Magistrates	2	..	..	..	2	..	2

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be whipped in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Privately Whipped	17	..	26	..	43	..	43

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Handcuffs and other Irons	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Whipping	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	3
Dark Cells	31	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	32	..	32
Solitary Cells	165	28	108	5	39	15	5	1	317	49	366
Stoppage of Diet	129	2	54	3	13	2	2	2	198	9	207
Total	328	30	162	8	54	17	7	3	551	58	609

No. 17.—The Daily average Number of Prisoners, &c.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	417	81	498
The daily average number of Prisoners throughout the Year	370	55	425
DEBTORS.			
The greatest Number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	12	5	17
The daily average number of Debtors throughout the Year	9	3	12
The number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate Sleeping Cells	553	43	590
The number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing where more than one Prisoner sleeps in one Cell	945	84	1029

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.

	M.	F.		M.	F
Night Caps	..	1	Blankets, one extra in Winter	2	2
Day Caps	1	1	Rugs	1	1
Jackets	1	..	Sheets	2	..
Waistcoats	1	..	Pillow Cases	1	1
Trousers	1	..	Towels in each Class	2	2
Shirts	2	..	Infirmary Beds	1	1
Stockings	2	2	,, Blankets (more when required	2	2
Handkerchiefs	2	2	,, Rugs	1	1
Shoes	1	1	,, Sheets	2	2
Clogs	..	..	,, Pillow Cases	1	1
Gowns	..	1	,, Towels, any number required	..	..
Petticoats	..	1			
Flannel ditto	..	..			
Shifts	..	2			
Beds	1	1			

No. 19.—Total Cost per Head per Annum.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	3,426	19	10½
,, Male and Female Clothing	429	14	0
,, Bedding	47	9	0
,, Straw	25	14	10
,, Extra Allowances, by order of the Surgeon	18	1	0
,, Medicines	..		
,, Wine, Beer, and Spirits	13	12	1
,, Fuel	437	17	5
,, Soap	93	15	0
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas	62	15	10
,, Washing	..		
,, Cooking	..		
,, Stationery and Printing	29	4	0
,, Books	80	1	0
,, Furniture	5	12	6
,, Rents, Rates and Taxes	20	3	9
,, Officers' Salaries	1,115	16	0
,, Pensions to retired Officers	45	0	0
,, Support of Prisoners removed under Contract, to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	..		
,, Removal of Prisoners to and from their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	42	18	0
,, Removal of Transported Convicts	99	19	11
,, Sundries not mentioned	502	16	11½
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	6,497	11	2
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison, in the course of the Year	472	6	4
Grand Total	6,969	17	6
Prison Diet, per Head per Annum	3	4	8
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per Head per Annum	1	3	10

No. 20.—Deaths in the course of the Year.

Name.	Age.	Sentence or Term of Imprisonment.	Date of Admission.	State of Health on Admission.	Date of Death.	How long in Prison before Death.	Disease or other cause of Death.
Philip S.	56	1 month	28 Sept., 1846	Impaired	Oct. 12, 1846	15 days	Obstruction of the bowels.
Hannah E.	26	For the Assizes	June 3, 1846	Weak	March 2, 1847.	9 months	Pulmonery Consumption.
Samuel R.	17	4 months.	Nov. 16, 1846	Good	March 17, 1847	5 months	Pulmonery Consumption.
William R.	25	1 month	Feb. 24, 1847	Very bad	March 23, 1847	1 month	Aneurism of the Aorta.
Elizabeth R.	35	15 years transportation.	Feb. 21, 1846	Very bad	August 29, 1847	6 months	Asthma.
John P.	70	14 days	August 28, 1847	Infirm	August 31, 1847	3 days	Disease of the heart.

No. 21.—Escapes in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 22.—Criminal Lunatics.

Name.	Age.	Sentence or Term of Imprisonment.	Date of Admission.	State of Health on Admission.	If Insane on, or known to have been so previous to Admission.	Date of becoming Insane in this Prison.	If Insane at present.	If Removed Date of Removal.	Where sent.
Ann S.	25	For trial at Assizes March 16, 1847.	Nov. 12, 1846	Good	Acquitted by the Jury on the grounds of Insanity.		Not.		At present in this Prison.

No. 23.—Dietary per Week.

—	Bread.	Meat when cooked.	Potatoes.	Rice.	Soup.	Gruel.	Other Allowances.
Hard Labour.	ozs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	
Men	182	12	3	5	2	21	Salt to gruel and potatoes.
Women	164	6	3	5	1	14	
Boys	164	6	3	5	1	21	
Employment not being Hard Labour.							
Men	168					21	
Women	164	6	3½	6¼	1	14	
Boys	164					21	
Not Employed.							
Men	168					21	
Women	164	6	3½	6¼	1	14	
Boys	164					21	

No. 24.—Scale of Tread Wheel Labour.

Months Employed.	Number of Working hours per day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time.	Height of each Step.	The ordinary Number of Steps per Minute.	The ordinary proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the Number of Prisoners on the Wheels.	Number of Feet in Ascent per day as per Hours of Employment.	The Daily Amount of Labour in Feet of Ascent performed by every Prisoner.	How recorded with precision.	Application of its Power.
January	7	80	7 Inches.	60	One third.	14,700	9,800	There is not any Recorder, but the Velocity of the Wheels is regulated by a Fly or Governor.	Grinding Wheat for the Public, and Prisoners' bread, pumping water for the use of the Prison, and cleaning all the Sewers, Drains, &c.
February	7½					15,700	10,466⅔		
March	8					16,800	11,200		
April	9½					19,550	13,300		
May	10					21,000	14,000		
June	10					21,000	14,000		
July	10					21,000	14,000		
August	10					21,000	14,000		
September	9½					19,550	13,300		
October	8					16,800	11,200		
November	7½					15,700	10,466⅔		
December	7					14,700	9,800		

No. 25.—Scale of Crank Labour.

Months Employed.	Number of Working Hours per day.	Number of Prisoners the Cranks will employ at one time.	The ordinary Velocity of the Cranks per Minute.	The Daily Amount of Labour performed by each Prisoner.	How recorded with precision.	Application of its Power.
January	4	10	25 Evolutions.	1 hour.	Worked under the supervision of an experienced Officer.	Supplies the New Prison with water, &c.
February						
March						
April						
May						
June						
July						
August						
September						
October						
November						
December						

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When appointed.	Salaries per Annum. £.	s.	d.	Nature, of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.
Thomas Brutton	Governor	62	Nov. 9, 1820	450	0	0	House, fuel, candles, and copies of warrants, when required.
Thomas Sedger	Chaplain	34	April 10, 1844	300	0	0	Fuel and candles when requisite.
Harriet Stanley	Matron	42	Dec. 20, 1841	80	0	0	House, fuel, and candles.
Robert Hughes	Surgeon	45	Jan. 2, 1838	130	0	0	Fuel and candles, when requisite.
George Wright Hylliard	Deputy Chief Officer.	32	Sep. 13, 1846	100	0	0	House, fuel, and candles.
Thomas Phœnix Follows	Turnkey	63	Jan. 19, 1819	65	0	0	Fuel and candles, when requisite.
John Chidley	Ditto	46	Jan. 19, 1828	70	0	0	House, fuel, and candles.
Samuel Stanton	Ditto	32	March 11, 1838	60	0	0	Fuel and candles allowed to these Officers when on duty.
Thomas Timmis	Ditto	52	July 8, 1839	52	0	0	
George Plimmer	Ditto	27	Feb. 10, 1840	52	0	0	
Thomas Buxton	Ditto	41	Feb. 10, 1840	52	0	0	
William Mountford	Ditto	34	Feb. 10, 1840	60	0	0	
John Clay	Ditto	49	Feb. 10, 1840	52	0	0	
Harriet Brooks	Female Turnkey	31	Dec. 20, 1841	39	0	0	
Elizabeth Hemment	Ditto	35	Aug. 3, 1844	39	0	0	
Henry Timmis	Miller and Baker	44	Jan. 3, 1832	70	0	0	
William Dudley	Lodge Turnkey, and Book keeper.	41	April 10, 1844	54	12	0	
William Masters	Prison Clerk	45	Dec. 7, 1836	80	0	0	
James Dix	Schoolmaster	29	Feb. 10, 1840	54	12	0	
Julia Booth	Schoolmistress	37	April 19, 1842	46	16	0	
Samuel Robbins	Wardsman	44	Feb. 10, 1840	46	16	0	
Thomas Parker	Ditto	39	Feb. 10, 1840	46	16	0	
John Waltho	Ditto	48	April 24, 1843	46	16	0	
George Lowbridge	Ditto	36	July 15, 1843	46	16	0	
Joseph Venables	Ditto	39	July 15, 1843	46	16	0	
James Hall	Ditto	32	July 15, 1843	46	16	0	
Thomas Adams	Ditto	31	Jan. 18, 1845	46	16	0	
John Gilbert	Storekeeper	39	July 15, 1843	54	12	0	
John Ward	Cook	31	July 15, 1843	54	12	0	
James Boston	Hospital Nurse	34	May 10, 1845	54	12	0	
William Walters	Wardsman	43	Nov 29, 1846	46	16	0	
Charles Moss	Ditto	41	Nov. 29, 1846	46	16	0	
Richard Giles	Ditto	34	Nov. 29, 1846	46	16	0	
John Asbury	Ditto	27	Nov. 29, 1846	46	16	0	
John Adcock	Ditto	30	Jan. 17, 1847	46	16	0	
Daniel Cooper	Ditto	34	July 24, 1847	46	16	0	
Hugh Bailey	Engineer	33	Jan. 30, 1847	91	0	0	
Maria Follows	Female Turnkey	35	March 11, 1847	36	8	0	
Walter Birch	Night Watchman	46	Jan. 9, 1842	27	6	0	
John Fisher	Ditto	47	April 18, 1843	27	6	0	
Samuel Emery	Ditto	40	July 15, 1843	27	6	0	
Thomas Bentley	Ditto	41	July 15, 1843	27	6	0	
Total Number of Officers		42		1,115	16	0	

No. 27.—Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison	976	19	5
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	..		
Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract	81	5	3
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate	..		
Amount received for the support of Vagrants		9	0
Amount received from Exchequer for removal of Transports	99	19	11
Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports	55	8	5
Amount received for the subsistence of Revenue Prisoners	..		
Other Receipts	132	14	9½
Total	1346	16	9½

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	6497	11	2
Total Receipts of Ditto	1346	16	9½
Actual cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	5150	14	4½
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	472	6	4
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts and Fees	5623	0	8½

LICHFIELD.—City Gaol and House of Correction.

(Inspected December 1, 1847.)

This small prison, built many years ago, is ill-contrived and ill-arranged, though it is intended for the confinement of all descriptions of prisoners, whose numbers, however, are few. If they were more numerous greater attention doubtless would be paid by the local authorities, a better gaol would be built and a more efficient system of discipline would be practised.

But when the greatest number of prisoners, both male and female, confined at any one time, for a course of years, has been about 11, and the daily average from 4 to 5, as has been the case here, public attention is not excited; the management of the prison and the prison itself, is taken for granted to be good enough; and, at all events, it is thought quite unnecessary to spend any more money than will keep matters going quietly on; consequently, the few prisoners who are confined, lead an idle, useless, and not very uncomfortable life, without much punishment, and no improvement, and at the end of a year, perhaps, or a year and a half, are returned to the outer world without character, without robust health, without having learned any thing to keep them from evil habits or from starvation, and without any very disagreeable reminiscences respecting their incarceration.

When I inspected the prison I found in a day room, which opened into a yard, four prisoners between the ages of seventeen and twenty-one, of whom :—

2 were sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment, for picking pockets.
2 were sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment for theft.

The room was not uncomfortable, perhaps, in the opinion of the prisoners, but it was very dirty; the walls had been long without any whitewash; the initials and names of many prisoners were cut deep into the wood-work; in one corner was a broom, a tub, holding some lumps of coal, and a small heap of loose coal. A good fire was in the grate, by which the prisoners had been sitting: their bread was on a shelf; a bag which held the meal for their gruel was hung on a nail near the window; and here these four youths cooked their victuals, as there is no regular kitchen belonging to the gaol, sat by the fire, or sauntered into the airing-yard, as it seemed best unto themselves. There was a mill turned with a winch for splitting beans, and another for grinding barley, arranged so as to be worked in the day-room by the prisoners; but neither had been used for some time, and beyond having to wash their shirts, as there were no female prisoners in the gaol, sweep out the yard, day-room, and cells, and cook their gruel, I could not perceive that they had any interruption to their idleness.

The only other prisoner in the gaol was a man summarily convicted for an assault, who was placed in a yard by himself.

The sleeping cells into which the prsoners were locked separately, at night, are of a moderate size and boarded, with an opening above the door, 2 ft. 8 in., for the admission of light: but they are not artificially warmed. The bedsteads are of wood, and each prisoner has two blankets, a rug, and a pair of sheets, with mattress and pillow, the two last articles being, when I saw them, very dirty.

The other yards, day-rooms, and cells were of the same description, though unoccupied, and all more or less dilapidated. [From the want of accommodation, regular classification cannot be maintained; but the convicted felons are separated from those summarily convicted; and when there are no female prisoners (and it seldom happens that there are any,) the untried prisoners are placed in the yard for females: otherwise they are associated with the prisoners summarily convicted. The governor stated that the prisoners were generally well-behaved; he was seldom obliged to punish them; and when he did so, it was by putting them into a yard by themselves, and stopping their meat on Sundays. No punishment book was kept!

The prison is under the jurisdiction of the city Magistrates; but no record of their visits appears to be made, nor do they come to the prison, as I was told, unless when requested to do so by the governor.

The surgeon of the gaol attends the prisoners only when he is sent for. If a prisoner is sick he is put into the spare debtors' room; but the prison appears to be healthy, the drainage is good, the ventilation is tolerable, and as there are always plenty of coals allowed, the prisoners are kept sufficiently warm. There is no regular bath, but a large bucket and soap are given, and the hands and feet of the prisoners whom I inspected were clean. The food was good, although the quantity was small, as will be seen by reference to the appended return of diet, but the governor is of opinion that the prisoners thrive upon it, and thinks that they leave the prison in better health than they had when they came in. Not having any weighing machine he was unable to state whether or not they increased in weight during their confinement.

The chaplain performs divine service every Sunday afternon in the women's day room, which is used as a chapel on these occasions, and once or twice a week, he comes and converses with the prisoners and brings them books; but no catalogue was kept in the gaol. Occasional instruction is afforded by the gouernor to the male prisoners, and by his daughter to the female prisoners.

The following return gives the statistics of the prison :—

II. MIDLAND AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Staffordshire.

Lichfield City Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.						Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.						Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Sessions.				Total Adult.		Sessions.				Total Juvenile.				
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.				Felons.		Misdemeanants.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners Committed for Trial in the couse of the Year	10	4	..	1	10	5	4	1	..	..	4	1	14	6	20
Number of Prisoners rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Total	10	4	2	1	12	5	4	1	..	..	4	1	16	6	22
How Disposed of.															
Convicted—															
Sentences to be undergone in this Prison	6	4	..	..	6	4	3	1	..	..	3	1	9	5	14
Sentenced to Transportation	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Acquitted at the Bar	1	..	2	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4
No Bills found	2	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	3
Total	10	4	2	1	12	5	4	1	..	..	4	1	16	6	22
Prisoners Committed for Examination in the course of the Year, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1

No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Deserters awaiting a Route	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Under the Vagrant Act	7	..	..	..	7	..	7
Under the Malicious Trespass Act	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
Under the Larceny Act	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
For Assaults	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	13	2	..	..	13	2	15

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
In Execution		..	1

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—		Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Criminals.								
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors	Prisoners for Trial	10	5	4	1	14	6	20
	Rendered in Court for Trial	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
	Summary Convictions	13	2	..	..	13	2	15
Charges, *i. e.* Prisoners committed to the Prison for Examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully Committed		1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total		26	7	4	1	30	8	38
Debtors.								
Admitted in the course of the Year		1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total of Debtors and Criminals		27	7	4	1	31	8	39

No. 5.—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
Convicted at Sessions	3	2	2	..	5	2	7

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.																	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial . . .	1	4	1	..	3	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	5
Ditto after Trial . .	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	1	1	2	..	..	6	4
Ditto under Summary Conviction . . .	3	1	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	2

	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..

—	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.																	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial . . .	1	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1
Ditto after Trial . .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	3	1

—	Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	14	6	20
Ditto after Trial	9	5	14
Ditto under Summary Conviction	12	2	14
Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation. .	1	..	1

No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
12 Years and under 14	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
14 Years and under 17	..	..	4	..	4	..	4
17 Years and under 21	4	1	..	..	4	1	5
21 Years and under 30	4	2	..	..	4	2	6
30 Years and upwards.	5	1	..	..	5	1	6
Total	13	4	4	1	17	5	22

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
17 Years and under 21	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
21 Years and under 30	5	1	..	..	5	1	6
30 Years and upwards	7	1	..	..	7	1	8
Total	13	2	..	..	13	2	15

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	3	3	1	..	4	3	7
Can Read only	3	2	2	1	5	3	8
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	3	..	1	..	4	..	4
Can Read and Write well	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Total	12	5	4	1	16	6	22

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
Can Read only	2	1	..	..	2	1	3
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Can Read and Write well	4	1	..	..	4	1	5
Total	13	2	..	..	13	2	15

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	3	3	2	..	5	3	8
Deaths	1	..	..	..	1	..	1

No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year who have been previously Committed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	2	..	1	..	3	..	3
Twice	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
Total	6	..	1	..	7	..	7

No. 13.—Mode in which Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, have been Employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	15	4	3	1	18	5	23
Not Employed	11	3	1	..	12	3	15
Total	26	7	4	1	30	8	38

No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice, Magistrates, or Courts Martial, to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 17.—The Daily Average Number of Prisoners, &c.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	12	3	15
The daily average number of Prisoners throughout the Year	5	3	8
DEBTORS.			
The greatest number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	1	..	1
The number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate Sleeping Cells	12	..	12
The number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing where more than one Prisoner sleeps in one Cell	20	..	20

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Night Caps	..	..	Shifts	..	2
Day Caps	..	2	Beds	1	1
Jackets	1	..	Blankets	2	2
Waistcoats	..	..	Rugs	1	1
Trowsers	1	..	Sheets	2	2
Shirts	2	..	Pillows Cases	..	..
Stockings	4	..	Towels	2	2
Handkerchiefs	..	..	Infirmary Beds	..	..
Shoes	..	2	,, Blankets	..	..
Clogs	2	..	,, Rugs	..	..
Gowns	..	2	,, Sheets	..	..
Petticoats	..	1	,, Pillows Cases	..	..
Flannel ditto	..	1	,, Towels	..	..

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	56	8	6
,, Male and Female Clothing	8	3	3
,, Bedding		..	
,, Straw	1	10	0
,, Extra Allowances, by order of the Surgeon	0	10	0
,, Medicines	5	0	0
,, Wine, Beer, and Spirits		..	
,, Fuel	6	0	0
,, Soap	4	16	0
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas	7	10	0
,, Washing	2	0	0
,, Cooking		..	
,, Stationery and Printing	1	10	0
,, Books		..	
,, Furniture		..	
,, Rent, Rates, and Taxes	1	10	9
,, Officers' Salaries	65	0	0
,, Pensions to Retired Officers		..	
,, Support of Prisoners removed under Contract, to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons		..	
,, Removal of Prisoners to and from their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons		..	
,, Removal of Transported Convicts	3	10	0
,, Sundries not mentioned	5	12	0
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	169	0	6
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison, in the course of the Year	6	8	8
Grand Total	175	9	2
Prison Diet, per Head, per Annum	7	1	0
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per Head, per Annum	1	0	3¼

No. 20.—Deaths in the course of the Year.

Name.	Age.	Sentence or Term of Imprisonment.	Date of Admission.	State of Health on Admission.	Date of Death.	How long in Prison before Death.	Disease or other cause of Death.
Charles G.	28	14 days . .	17 May, 1847	Ill . . .	27 May, 1847	10 days . .	Fever.

No. 21.—Escapes in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

No. 22.—Criminal Lunatics.—*Nil.*

No. 23.—Dietary.

	Bread.	Meat when cooked.	Potatoes.	Gruel.	Other Allowances.
Hard Labour.	ozs.	ozs.	lbs.	Pints.	
Men					
Women					
Boys					
Employment, not being Hard Labour.					
Men	140	12	7	28 2 ozs. oatmeal per quart	None, except in sickness, and then to the extent of the apothecary's direction.
Women	140	12	7	28	
Boys	140	12	7	28	
Not Employed.					
Men					
Women					
Boys					

No. 24.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.—*Nil.*

No. 25.—Scale of Crank Labour.

Occasionally used to grind barley and beans.

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When appointed.	Salaries per Annum.	Fees, Emoluments and Allowances per Annum.	Total.	Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
James Burton .	Gaoler . .	53	Re-appointed 9 Nov., 1846.	60 0 0	5 0 0	65 0 0	As hall-keeper.
Hannah Burton	Matron .	57	Ditto.	5 0 0	..	5 0 0	
Total Number of Officers 2			Total . .	65 0 0	5 0 0	70 0 0	

No. 27.—Receipts.

	£. s. d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison	..
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	..
Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract	..
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate	7 0 0
Amount received for the support of Vagrants	..
Amount received from Exchequer for removal of Transports	..
Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports . . .	..
Amount received for the subsistence of Revenue Prisoners	..
Other Receipts	..
Total . . .	7 0 0

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£. s. d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	169 0 6
Total Receipts of Ditto	7 0 0
Actual cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	162 0 6
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	6 8 8
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts and Fees	168 9 2

London: Printed by W. Clowes and Sons, Stamford-street, for Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

THIRTEENTH REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS

APPOINTED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT 5 & 6 WILL. IV. c. 38,

TO VISIT THE DIFFERENT

PRISONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

III.

SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty,

LONDON:
PRINTED BY WILLIAM CLOWES AND SONS, STAMFORD STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1848.

PAGE

REPORT iii

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Prisoners (including Debtors) who were confined in the Prisons of the Southern and Western District, between Michaelmas 1846, and Michaelmas 1847, with the Cost of the Prisoners' Maintenance, the Gross Expenses, the Receipts, the Nett Expenses of the Prisons of the several Counties, and some other particulars . . . iv

TABLE II.—Showing the Number of Prisoners in the Southern and Western District, Tried at Assizes and Sessions, and the Number of Prisoners Summarily Convicted in the course of the Years 1845, 1846, and 1847, together with their Proportions to the Population, the Number of Population to one Prisoner, and their Increase or Decrease per Cent. . . . v

APPENDIX:—RETURNS from the several COUNTY and BOROUGH PRISONS of the SOUTHERN and WESTERN DISTRICT . . . . . 1 to 218

THIRTEENTH REPORT OF INSPECTORS OF PRISONS.

III.

Southern and Western District.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR GEORGE GREY, Bart.,
Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Westbourne Street, 19th August, 1848.

Sir,

During the past year, I have inspected a large number of the Prisons of my District, respecting all of which full statistical information is appended.

I have the satisfaction to state, that many and great improvements have been made, both in the discipline and construction of many of these establishments, although in others much remains to be done. Large additions, almost amounting to the construction of a new Prison, are being made to the County Gaol and House of Correction of Exeter, by which it will be made fit for the adoption of separate confinement. This change is the more desirable, from the deficiency that exists of good Prisons in the greater part of the County of Devon, and from the inability which the County Magistrates have been under of affording relief to the Borough Jurisdictions, in consequence of the want of room in the County Prison. Plans have been certified by the Secretary of State for new Prisons at Plymouth and Devonport, for the use of those important and populous boroughs; and although it must be regretted that the endeavours made to bring about a coalition of the two boroughs, for the purpose of building a single Prison, whic would have greatly conduced to economy in the management, should have failed, it cannot but be regarded as a most beneficial step that sufficient Prison accommodation is at length to be provided where so little existed before, and where it is so urgently required. The Magistrates of the County of Cornwall have now under their consideration the best means of improving their well-managed but too-confined Prison, and it is probable that their deliberations will lead to some such alteration as that in progress at Exeter, since the locality of the existing Gaol is so healthly and in every respect so desirable as to forbid a complete alteration of site. In no part of England does there exist a greater necessity for a commodious Prison, for those attached to most of the Borough Jurisdictions are quite unfit for the continued confinement of Prisoners. The new building designed for separate confinement in the County Gaol at Gloucester has not yet been certified as fit for occupation, the Magistrates being unwilling to use the cells until the Chapel also shall be ready; this, however, may shortly be expected.

Many other alterations of minor importance have been made, or are now in progress in other Prisons, which will be treated of in detail in the next Report, in which I purpose to take a review of the state of all the Prisons of the District.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
JOHN G. PERRY,
Inspector of Prisons.

TABLE I.—SHOWING the NUMBER of PRISONERS (including Debtors) who were confined in the Prisons of the Southern and Western District, between Michaelmas, 1846, and Michaelmas, 1847, with the Cost of the Prisoners' Maintenance, the Gross Expenses, the Receipts, the Nett Expenses of the Prisons of the several Counties, and some other particulars.

Counties in the Southern and Western District.	Number of Prisons in each County from which Returns have been received.	Area in English Statute Acres.	Population by the Census of 1841.	Estimated Population for 1847.	Number of Criminal Prisoners in the Year.	Debtors in the Year.	Deaths in the Year.	Lunatic Prisoners in the Year.	Number of Prisoners in the District with reference to the Population.			
									By the Census of 1841.		By the Estimated Population of 1847.	
									Criminals.	Debtors.	Criminals.	Debtors.
									One in	One in	One in	One in
Brecon	1	482,550	55,603	60,574	115	9	1	..	484	6,278	526	6,730
Cardigan	2	432,000	68,766	71,928	194	2	1	..	354	34,383	371	35,964
Carmarthen	1	623,360	106,326	110,669	211	13	..	1	504	8,179	524	8,513
Cornwall	5	854,770	341,279	369,363	941	40	1	1	362	8,732	392	9,234
Devon	11	1,636,450	533,460	560,249	2,857	81	3	1	187	6,585	196	6,916
Dorset	2	627,220	175,043	185,956	887	18	3	1	197	9,724	209	10,331
Glamorgan	2	506,880	171,188	201,918	738	21	1	..	233	8,151	273	9,615
Gloucester, including Bristol	10	790,470	431,383	518,303	4,995	173	5	5	86	2,494	103	2,996
Hereford	2	543,800	113,878	115,751	537	25	3	..	212	4,555	215	4,630
Monmouth	2	324,310	134,355	161,245	684	35	2	1	196	3,853	236	4,607
Pembroke	1	390,400	88,044	93,194	272	20	..	..	324	4,402	342	4,659
Radnor	2	272,640	25,356	25,697	57	4	1	..	445	6,339	450	6,424
Somerset	3	1,028,090	425,982	456,494	2,441	74	5	3	174	5,756	187	6,169
Wilts	3	868,060	258,733	268,683	1,585	36	2	..	163	7,187	169	7,463
14	47	9,381,000	2,939,396	3,200,024	16,514	551	28	13*	177	5,334	194	5,807

Counties in the Southern and Western District.	Average Daily Number of Prisoners in each County, and Total of the District.	Average Cost of Prisoners' Diet per Annum.	Gross Expenses of Prisons in the Year.	Receipts in the Year.			Nett Expenses of the Prisons in the Year, by Deduction of Receipts.	Average Total Annual Expense on Account of each Prisoner.
				Prisoners' Earnings.	Other Receipts.	Total.		
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brecon	17	6 12 2	769 3 6	..	19 19 6	19 19 6	749 4 0	45 4 11
Cardigan	15	7 18 4¼	442 3 6¾	..	17 11 6	17 11 6	424 12 0¾	29 9 6¾
Carmarthen	23	12 3 4	842 0 3½	3 11 9	4 4 6	7 16 3	834 4 0½	36 12 2¼
Cornwall	165	7 1 6½	4,140 16 11¾	..	240 10 9	240 18 9	3,900 6 2¾	25 1 11
Devon	316	7 11 1½	7,737 6 11½	5 13 3	479 4 9	484 10 0	7,252 8 11½	24 9 8½
Dorset	134	10 15 2¾	3,633 0 0¾	33 7 6	188 15 5	222 2 11	3,410 17 1¾	27 2 2¾
Glamorgan	90	9 7 5	2,656 0 4¼	..	79 11 9	79 11 9	2,576 8 7¼	29 10 2¾
Gloucester, including Bristol	527	7 6 0½	14,064 14 11½	163 5 2½	29 5 5	192 10 7½	13,872 4 4	26 13 9¼
Hereford	94	9 16 4½	3,120 3 4½	37 6 3	83 8 2	120 14 5	2,999 8 11½	33 3 10½
Monmouth	114	10 3 11	3,182 4 4¾	6 6 6	340 13 0	346 19 6	2,835 4 10¾	27 18 3½
Pembroke	39	8 6 10	1,083 4 3½	..	244 19 2	244 19 2	838 5 1½	27 15 5¾
Radnor	7	6 18 0	286 8 7½	..	..	..	286 8 7½	40 18 4½
Somerset	351	7 11 7	9,258 16 11½	95 9 10	389 18 10	485 8 8	8,773 8 3½	26 7 6¾
Wilts	256	7 19 11	6,831 18 4¾	34 10 0	227 11 5¼	262 1 5¼	6,569 16 11½	26 13 8¼
14	2,148	8 10 10	58,048 2 8½	379 10 3½	2,345 14 2¼	2,725 4 5¾	55,322 18 2¾	27 9 9½

* Two only of this number are stated to have first manifested symptoms of insanity during imprisonment: one of the two was previously imbecile, and the other had received several injuries on the head.

Average Total Annual Expense on Account of each Prisoner, £27 9*s.* 9½*d.*
Average Annual Amount of each Prisoner's Earnings 3*s.* 6½*d.*
Average Nett Annual Expense on Account of each Prisoner, £25 15*s.* 1¼*d.*

The Number of Criminals in the Year . . { 1846 was . 14,492 / 1847 ,, . 16,514 / Increase . . . ——— 2,022, or 14 per cent.

The Number of Debtors in the Year . . { 1846 was . 512 / 1847 ,, . 551 / Increase . . . —— 39, or 7·6 per cent.

The Number of Deaths in the Year . . { 1846 was . 16 / 1847 ,, . 28 / Increase . . . —— 12, or 75 per cent.

The Number of Lunatic Prisoners in the Year { 1846 was . 12 / 1847 ,, . 13 / Increase . . . —— 1, or 8·3 per cent.

It is to be observed that the numbers of Criminal Prisoners, as set down in the sixth column, include those summarily convicted, vagrants, and prisoners of all other denominations; but prisoners transferred from one prison to another are only enumerated in the prison to which they were first committed.

TABLE II.—SHOWING the NUMBER of PRISONERS in the Southern and Western District, Tried at Assizes and Sessions, and the Number of Prisoners Summarily Convicted in the course of the Years 1845, 1846, and 1847, together with their Proportions to the Population, the Number of Population to one Prisoner, and their Increase or Decrease per Cent.

Counties in the Southern and Western District.		Number of Prisoners in each Year.		Estimated Population in each Year.	Proportion per 100,000 of the Population.		Increase or Decrease per Cent. between the Years 1845 and 1846, 1846 and 1847, and 1845 and 1847.†		Number of Prisoners in the District with reference to the Population.	
		Assizes and Sessions.*	Summary Convictions.*		Assizes and Sessions.	Summary Convictions.	Assizes and Sessions.	Summary Convictions.	Assizes and Sessions.	Summary Convictions.
									One in	One in
Brecon	1845	42	168	58,870	71·3	285·3	— 46·7	— 240·8	1,401	380
	1846	29	50	59,716	48·6	83·7	+ 45·8	— 12·6	2,059	119
	1847	43	45	60,574	70·9	74·3	— 0·5	—283·9	1,409	1,408
Cardigan	1845	38	146	70,856	53·7	206·0	— 59·8	—107·2	1,864	485
	1846	24	71	71,391	33·6	99·4	+ 32·4	+ 90·2	2,974	1,005
	1847	32	136	71,928	44·5	189·1	— 20·6	— 8·9	2,247	1,208
Carmarthen	1845	61	269	109,202	55·7	246·3	— 22·4	— 44·8	1,790	405
	1846	50	187	109,933	45·5	173·1	— 48·1	— 23·6	2,198	588
	1847	34	155	110,669	30·7	140·0	— 81·4	— 76·0	3,255	714
Cornwall	1845	260	435	359,743	72·3	120·9	— 0·3	— 10·4	1,383	827
	1846	265	398	364,526	72·1	109·2	+ 37·5	+ 9·1	1,375	916
	1847	368	441	369,363	99·6	119·1	+ 37·7	— 1·6	1,003	837
Devon	1845	752	1,125	551,172	136·4	204·1	— 6·8	— 1·4	773	489
	1846	710	1,118	555,692	127·7	201·1	+ 28·0	+ 13·8	782	497
	1847	916	1,278	560,249	163·5	228·1	+ 19·8	+ 11·7	612	438
Dorset	1845	209	416	182,246	114·6	228·3	+ 6·6	— 12·1	872	438
	1846	225	375	184,091	122·2	203·7	+ 35·5	+ 21·1	818	490
	1847	308	459	185,956	165·6	246·7	+ 44·5	+ 8·0	603	405
Glamorgan	1845	145	343	191,045	75·9	179·5	+ 12·0	— 30·6	1,317	556
	1846	167	270	196,357	85·0	137·5	+ 92·2	+ 14·6	1,175	727
	1847	330	317	201,918	163·4	157·5	+115·2	— 13·8	612	637
Gloucester, including Bristol.	1845	944	2,495	506,816	186·2	492·3	— 2·8	— 7·8	536	203
	1846	928	2,339	512,527	181·0	456·4	+ 15·5	+ 12·0	552	219
	1847	1,084	2,649	518,303	209·1	511·1	+ 12·3	+ 3·8	478	196
Hereford	1845	198	439	115,123	171·9	381·3	— 23·3	— 93·9	577	262
	1846	161	227	115,437	139·4	196·6	+ 12·1	+ 12·1	717	508
	1847	181	255	115,751	156·3	220·3	— 9·9	— 73·1	639	454
Monmouth	1845	227	362	151,730	149·6	238·5	— 13·6	— 52·8	668	419
	1846	206	244	156,415	131·7	156·0	+ 36·4	+ 15·7	759	641
	1847	290	288	161,245	179·7	178·4	+ 20·1	— 33·7	556	594
Pembroke	1845	69	229	91,444	75·4	250·5	+ 13·5	— 85·1	1,325	399
	1846	79	125	92,315	85·6	135·3	+ 5·3	+ 26·1	1,168	738
	1847	84	159	93,194	90·1	170·6	+ 19·5	— 46·8	1,109	586
Radnor	1845	20	31	25,589	78·2	121·1	— 64·5	— 15·0	1,279	825
	1846	53	27	25,628	128·7	105·3	—120·4	+ 21·8	776	949
	1847	15	33	25,697	58·4	128·4	— 33·9	+ 6·0	1,713	778
Somerset	1845	926	1,396	449,552	205·9	310·5	— 42·8	— 22·6	485	322
	1846	653	1,147	453,009	144·1	253·2	+ 17·2	+ 17·1	693	394
	1847	771	1,353	456,494	168·9	296·4	— 21·8	— 4·7	594	338
Wilts	1845	394	767	265,324	148·5	289·1	+ 13·9	— 20·4	673	346
	1846	452	641	266,987	169·2	240·1	+ 27·3	+ 26·4	590	416
	1847	579	816	268,683	215·5	303·7	+ 45·1	+ 4·8	464	329
									One in	One in
Total of the District	1845	4,285	8,611	3,128,712	136·1	275·2	— 8·1	— 20·6	730	363
	1846	3,982	7,219	3,164,024	125·8	228·1	+ 25·0	+ 14·8	795	438
	1847	5,035	8,384	3,200,024	157·3	262·0	+ 15·5	— 5·0	635	382

* The prisoners left for trial at the end of the year have been deducted in this calculation to prevent their being inserted twice in the Table; and the deserters awaiting a route are subtracted from the Table of Summary Convictions as not being convicts.

† The first line of the totals of these two columns exhibit the increase or decrease between 1845 and 1846, the second that between 1846 and 1847, and the third thatbetween 1845 and 1847.

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APPENDIX.

Returns from the several County and Borough Prisons of the Southern and Western District for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1847.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE.

BRECON.—County Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners convicted at Assizes and Sessions, in the Prison at the commencement of the Year	6	1	..	..	6	1	7

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.								Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.						Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Assizes.				Sessions.		Total Adult.		Assizes.		Sessions.		Total Juvenile.				
	Felons.		Misdemeanants		Felons.				Felons.		Felons.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison, at the commencement of the Year	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	3
Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year	12	3	..	..	19	1	31	4	..	2	..	..	..	2	31	6	37
Number of Prisoners rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year	4	1	1	1	1	1	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	9
Total	18	4	1	1	20	2	39	7	..	2	1	..	1	2	40	9	49
How Disposed of.																	
Convicted—																	
Sentences to be undergone in this Prison	3	2	..	1	6	1	9	4	..	1	..	..	..	1	9	5	14
Sentenced to Transportation	10	1	..	..	..	..	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1	11
Acquitted at the Bar	4	1	1	..	5	1	10	2	..	1	1	..	1	1	11	3	14
No Bills found	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Not Prosecuted	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Non-appearance to Recognizances	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Left for Trial at the end of the Year	..	..	..	..	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6
Total	18	4	1	1	20	2	39	7	..	2	1	..	1	2	40	9	49
Prisoners Committed for Examination in the course of the Year, but afterwards discharged, by Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5

No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Deserters awaiting a Route	6	..	..	..	6	..	6
Under the Game Laws	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
Under the Revenue Laws	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Under the Bastardy Laws	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Under the Vagrant Act	12	1	1	..	13	1	14
Under the Malicious Trespass Act	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
Under the Larceny Act	..	2	1	..	1	2	3
For Assaults	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
For want of Sureties	4	2	..	..	4	2	6
Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	5	1	..	..	5	1	6
Total	43	6	2	..	45	6	51

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Returns, 1847.

Brecknockshire.

Brecon County Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	3	..	3
In Execution	6	..	6

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
In custody at the commencement of the Year — Prisoners for Trial	2	..	1	..	3	..	3
In custody at the commencement of the Year — Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	6	1	..	..	6	1	7
In custody at the commencement of the Year — Summary Convictions	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Governors — Prisoners for Trial	31	4	..	2	31	6	37
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Governors — Rendered in Court for Trial	6	3	..	..	6	3	9
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Governors — Summary Convictions	43	6	2	..	45	6	51
Charges, *i. e.* Prisoners Committed to the Prison for Examination, but afterwards Discharged, not being fully Committed	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
Total	96	14	3	2	99	16	115
DEBTORS.							
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Admitted in the course of the Year	6	..	..	..	6	..	6
Total of Debtors and Criminals	105	14	3	2	108	16	124

No. 5.—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
Prisoners before Trial	6	..	..	..	6	..	6
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	15	1	..	..	15	1	16
Summary Convictions	9	1	1	..	10	1	11
Committed for Examination	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	31	2	1	..	32	2	34
DEBTORS.							
Debtors	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Total of Debtors and Criminals	33	2	1	..	34	2	36

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.																	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Imprisonment before Trial	11	1	2	3	5	..	6	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	27	4
Ditto after Trial	..	..	..	1	1	3	1	..	1	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	9	4
Ditto under Summary Conviction	5	1	9	3	22	2	2	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	43	6

	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Sentenced to Transportation	6	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	10	1

No. 6.—*continued.*

—	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.														Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		Total Juvenile.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Imprisonment before Trial	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	28	6	34
Ditto after Trial	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	9	5	14
Ditto under Summary Conviction	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	45	6	51
Sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1	11

No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
12 Years and under 14	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
14 Years and under 17	..	..	1	1	1	1	2
17 Years and under 21	9	1	..	..	9	1	10
21 Years and under 30	12	2	..	..	12	2	14
30 Years and upwards	12	4	..	..	12	4	16
Total	33	7	1	2	34	9	43

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
12 Years and under 14	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
14 Years and under 17	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
17 Years and under 21	9	..	..	..	9	..	9
21 Years and under 30	17	1	..	..	17	1	18
30 Years and upwards	17	5	..	..	17	5	22
Total	43	6	2	..	45	6	51

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	8	6	1	..	9	6	15
Can Read only	12	1	..	1	12	2	14
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	10	..	..	1	10	1	11
Can Read and Write well	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Total	33	7	1	2	34	9	43

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	9	4	..	..	9	4	13
Can Read only	9	..	..	..	9	..	9
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	20	2	2	..	22	2	24
Can Read and Write well	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
Total	43	6	2	..	45	6	51

III.
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Returns, 1847.

Brecknockshire.

Brecon County Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death, in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight indisposition	10	2	..	..	10	2	12
Infirmary Cases	6	1	..	..	6	1	7
Deaths	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Greatest number of Sick at any one time	4	..	..	..	4	..	4

No. 12.—Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year who have been previously Committed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Twice	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Four times or more	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	5	..	..	..	5	..	5

No. 13.—Mode in which Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been Employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	52	..	..	..	52	..	52
Employment, not being Hard Labour	15	11	2	2	17	13	30
Not Employed	29	3	1	..	30	3	33
Total	96	14	3	2	99	16	115

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Privately Whipped	..	..	1	..	1	..	1

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences in the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Handcuffs and other Irons	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Whipping	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Solitary Cells	25	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	28	2	30
Stoppage of Diet	54	5	18	..	..	..	..	..	72	5	77
Total	80	7	24	..	..	..	..	..	104	7	111

No. 17.—The Daily Average Number of Prisoners, &c.

	M.	F.	Both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	32	2	34
The daily average number of Prisoners throughout the Year	14	1	15
DEBTORS.			
The greatest number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	5	..	5
The daily average number of Debtors throughout the Year	2	..	2
The Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping cells	18	4	22
The Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing where more than one Prisoner sleeps in one cell	40	10	50

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Night Caps	..	1	Petticoats	..	1
Day Caps	1	1	Flannel ditto	..	1
Jackets	1	..	Shifts	..	1
Waistcoats	1	..	Beds	1	1
Trowsers	1	..	Blankets	3	3
Shirts	1	..	Rugs	1	1
Stockings	1	1	Towels	1	1
Handkerchiefs	..	1	Infirmary Sheets	4	..
Shoes	1	1	,, Pillow Cases	4	..
Gowns	..	1			

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads :—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	133	9	9½
,, Male and Female Clothing	9	6	1½
,, Straw	0	10	0
,, Extra Allowances, by order of the Surgeon	6	8	9½
,, Wine, Beer, and Spirits	4	12	7
,, Fuel	24	5	10
,, Soap	3	19	6
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas	5	4	8
,, Washing	3	13	6
,, Stationery and Printing	9	0	1
,, Books	0	4	0
,, Furniture	10	9	4
,, Rent, Rates, and Taxes	9	1	8
,, Officers' Salaries	427	0	0
,, Pensions to Retired Officers	10	0	0
,, Removal of Prisoners to and from their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	4	10	0
,, Removal of Transported Convicts	49	6	6
,, Sundries not mentioned	18	6	8
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year	729	9	0½
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison, in the course of the Year	39	14	5½
Grand Total	769	3	6
Prison Diet, per Head per Annum	6	12	2
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per Head per Annum	0	3	8

No. 20.—Deaths in the course of the Year.

Name.	Age.	Sentence or Term of Imprisonment.	Date of Admission.	State of Health on Admission.	Date of Death.	How long in Prison before Death.	Disease or other Cause of Death.
Robert O.	50	1 cal. month hard labour.	June 22, 1847	Very bad.	July 3, 1847	11 Days	Dysentery and general debility.

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Returns, 1847.

Brecknockshire.

Brecon County Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 23.—Dietary per Week.

—	Bread.	Meat before cooking.	Potatoes.	Gruel.
3rd Class.	oz.	oz.	lb.	pints.
Men. . . . . Women . . . . . Boys	168	24	7	14, made from 28 ozs. of Oatmeal.

NOTE.—The third-class dietary is given to destitute debtors and criminal prisoners whose term of imprisonment will exceed two months. A second-class dietary for prisoners, whose term of imprisonment exceeds 14 days and under two months, is the same as the third-class with the exception of potatoes, which are 8 ozs. instead of 16 ozs. daily. A first-class dietary for prisoners whose term of imprisonment is for 14 days or under, consists of 24 ozs. of bread daily, and two pints of gruel.

No. 24.—Scale of Tread Wheel Labour.

Months Employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time.	Height of each Step.	The Ordinary Number of Steps per Minute.	The ordinary Proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the Number of Prisoners on the Wheels.	Number of Feet in Ascent per Day, as per Hours of Employment.	The Daily Amount of Labour in feet of Ascent performed by every Prisoner.	Application of its Power.
January . December .	6½	3	8 inches.	44	Two-thirds.	11,440	3,813⅓	Pumping water.
February . November .	7					12,320	4,106⅔	
March . October .	8					14,080	4,693⅓	
April to September	10					17,600	5,866⅔	

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries per Annum. £. s. d.	Nature of Fees, Emoluments and Allowances.
John Lazenby . .	Governor.	39	June 27, 1837.	150 0 0	Residence, paddock, garden, fuel, soap, and candles, and is re-allowed the Income Tax on self and wife's salaries.
David Price . . .	Chaplain.	27	April 6, 1847.	100 0 0	
Thomas Batt . .	Surgeon	64	Oct. 14, 1844.	40 0 0	
Ann Lazenby, (wife of the Governor).	Matron	39	June 27, 1837.	20 0 0	
Thomas Branford .	Head Turnkey . . .	52	Nov. 11, 1840.	65 0 0	Apartments, fuel, and candles.
John Hughes . .	Turnkey	57	Nov. 11, 1840.	52 0 0	A room in the Debtors department.
Total Number of Officers . 6			Total . .	427 0 0	

No. 27.—Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	1	7	0
Amount received from Exchequer for removal of Transports.	18	12	6
Total	19	19	6

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	729	9	0½
Total Receipts of Ditto	19	19	6
Actual cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	709	9	6½
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	39	14	5½
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts and Fees	749	4	0*

* The cost of each Prisoner per day is 2*s.* 4½*d.*

CARDIGANSHIRE.

CARDIGAN.—County Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners convicted at Assizes and Sessions, in Prison at the commencement of Year	7	..	..	..	7	..	7

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.								Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Assizes.				Sessions.		Total Adult.		Sessions.		Total Juvenile.				
	Felons.		Misdemeanants		Felons.				Felons.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison, at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	3	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	3	1	4
Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year	6	..	..	..	14	3	20	3	1	..	1	..	21	3	24
Number of Prisoners rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year	..	1	2	1	1	1	3	3	..	..	..	..	3	3	6
Total	6	1	2	1	18	5	26	7	1	..	1	..	27	7	34
How Disposed of.															
Of these were Convicted—															
Sentences to be undergone in this Prison	3	..	2	1	16	1	21	2	1	..	1	..	22	2	24
Sentenced to Transportation	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Acquitted at the Bar	2	1	..	..	..	2	2	3	..	..	..	..	2	3	5
No Bills found	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Left for Trial at the end of the Year	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Total	6	1	2	1	18	5	26	7	1	..	1	..	27	7	34

No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
By Courts Martial	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
Under the Revenue Laws	..	4	..	..	..	4	4
Under the Vagrant Act	44	5	..	1	44	6	50
Under the Larceny Act	..	..	3	..	3	..	3
For Assaults	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
For want of Sureties	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Total	55	9	3	1	58	10	68
Prisoners committed for examination in the course of the Year, on charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	14	2	..	..	14	2	16

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Returns, 1847.

Cardiganshire.

Cardigan County Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

—	M.	F.	Both Sexes.
In Custody at the commencement of the Year.	1	..	1
In Execution	..	1	1

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
In Custody at the commencement of the Year . . . Prisoners for Trial . . .	3	1	..	..	3	1	4
In Custody at the commencement of the Year . . . Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	7	..	..	..	7	..	7
In Custody at the commencement of the Year . . . Summary Convictions . .	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Governors Prisoners for Trial . . .	20	3	1	..	21	3	24
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Governors Rendered in Court for Trial .	3	3	..	..	3	3	6
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Governors Summary Convictions . .	55	9	3	1	58	10	68
Charges, *i. e.* Prisoners committed to the Prison for Examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully Committed	14	2	..	..	14	2	16
Total	103	18	4	1	107	19	126
DEBTORS.							
In Custody at the commencement of the Year.	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Admitted in the course of the Year	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Total of Debtors and Criminals . .	104	19	4	1	108	20	128

No. 5.—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
Prisoners before Trial	1	1	..	..	1	1	2
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	9	..	..	..	9	..	9
Summary Convictions	2	1	..	..	2	1	3
Total	12	2	..	..	12	2	14
DEBTORS.							
Debtors	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Total of Debtors and Criminals . . .	12	3	..	..	12	3	15

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.																	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Imprisonment before Trial	3	..	6	3	9	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	3
Ditto after Trial . . .	..	..	2	..	2	..	5	1	4	..	1	..	7	1	..	..	21	2
Ditto under Summary Conviction . . .	4	..	19	3	26	1	3	..	2	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	55	9

	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Sentenced to Transportation	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..

No 6.—Terms of Imprisonment, &c.—*continued.*

—	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.												Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		Total Juvenile.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Imprisonment before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	23	3	26
Ditto after Trial	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	22	2	24
Ditto under Summary Conviction	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	58	10	68
Sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1

No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
12 Years and under 14	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
17 Years and under 21	6	..	..	..	6	..	6
21 Years and under 30	4	2	..	..	4	2	6
30 Years and upwards	15	4	..	..	15	4	19
Total	25	6	1	..	26	6	32

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
12 Years and under 14	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
14 Years and under 17	..	..	2	1	2	1	3
17 Years and under 21	14	..	..	..	14	..	14
21 Years and under 30	15	3	..	..	15	3	18
30 Years and upwards	26	6	..	..	26	6	32
Total	55	9	3	1	58	10	68

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	4	..	1	..	5	..	5
Can Read only	7	4	..	..	7	4	11
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	11	1	..	..	11	1	12
Can Read and Write well	3	1	..	..	3	1	4
Total	25	6	1	..	26	6	32

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	20	5	1	1	21	6	27
Can Read only	14	4	..	..	14	4	18
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	20	..	2	..	22	..	22
Can Read and Write well	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	55	9	3	1	58	10	68

III.
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Returns, 1847.

Cardiganshire.

Cardigan County Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death, in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	15	5	..	..	15	5	20
Infirmary Cases	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Deaths	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Greatest Number of Sick at any one time	3	1	..	..	3	1	4

No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been previously Committed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	4	1	1	..	5	1	6
Twice	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Four Times or more	..	2	..	..	..	2	2
Total	6	3	1	..	7	3	10

No. 13.—Mode in which Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been Employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	59	9	1	..	60	9	69
Employment, not being Hard Labour	19	4	..	1	29	5	24
Not Employed	25	5	3	..	28	5	33
Total	103	18	4	1	107	19	126

No. 14.—Number of Prisoners Sentenced by Courts of Justice, or Magistrates, to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
By Courts of Justice or Magistrates	1	..	..	..	1	..	1

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Handcuffs and other Irons	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
Dark Cells	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	16
Solitary Cells	10	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	2	12
Stoppage of Diet	20	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	24	6	30
Total	50	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	54	8	62

No. 17.—The Daily Average Number of Prisoners, &c.

——	M.	F.	Both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	18	2	20
The daily average Number of Prisoners throughout the Year	12	2	14
DEBTORS.			
The greatest Number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	..	1	1
The daily average Number of Debtors throughout the Year	..	1	1
The Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate Sleeping Cells	15	2	17
The Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing where more than one Prisoner sleeps in one Cell	46	8	54

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Day Caps	1	1	Beds	1	1
Jackets	1	1	Blankets	2	2
Waistcoats	1	..	Rugs	1	1
Trowsers	1	..	Towels	1	1
Shirts	1	..	Infirmary Beds	2	2
Stockings	1	1	,, Blankets	2	2
Handkerchiefs	1	1	,, Rugs	1	1
Shoes	1	1	,, Sheets	2	2
Petticoats	1	1	,, Pillow Cases	1	1
Shifts	..	1	,, Towels	2	2

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	105	16	10
,, Male and Female Clothing	12	18	0¾
,, Straw	2	11	4
,, Extra Allowances, by order of the Surgeon	6	12	0
,, Wine, Beer, and Spirits	0	10	6
,, Fuel	14	4	8½
,, Soap	4	8	2
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas	4	17	10½
,, Washing	1	8	8½
,, Stationery and Printing	3	2	0
,, Books	5	7	4
,, Furniture	1	10	0
,, Rent, Rates, and Taxes	1	1	0
,, Officers' Salaries	184	0	0
,, Removal of Prisoners to and from their trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	16	18	6
,, Removal of Transported Convicts	13	6	0
,, Sundries not mentioned	6	15	0
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations and Additions	385	8	0¼
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	29	8	6½
Grand Total	414	16	6¾
Prison Diet, per head per Annum, not employed	8	0	10½
Hard Labour	9	18	9½
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per head per Annum	1	16	11

No. 20.—Deaths in the course of the Year.

Name.	Age.	Sentence or Term of Imprisonment.	Date of Admission.	State of Health on Admission.	Date of Death.	How long in Prison before Death.	Disease or other cause of Death.
Charles H. C.	40	1 calendar month.	Aug. 7, 1848.	Bad.	Sept. 6, 1848.	30 days.	Debility.

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Returns, 1847.

Cardiganshire.

Cardigan County Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 23.—Dietary per Week.

——	Bread.	Meat when Cooked.	Potatoes.	Soup*	Gruel.†	Other Allowances.
	ozs.	ozs.	lbs.	Pints.	Pints.	
Hard Labour	168	12	5	4	17	7 ozs. of Salt.
Employment not being Hard Labour . . .	168	6	2½	2	19	Same.
Not Employed . . .	168	..	..	..	21	Same.

* Eight ounces of Meat per quart. † Four ounces of Oatmeal or Flour per quart.

No. 24.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.

Months Employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time.	Height of each Step.	The ordinary Number of Steps per Minute.	The ordinary proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the Number of Prisoners on the Wheels.	Number of Feet in Ascent per Day as per Hours of Employment.	The Daily Amount of Labour in Feet of Ascent performed by every Prisoner.	Application of its Power.
January . }	7½ }	10	8½ inches.	48	One-third.	15,300	10,200	Turning a Regulator.
November . }								
December .	7 }					14,280	9,520	
Feb. to Oct.	8 }					16,320	10,880	

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries per Annum.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances per Annum.	Total.	Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Evan Evans . .	Governor . . .	65	April 20, 1818 .	90 0 0	7 1 11	97 1 11	Coals, candles, and soap.
Griffith Thomas .	Chaplain . . .	58	July 16th, 1818 .	40 0 0	..	40 0 0	
Thomas Noott .	Surgeon . . .	72	Feb. 25th, 1825 .	40 0 0	..	40 0 0	
Mary Evans . .	Matron . . .	66	October 20th, 1823	10 0 0	..	10 0 0	
John Mathias and others . . .	Assistants at Assizes and Sessions	30	..	4 0 0	..	4 0 0	
Total Number of Officers . 5			Total . .	184 0 0	7 1 11	191 1 11	

No. 27.—Receipts.

	£. s. d.
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	2 5 0
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate	0 10 0
Amount received from Exchequer for removal of Transports	13 6 0
Amount received for the subsistence of Revenue Prisoners.	1 10 6
Total	£17 11 6

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£. s. d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	358 8 0¼
Total Receipts of ditto	17 11 6
Actual Cost to the County, City or Borough, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	367 16 6¼
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	29 8 6¼
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts and Fees	£397 5 0½*

* The cost of each Prisoner per day is 1*s.* 3*d.*

ABERYSTWITH.—TOWN GAOL.

No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.						Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.						Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Sessions.				Total Adult.		Sessions.				Total Juvenile.				
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.				Felons.		Misdemeanants						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year	5	1	..	..	5	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	6	1	7

No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under the Game Laws	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Under the Vagrant Act	58	1	..	..	58	1	59
For Assaults	5	3	..	..	5	3	8
Transferred to the custody of other Governors, to undergo their sentences	40	1	..	..	40	1	41
Total	104	5	..	..	104	5	109

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—		Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors	Transferred to other Governors for Trial . . .	5	1	1	..	6	1	7
	Summary Convictions . .	104	5	..	..	104	5	109
	Total	109	6	1	..	110	6	116

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

Imprisonment before Trial.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Adult	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	1	6	1	7
Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	

No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
12 Years and under 14	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
21 Years and under 30	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
30 Years and upwards	2	1	..	..	..	..	3
Total	5	1	1	..	..	..	7

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Returns, 1847.

Cardiganshire.
Aberystwith Town Gaol.

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
17 Years and under 21	50	..	..	..	..	..	50
21 Years and under 30	40	5	..	..	..	..	45
30 Years and upwards	14	..	..	..	..	..	14
Total	104	5	..	..	..	..	109

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Can Read only	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	5	..	..	..	..	..	5
Total	5	1	1	..	..	..	7

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	50	5	..	..	..	..	55
Can Read only	40	..	..	..	..	..	40
Can Read and Write well	14	..	..	..	..	..	14
Total	104	5	..	..	..	..	109

No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year who have been previously Committed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Four times or more	..	1	..	..	..	1	1

No. 13.—Mode in which the Criminal Prisoners have been Employed.

None have been Employed.

No. 17.—The greatest Number of Prisoners, &c.

—	M.	F.	Both Sexes.
CRIMINALS. The greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	9	2	11

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.

	M.	F		M.	F.
Shirts	6	..	Sheets	4	2
Beds	4	2	Pillow Cases	4	2
Blankets	4	2	Towels	6	..
Rugs	4	2			

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Straw	0	15	0
,, Soap	2	12	0
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas	2	12	0
,, Washing	1	8	0
,, Officers' Salaries	20	0	0
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year	27	7	0
Prison Diet, per Head per Annum	6	16	10½

No. 21.—Escapes in the course of the Year.

Name.	Age.	Date of Escape.	Offences with which Charged, or of which Convicted.	Whether confined separately or with others, at the time of Escape.	If Retaken.
Evan R.	23	October 28th, 1846	On suspicion of breaking out of Carnarvon.	With Others. . .	Yes.

No. 23.—Dietary.

42 ozs. of Oatmeal for Gruel and 168 ozs. of Bread for each Prisoner per week. No Soup, Meat, or Vegetables allowed. The Gruel contains 2 ozs. of Oatmeal per quart.

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries per Annum.	Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.
				£. s. d.	
George Twining . . .	Gaoler. . . .	33	October, 1845 .	20 0 0	

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year. £27 7*s.* 0*d.*

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Returns, 1847.

Carmarthenshire. Carmarthen County Gaol and House of Correction.

CARMARTHENSHIRE.

CARMARTHEN.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners convicted at Assizes and Sessions, in the Prison at the commencement of the Year	7	1	..	..	7	1	8

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.										Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.						Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total Adult.		Assizes.		Sessions.		Total Juvenile.				
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.				Felons.		Felons.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison at the commencement of the Year	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year	8	1	..	..	11	7	..	..	19	8	1	1	1	1	2	2	21	10	31
Number of Prisoners rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	3
Total	10	1	..	..	14	7	2	..	26	8	1	1	2	1	3	2	29	10	39
How Disposed of.																			
Convicted—																			
Sentences to be undergone in this Prison	5	..	..	..	9	2	1	..	15	2	1	..	2	1	3	1	13	3	21
Acquitted at the Bar	4	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	9
No Bills found	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
Acquitted as Insane	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Left for Trial at the end of the Year	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	3	5
Total	10	1	..	..	14	7	2	..	26	8	1	1	2	1	3	2	29	10	39

No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	3	3	..	..	3	3	6
By Courts Martial	24	..	..	..	24	..	24
Deserters awaiting a Route	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Under the Game Laws	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Under the Revenue Laws	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Under the Bastardy Laws	6	1	..	..	6	1	7
Under the Vagrant Act	57	19	2	..	59	19	78
Under the Malicious Trespass Act	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Under the Larceny Act	7	..	..	..	7	..	7
For Assaults	9	4	..	1	9	5	14
For want of Sureties	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
As known or reputed Thieves	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	11	3	..	..	11	3	14
Total	126	27	2	1	128	28	156
Prisoners committed for Examination in the course of the Year, on charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	2	..	..	..	2	..	2

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

—	M.	F.	Both Sexes.
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	2	..	2
In Execution	10	..	10
Forfeitures of Recognizances, or an Attachment for Contempt.	1	..	1
Total	11	..	11

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
In Custody at the commencement of the Year . . . Prisoners for Trial . . .	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	7	1	..	..	7	1	8
Summary Convictions . .	3	3	..	..	3	3	6
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors . Prisoners for Trial. . .	19	8	2	2	21	10	31
Rendered in Court for Trial	2	..	1	..	3	..	3
Summary Convictions. .	126	27	2	1	128	28	156
Charges, *i. e.* Prisoners committed to the Prison for Examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully Committed	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Total	164	39	5	3	169	42	211
DEBTORS.							
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Admitted in the course of the Year	11	..	..	..	11	..	11
Total of Debtors and Criminals . . .	177	39	5	3	182	42	224

No. 5.—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
Prisoners before Trial	2	2	..	1	2	3	5
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
Summary Convictions	10	4	..	..	10	4	14
Criminal Lunatics.	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Total	16	7	..	1	16	8	24
DEBTORS.							
Debtors	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
Total of Debtors and Criminals . . .	20	7	..	1	20	8	28

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.																	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		Unlimited Terms of Imprisonment.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial .	11	3	1	..	5	..	2	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	22	6
Ditto after Trial .	1	..	1	..	2	..	3	..	4	1	3	1	1	..	..	1	15	3
Ditto under Summary Conviction. .	35	5	30	3	37	11	12	4	9	4	..	..	2	..	1	..	126	27

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Returns, 1847.

Carmarthenshire.

Carmarthen County Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners, &c.—*continued.*

—	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.												Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		Total Juvenile.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Imprisonment before Trial	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	24	7	31
Ditto after Trial	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	18	4	22
Ditto under Summary Conviction	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	128	28	156

No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
12 Years and under 14	..	..	1	1	1	1	2
14 Years and under 17	..	..	2	..	2	..	2
17 Years and under 21	3	1	..	..	3	1	4
21 Years and under 30	11	2	..	..	11	2	13
30 Years and upwards	10	3	..	..	10	3	13
Total	24	6	3	1	27	7	34

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
12 Years and under 14	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
14 Years and under 17	..	..	2	..	2	..	2
17 Years and under 21	30	..	..	..	30	..	30
21 Years and under 30	47	12	..	..	47	12	59
30 Years and upwards	49	15	..	..	49	15	64
Total	126	27	2	1	128	28	156

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	8	6	1	1	9	7	16
Can Read only	3	..	1	..	4	..	4
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	10	..	1	..	11	..	11
Can Read and Write well	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Total	24	6	3	1	27	7	34

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	56	18	..	1	56	19	75
Can Read only	15	..	..	..	15	..	15
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	44	7	2	..	46	7	53
Can Read and Write well	11	2	..	..	11	2	13
Total	126	27	2	1	128	28	156

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death, in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	50	11	..	..	50	11	61
Infirmary Cases	6	3	..	1	6	4	10
Criminal Lunatics	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Greatest Number of Sick at any one time	4	1	..	1	4	2	6

No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year who have been previously Committed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	23	5	..	..	23	5	28
Twice	5	1	..	..	5	1	6
Thrice	1	1	..	..	1	1	2
Four times or more	4	11	..	..	4	11	15
Total	33	18	..	..	33	18	51

No. 13.—Mode in which Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been Employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	141	33	5	2	146	35	181
Not Employed	23	6	..	1	23	7	30
Total	164	39	5	3	169	42	211

No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice, Magistrates, or Courts Martial, to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
By Courts of Justice or Magistrates	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
By Courts Martial	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
Total	5	..	..	..	5	..	5

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Handcuffs and other Irons	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Dark Cells	10	5	..	..	2	..	..	..	12	5	17
Stoppage of Diet	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	11	6	..	..	2	..	..	..	13	6	19

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Returns, 1847.

Carmarthenshire.

Carmarthen County Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 17.—The Daily Average Number of Prisoners, &c.

	M.	F.	Both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	25	6	31
The daily average Number of Prisoners throughout the Year	16	4	20
DEBTORS.			
The greatest Number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	5	..	5
The daily average Number of Debtors throughout the Year	3	..	3
The Number of Prisoners, the Prison is capable of containing in separate Sleeping Cells	36	8	44
The Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing where more than one Prisoner sleeps in one Cell, including Debtors.	140	16	156

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Night Caps	..	1	Beds	1	1
Day Caps	1	..	Blankets	2	2
Jackets	1	..	Rugs	1	1
Waistcoats	1	..	Sheets	1	1
Trowsers	1	..	Pillow Cases	1	1
Shirts	1	..	Towels	1 each ward	
Stockings	1	1	Infirmary Beds	3	3
Handkerchiefs	..	1	,, Blankets	9	9
Clogs	1	1	,, Rugs	3	3
Gowns	..	1	,, Sheets	6	6
Petticoats	..	1	,, Pillow Cases	3	3
Flannel ditto	..	1	,, Towels	1	1
Shifts	..	1			

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	260	15	7
,, Male and Female Clothing	14	10	10
,, Straw	1	13	0
,, Extra Allowances, by order of the Surgeon	5	0	3
,, Fuel	53	0	3½
,, Soap	2	5	6
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas	18	18	8
,, Stationery and Printing	3	8	11
,, Books	2	16	0
,, Rent, Rates and Taxes	3	0	0
,, Officers' Salaries	390	10	0
,, Pensions to Retired Officers	11	10	0
,, Removal of Prisoners to and from their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	9	16	9
,, Sundries not mentioned	57	0	8
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	834	6	5½
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, in and about the Prison, in the course of the Year	7	13	10
Grand Total	842	0	3½
Prison Diet per head per Annum	12	3	4
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per head per Annum	0	1	6

No. 21.—Escapes in the course of the Year.

Name.	Age.	Date of Escape.	Offences with which charged, or of which convicted.	Whether confined separately or with others, at the time of Escape.	If Retaken at the date of this Return.
Thomas D., alias E.	28	4th August, 1847	Horse-stealing	With others	Yes.

No. 22.—Criminal Lunatics.

Name.	Age.	Sentence or Term of Imprisonment.	Date of Admission.	Whether Insane on Admission.	Whether known to have been Insane previously to Admission.	Date of becoming Insane in this Prison.	Whether Insane at present.	If Removed, Date of Removal.
Mary H.	28	To be detained in strict custody till Her Majesty's pleasure is known respecting her.	May 10, 1847	Supposed to be insane upon her admission.	Supposed to be Insane previous to admission.	Found insane upon her trial for Murder at the Summer Assizes for this County 13th July, 1847.	In the same state of mind now as when admitted.	Not removed as no order has yet been received for that purpose.

No. 23.—Dietary per Week.

—	Bread.	Meat when cooked.	Potatoes.	Soup.*	Gruel.*	Other Allowances.
	ozs.	ozs.	lbs.	Quarts.	Pints.	
Men.	168	16	2	2	19	Beer, wine, and other extras are given when directed by the Surgeon of the Gaol.
Women.						
Boys						

* The Soup is made of vegetables boiled in the meat liquor of the previous day, and 2 ozs. of oatmeal per quart added, and the Gruel is made of 2 ozs. of oatmeal per pint.

No. 24.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.

Months Employed.	Number of Working hours per day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time.	Height of each Step.	The ordinary Number of Steps per Minute.	The ordinary proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the Number of Prisoners on the Wheels.	Number of Feet in Ascent per day as per Hours of Employment.	The Daily Amount of Labour in Feet of Ascent performed by every Prisoner.	How recorded with precision.	Application of its Power.
January . }	7	16	8 Inches.	60	One-half.	16,800	8,400	From a Survey of the velocity of the Wheel.	Only to operate as a punishment.
December . }									
February . }	$7\frac{1}{2}$					18,000	9,000		
November . }									
March to September. }	10					24,000	12,000		
October .	9					21,600	10,800		

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Name.	Office.	Age.	When appointed.	Salaries per Annum.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances per Annum.	Total.	Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
George Stephens	Governor of the House of Correction and Gaoler of the Gaol.	30	October 18, 1847	150 0 0	1 15 0	151 15 0	The Governor is allowed the use of the dwelling-house and garden, together with firing, coals, and candles, but his salary includes 15*l.* per annum payable to the Matron, which reduces the Governor's nominal salary of 151*l.* 15s. to 136*l.* 15s. per annum, and he has also to pay for preparing the bail bond required by the Sheriff; the fees and emoluments arise from copies of Writs, Gaolers' Certificates, and the taking of Debtors for their hearing before the Commissioners of Insolvency.
Thomas Jones, Clerk.	Chaplain . . .	75	October, 1823 .	80 0 0	..	80 0 0	
Thomas Jones, Clerk.	School Master .	75	,, 1837 .	20 0 0	..	20 0 0	
John Jenkins .	Surgeon . . .	64	,, 1823 .	80 0 0	..	80 0 0	
Mary F. Stephens	Matron . . .	30	,, 1847 .	..	..	..	Salary included in the Governor's.
William Williams	Turnkey . . .	36	July, 4, 1844 .	52 0 0	..	52 0 0	
David Rees. .	Second Ditto .	54	August 5, 1847.	39 0 0	..	39 0 0	
Total Number of Officers 7			Total . .	421 0 0	1 15 0	422 15 0	

No. 27.—Receipts.

	£. s. d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison	3 11 9
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	4 4 6
Total	£7 16 3

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Returns, 1847.

Carmarthenshire.

Carmarthen County Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£.	s.	d.	
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	834	6	5½	
Total Receipts of Ditto	7	16	3	
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	826	10	2½	
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	7	13	10	
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts and Fees	£834	4	0½	*

* The cost of each Prisoner per day is 2*s.* 1*d.*

CORNWALL.

BODMIN.—County Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners Convicted at Assizes and Sessions in the Prison at the commencement of the Year	30	6	3	1	33	7	40

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.										Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.								Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total Adult.		Assizes.		Sessions.				Total Juvenile.				
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.				Felons.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison at the commencement of the Year	2	..	..	..	17	5	2	4	21	9	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	25	9	34
Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year	66	19	20	5	87	29	9	5	182	58	13	2	17	6	..	1	30	9	212	67	279
Number of Prisoners rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year	11	2	3	..	17	2	17	..	48	4	1	..	2	1	..	..	3	1	51	5	56
Total	79	21	23	5	121	36	28	9	251	71	14	2	23	7	..	1	37	10	288	81	369
How Disposed of.																					
Convicted—																					
Sentences to be undergone in this Prison	47	11	15	4	59	20	8	6	129	41	10	2	12	5	..	1	22	8	151	49	200
Sentenced to Transportation	5	..	..	..	17	1	..	..	22	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	24	2	26
Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties	3	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	8
Acquitted at the Bar	13	6	7	1	17	3	4	2	41	12	..	..	7	..	..	..	7	..	48	12	60
No Bills found	7	3	..	..	14	2	3	..	24	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	25	5	30
Not prosecuted	1	..	1	..	..	2	7	..	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	2	11
Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Non-appearance to Recognizances	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Left for Trial at the end of the Year	3	1	..	..	13	7	1	1	17	9	1	..	3	1	..	..	4	1	21	10	31
Total	79	21	23	5	121	36	28	9	251	71	14	2	23	7	..	1	37	1	288	81	369
Prisoners Committed for Examination in the course of the Year, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1

No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	28	9	3	..	31	9	40
Under the Game Laws	9	..	..	..	9	..	9
Under the Revenue Laws	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Under the Bastardy Laws	7	..	..	..	7	..	7
Under the Vagrant Act	80	34	2	2	82	36	118
Under the Malicious Trespass Act	11	20	5	1	16	21	37
Under the Larceny Act	40	6	10	..	50	6	56
For Assaults	27	6	4	2	31	8	39
For want of Sureties	5	1	..	..	5	1	6
Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	73	22	3	2	76	24	100
Total	253	89	24	7	277	96	373

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

—	M.	F.	Both Sexes.
In Custody at the commencement of the year	7	..	7
On Mesne Process	3	..	3
In Execution	17	2	19
Under 9 & 10 Vic., c. 95	6	..	6
Forfeitures of Recognizances, or on Attachment for Contempt	5	..	5
Total	31	2	33

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age, and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
In Custody at the commencement of the Year: Prisoners for Trial	21	9	4	..	25	9	34
In Custody at the commencement of the Year: Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	30	6	3	1	33	7	40
In Custody at the commencement of the Year: Summary Convictions	28	9	3	..	31	9	40
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors: Prisoners for Trial	182	58	30	9	212	67	279
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors: Rendered in Court for Trial	48	4	3	1	51	5	56
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors: Summary Convictions	253	89	24	7	277	96	373
Received from the custody of other Governors, and enumerated in their Returns: Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	12	2	..	..	12	2	14
Charges, *i. e.* Prisoners Committed to the Prison for examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully Committed	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	575	177	67	18	642	195	837
DEBTORS.							
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	7	..	..	..	7	..	7
Admitted in the course of the Year	31	2	..	..	31	2	33
Total of Debtors and Criminals	613	179	67	18	680	197	877

No. 5.—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
Prisoners before Trial	15	7	4	1	19	8	27
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	79	13	6	4	85	17	102
Summary Convictions	29	5	6	..	35	5	40
Total	123	25	16	5	139	30	169
DEBTORS.							
Debtors	8	1	..	..	8	1	9
Total of Debtors and Criminals	131	26	16	5	147	31	178

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners, confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.																			
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Imprisonment before Trial	42	15	24	16	74	20	45	6	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	186	58
Ditto after Trial	3	2	3	..	13	6	11	7	37	11	33	12	35	5	6	..	8	..	149	43
Ditto under Summary Conviction	2	4	42	15	125	40	28	21	50	8	5	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	253	89

	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Sentenced to Transportation	15	1	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	1

	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.																			
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Imprisonment before Trial	8	3	8	2	11	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	8
Ditto after Trial	6	..	2	2	1	1	4	..	3	1	4	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	22	8
Ditto under Summary Conviction	1	1	10	2	7	1	3	1	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	7

	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Imprisonment before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	216	66	282
Ditto after Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	171	51	222
Ditto under Summary Conviction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	277	96	373
Sentenced to Transportation	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	24	2	26

No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age, and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	5	..	5	..	5
12 Years and under 14	..	..	7	3	7	3	10
14 Years and under 17	..	..	21	6	21	6	27
17 Years and under 21	49	15	..	..	49	15	64
21 Years and under 30	87	18	..	..	87	18	105
30 Years and upwards	98	29	..	..	98	29	127
Total	234	62	33	9	267	71	338

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	3	1	3	1	4
12 Years and under 14	..	..	6	..	6	..	6
14 Years and under 17	..	..	15	6	15	6	21
17 Years and under 21	38	33	..	..	38	33	71
21 Years and under 30	86	34	..	..	86	34	120
30 Years and upwards	129	22	..	..	129	22	151
Total	253	89	24	7	277	96	373

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	75	29	19	4	94	33	127
Can Read only	56	23	9	3	65	26	91
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	87	10	4	2	91	12	103
Can Read and Write well	16	..	1	..	17	..	17
Total	234	62	33	9	267	71	338

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	82	44	10	3	92	47	139
Can Read only	56	30	4	3	60	33	93
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	95	15	10	1	105	16	121
Can Read and Write well	20	..	..	..	20	..	20
Total	253	89	24	7	277	96	373

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death, in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	182	21	9	1	191	22	213
Infirmary Cases	18	5	..	..	18	5	23
Criminal Lunatics	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Deaths	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Greatest number of Sick at any one time	16	4	..	..	16	4	20

No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year who have been previously Committed.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	76	26	9	1	85	27	112
Twice	35	15	1	..	36	15	51
Thrice	16	8	1	1	17	9	26
Four Times or more	16	9	..	3	16	12	28
Total	143	58	11	5	154	63	217

No. 13.—Mode in which Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been Employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	337	109	32	7	369	116	485
Employment, not being Hard Labour	113	24	14	10	127	34	161
Not Employed	125	44	21	1	146	45	191
Total	575	177	67	18	642	195	837

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Returns, 1847.

Cornwall.

Bodmin County Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice, Magistrates, or Courts Martial, to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
By Courts of Justice or Magistrates	14	1	6	..	20	1	21

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Privately Whipped	..	..	7	..	7	..	7

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Handcuffs and other Irons . .	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	8
Whipping	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Dark Cells	56	15	15	2	25	1	14	1	110	19	129
Solitary Cells	..	..	2	..	1	..	22	..	25	..	25
Stoppage of Diet	187	30	25	6	58	..	5	2	275	38	313
Other Punishments	8	5	..	4	8	1	8	2	24	12	36
Total	262	50	42	12	92	2	49	5	445	69	514

No. 17.—The Daily Average Number of Prisoners, &c.

—	M.	F.	Both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	147	54	201
The daily average number of Prisoners throughout the Year .	121	34	155
DEBTORS.			
The greatest Number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	13	1	14
The daily average number of Debtors throughout the Year. .	7	..	7
The number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate Sleeping Cells	155	54	209
The number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing where more than one Prisoner sleeps in one Cell including Debtors	155	61	216

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.					
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Night Caps	..	1	Shifts.	..	2
Day Caps	1	1	Beds	1	1
Jackets	1	..	Hammocks	1	..
Waistcoats	1	..	Blankets	2	2
Trowsers	1	..	Rugs	1	1
Shirts.	2	..	Towels	2	2
Stockings	2	2	Infirmary Beds	1	1
Handkerchiefs	2	2	,, Blankets . . .	2	2
Shoes.	..	1	,, Rugs	1	1
Clogs.	1	1	,, Sheets . . .	2	2
Gowns	..	1	Pillow Cases.	1	1
Flannel ditto.	..	2	Towels	1	1

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	1,528	14	3
,, Male and Female Clothing	201	8	0
,, Bedding	19	16	4
,, Extra Allowances, by order of the Surgeon	8	19	1½
,, Wine, Beer, and Spirits	20	15	0½
,, Fuel	130	5	5
,, Soap	22	18	6½
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas	77	3	8¾
,, Stationery and Printing	31	19	1½
,, Books	2	6	0
,, Rent, Rates, and Taxes	19	12	10¾
,, Officers' Salaries	1,156	8	0
,, Pensions to Retired Officers	13	9	0
,, Removal of Prisoners to and from their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	93	3	1
,, Removal of Transported Convicts	77	14	8
,, Sundries not mentioned	194	6	4½
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations and Additions	3,598	19	7
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison, in the course of the Year	222	11	2¾
Grand Total	3,821	10	9¾
Prison Diet, per head, per Annum	9	5	11
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per head, per Annum	0	6	5

No. 20.—Deaths in the course of the Year.

Name.	Age.	Sentence or Term of Imprisonment	Date of Admission.	State of Health on Admission.	Date of Death.	How long in Prison before Death.	Disease or other cause of Death.
Charles F. C.	36	Debtor.	Nov. 21, 1846.	Very bad, brought in with Delirium Tremens.	November 19, 1847	3 days.	Apoplexy.

No. 22.—Criminal Lunatics.

Name.	Age.	Sentence or Term of Imprisonment.	Date of Admission.	Whether Insane on Admision	Whether known to have been Insane previously to Admission.	Date of becoming Insane in this Prison.	Whether Insane at present.	If removed, Date of of removal.	Whither sent.
William H.	39	For want of Sureties in a Breach of the Peace towards his Wife	Nov. 12, 1846.	Yes.	Yes.	On admission.	No.	Jan. 20, 1847	To the County Lunatic Asylum, from whence he was again received on the 18th May following, and finally discharged on 22nd of same month, having found the required sureties.

No. 23.—Dietary per Week.

Class.	Bread.	Meat when Cooked.	Potatoes. *	Cheese.	Soup.	Gruel.	Cocoa.
	Ozs.	Ozs.	lbs.	Ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.
First Class	per day 16	..	..	..	..	2	..
Second Class,—Males	perweek 168	..	..	..	1*	14	..
Females	,, 126	..	..	..	..	14	..
Third Class,—Males	,, 168	6	4	..	2	14	..
Females	,, 126	6	4	..	2	14	..
Fourth Class,—Males	,, 168	12	2	..	3	14	..
Females	,, 126	12	2	..	3	14	..
Fifth Class,—Males	,, 126	16	7	..	3	11	3
Females	,, 126	12	3½	..	3	11	3
Sixth Class	per day 16	..	..	..	..	..	..
Seventh Class,—Males	perweek 168	..	..	..	..	14	..
Females	,, 126	..	..	..	..	14	..

* If engaged in hard labour.

III.
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Returns, 1847.

Cornwall.

Bodmin County Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 24.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.

Months Employed.	Number of Working Hours per day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time.	Height of each Step.	The ordinary Number of Steps per Minute.	The ordinary proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the Number of Prisoners on the Wheels.	Number of Feet in Ascent per Day, as per Hours of Employment.	The Daily Amount of Labour in Feet of Ascent performed by each Prisoner.	How recorded with precision.	Application of its Power.
January	7	60	7½ Inches.	48	One-third.	12,600	8,400	Cannot be recorded with precision, no Index being fitted. The account here given is from daily observations.	Grinding corn for the use of the Prison and County Lunatic Asylum.
February	8					14,400	9,600		
March	9					16,200	10,800		
April to August	10					18,000	12,000		
September	9½					17,100	11,400		
October	8					14,400	9,600		
November	7					12,600	8,400		
December	6½					11,700	7,800		

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries per Annum. £.	s.	d.	Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.
John Bentham Everett	Governor	63	February, 1828.	400	0	0	House, fuel, candles, washing and soap.
Nicholas Kendall	Chaplain	37	January, 1845	200	0	0	
Joseph Hamley	Surgeon	65	October, 1805	90	0	0	
William Peter	Clerk	32	January, 1843	40	0	0	Lodge, fuel, and candles
Thomas Dungey	Principal Turnkey	57	April, 1819	55	0	0	Ditto.
Joseph Whetter	Debtors' Turnkey	32	May, 1842	40	0	0	Ditto.
John Martin	Gaol Turnkey	53	May, 1831	40	0	0	Ditto.
William Osborne	House of Correction Turnkey.	49	May, 1840	40	0	0	Ditto.
William Hill	Superintendent of Tread-wheel	62	October, 1827	40	0	0	Ditto.
James Holman	Gate Porter	42	April, 1828	40	0	0	Ditto.
Thomas White	Shoemaker	47	April, 1828	40	0	0	Ditto.
James Tucker	Miller	34	September, 1836	40	0	0	Ditto.
William Beard	Watchman	52	June, 1847	36	8	0	
Ann Dungey	Matron	40	April, 1840	30	0	0	Lodge, fuel, candles, and washing.
Jane Peter	Assistant Matron	35	January, 1844	25	0	0	Ditto.
Total Number of Officers 15			Total	1,156	8	0	

No. 27.—Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	0	7	6
Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract	78	2	0
Amount received from Exchequer for removal of Transports	137	14	0
Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports	9	0	1
Other Receipts	0	7	2
Total	225	10	9

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	3598	19	7
Total Receipts of Ditto	225	10	9
Actual cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	3373	8	10
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	222	11	2¾
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts and Fees	3596	0	0¾*

* The cost of each Prisoner per Day, is 1*s* 2¼*d*.

FALMOUTH.—Town Gaol.

No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.						Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.						Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Sessions.				Total Adult.		Sessions.				Total Juvenile.				
	Felons.		Misdemeanants				Felons.		Misdemeanants.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison, at the commencement of the Year	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Number of Prisoners Committed for Trial in the course of the Year	2	3	2	..	4	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	5	3	8
Number of Prisoners rendered in Court for trial in the course of the Year	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Total	4	3	3	1	7	4	1	..	..	..	1	..	8	4	12
How Disposed of.															
Convicted—															
Sentences to be undergone in this Prison	3	3	1	..	4	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	5	3	8
Acquitted at the Bar	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Not prosecuted	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Left for Trial at the end of the Year	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	4	3	3	1	7	4	1	..	..	..	1	..	8	4	12

No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	5	3	..	..	5	3	8
Deserters awaiting a Route	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Under the Revenue Laws	17	..	..	..	17	..	17
Under the Vagrant Act	..	6	..	..	..	6	6
Under the Malicious Trespass Act	1	1	..	..	1	1	2
For Assaults	3	..	1	..	4	..	4
Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	23	..	..	..	23	..	23
Total	46	7	1	..	47	7	54
Prisoners committed for Examination in the course of the Year, on charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	5	1	..	..	5	1	6

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—		Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Criminals.								
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	Prisoners for Trial	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
	Summary Convictions	5	3	..	..	5	3	8
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors	Prisoners for Trial	4	3	1	..	5	3	8
	Rendered in Court for Trial	1	1	..	..	1	1	2
	Ditto transferred to other Governors	46	7	1	..	47	7	54
Charges, *i. e.* Prisoners committed to the Prison for Examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully Committed		5	1	..	..	5	1	6
Total		63	15	2	..	65	15	80

III.
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Returns, 1847.

Cornwall.
Falmouth Town Gaol.

No. 5.—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
Prisoners before Trial	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Committed for Examination	9	..	..	..	9	..	9
Total	10	..	..	..	10	..	10

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.																	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Imprisonment before Trial	1	1	1	2	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3
Ditto after Trial	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3
Ditto under Summary Conviction	10	3	5	4	19	..	10	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	7

—	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.												Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		Total Juvenile.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Imprisonment before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	3	9
Ditto after Trial	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	3	8
Ditto under Summary Conviction	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	7	54

No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	
12 Years and under 14	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
17 Years and under 21	3	1	..	..	3	1	4
21 Years and under 30	2	2	..	..	2	2	4
30 Years and upwards	1	1	..	..	1	1	2
Total	6	4	1	..	7	4	11

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
14 Years and under 17	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
17 Years and under 21	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
21 Years and under 30	36	5	..	..	36	5	41
30 Years and upwards	5	2	..	..	5	2	7
Total	46	7	1	..	47	7	54

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	3	..	1	..	4	..	4
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	2	4	..	..	2	4	6
Can Read and Write well	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	6	4	1	..	7	4	11

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	20	1	.	..	20	1	22
Can Read only	21	6	..	..	21	6	31
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	5	..	1	..	6	..	1
Total	46	7	1	..	47	7	54

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death, in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Greatest Number of Sick at any one time	3	..	..	..	3	..	3

No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year who have been previously Committed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	6	..	1	..	7	..	7
Thrice	..	3	..	..	..	3	3
Four Times or more	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Total	6	4	1	..	7	4	11

No. 13.—Mode in which Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been Employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	20	..	..	..	20	..	20
Employment, not being Hard Labour	35	15	2	..	37	15	52
Not Employed	8	..	..	..	8	..	8
Total	63	15	2	..	65	15	80

No. 17.—The Daily Average Number of Prisoners, &c.

—	M.	F.	Both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	12	3	15
The Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate Sleeping Cells	3	3	6
The Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing where more than one Prisoner Sleeps in one Cell	12	6	18

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

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Cornwall.

Falmouth Town Gaol.

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Jackets	1	..	Shifts	..	2
Trowsers	1	..	Beds	1	1
Shirts	2	..	Blankets	1	1
Shoes (pair)	1	1	Rugs	2	2
Gowns	..	1	Sheets	1	1
Petticoats	..	1	Towels	2	2
Flannel ditto	..	1			

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum under the following Heads:—

	£	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	41	0	0
,, Male and Female Clothing	2	10	0
,, Bedding	3	0	0
,, Straw	1	0	0
,, Extra Allowances, by order of the Surgeon		4	3
,, Fuel	11	0	0
,, Soap	1	10	0
,, Washing	1	10	0
,, Officers' Salaries	45	0	0
,, Sundries not mentioned	0	14	0
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year	107	8	3
Prison Diet, per Head per Annum	4	6	8
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per Head per Annum	..		

No. 23.—Dietary per Week.

Each Prisoner gets 8½ lbs. of bread, 5 lbs. of potatoes, 6 pints of soup, and 21 pints of gruel, per week. The soup three times a week, twice made from bullocks' cheeks and vegetables, about 4 ozs. of meat at a time, and pea-soup once a week, 3 ozs. of oatmeal per quart of gruel.

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When appointed.	Salaries per Annum. £.	s.	d.	Fees, Emoluments and Allowances per Annum. £.	s.	d.	Total. £.	s.	d.	Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowance.
George Julyan	Governor	37	April, 1836	35	0	0	10	0	0	45	0	0	House and coals.
Elizabeth Julyan	Matron	42	Ditto.	5	0	0	..			5	0	0	
R. S. Donnall	Surgeon	35	Nov. 9, 1846	5	0	0	..			5	0	0	
Total Number of Officers 3			Total	45	0	0	10	0	0	55	0	0	

No. 27.—Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	1	9	0
Amount received for the subsistence of Revenue Prisoners	13	8	6
	£14	17	6

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	107	8	3
Total Receipts of Ditto	14	17	6
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year	92	10	9

PENZANCE.—BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.								Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Assizes.		Sessions.				Total Adult.		Sessions.		Total Juvenile.				
	Felons.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.				Felons.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison, at the commencement of the Year	..	..	4	1	..	1	4	2	..	..	..	..	4	2	6
Number of Prisoners Committed for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	2	2	..	..	2	2	3	..	3	..	5	2	7
Number of Prisoners rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Total	..	..	6	4	..	1	6	5	3	..	3	..	9	5	14
How Disposed of.															
Convicted—															
Sentences to be undergone in this Prison	..	..	3	3	..	1	3	4	2	..	2	..	5	4	9
Sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Acquitted at the Bar	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Left for Trial at the end of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1
Total	..	..	6	4	..	1	6	5	3	..	3	..	9	5	14

No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Under the Vagrant Act	..	5	1	..	1	5	6
Under the Larceny Act	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
For Assaults	..	4	1	..	1	4	5
Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	2	9	2	..	4	9	13

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—		Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.								
In custody at the commencement of the Year	Prisoners for Trial	4	2	..	..	4	2	6
	Summary Convictions	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors	Prisoners for Trial	2	2	3	..	5	2	7
	Rendered in Court for Trial	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
	Summary Convictions	2	9	2	..	4	9	13
Total		11	14	5	..	16	14	30

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Returns, 1847.

Cornwall.

Penzance Borough Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 5.—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
Prisoners before Trial	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Total	..	1	1	..	1	1	2

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.																	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Imprisonment before Trial	1	..	1	..	4	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4
Ditto after Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	4
Ditto under Summary Conviction	2	2	..	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	9

	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Sentenced to Transportation	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

—	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.												Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		Total Juvenile.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Imprisonment before Trial	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	8	4	12
Ditto after Trial	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	5	4	9
Ditto under Summary Conviction	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	9	13
Sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1

No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
14 Years and under 17	..	..	2	..	2	..	2
17 Years and under 21	3	2	..	..	3	2	5
21 Years and under 30	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
30 Years and upwards	3	2	..	..	3	2	5
Total	6	5	2	..	8	5	13

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
14 Years and under 17	..	..	2	..	2	..	2
17 Years and under 21	..	5	..	..	..	5	5
21 Years and under 30	1	3	..	..	1	3	4
30 Years and upwards	1	1	..	..	1	1	2
Total	2	9	2	..	4	9	13

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	1	..	1	..	2	..	2
Can Read only	1	4	1	..	2	4	6
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	4	1	..	..	4	1	5
Total	6	5	2	..	8	5	13

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	..	4	..	..	..	4	4
Can Read only	..	4	1	..	1	4	5
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	2	1	1	..	3	1	4
Total	2	9	2	..	4	9	13

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death, in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Infirmary Cases	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Greatest number of Sick at any one time	1	..	..	..	1	..	1

No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year who have been previously Committed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	1	3	..	..	1	3	4
Twice	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Total	1	4	..	..	1	4	5

No. 13.—Mode in which Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, have been Employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	7	9	3	..	10	9	19
Employment, not being Hard Labour	3	5	2	..	5	5	10
Not Employed	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	11	14	5	..	16	14	30

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Solitary Cells	5	22	..	1	4	..	1	..	10	23	33
Stoppage of Diet	3	48	2	3	11	..	6	..	22	51	73
Total	8	70	2	4	15	..	7	..	32	74	106

III.
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Returns, 1847.

Cornwall.

Penzance Borough Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 17.—The Daily Average Number of Prisoners, &c.

——	M.	F.	Both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	7	2	9
The daily average number of Prisoners throughout the Year	1½	1⅛	3⅛
The number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping cells	3	3	6
The number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing where more than one Prisoner sleeps in one cell	9	9	18

No. 18.—Clothing an Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.					
	M.	F.		M.	F
Night Caps	..	2	Shifts	..	2
Day Caps	..	2	Beds	1	1
Jackets	1	..	Blankets	2	2
Waistcoats	1	..	Rugs	1	1
Trousers	1	..	Sheets	1	1
Shirts	2	..	Pillow Cases	1	1
Stockings	2	..	Towels	1	1
Handkerchiefs	1	..	Infirmary Beds	1	1
Shoes	1	..	,, Blankets	2	2
Clogs	..	..	,, Rugs	1	1
Gowns	..	2	,, Sheets	1	1
Petticoats	..	2	,, Pillow Cases	1	1
Flannel ditto	..	2	,, Towels	1	1

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads :—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	25	12	3
,, Male and Female Clothing	3	10	0
,, Bedding	1	0	0
,, Straw	0	10	0
,, Fuel	8	13	6
,, Soap	0	12	6
,, Candles and Oil	1	13	3
,, Washing	0	5	7
,, Stationery and Printing	1	11	8
,, Furniture	3	16	4
,, Rent, Rates and Taxes	8	0	8
,, Officers' Salaries	60	10	0
,, Removal of Transported Convicts	7	19	0
,, Sundries not mentioned	1	0	0
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	124	14	9
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	45	9	9
Grand Total	170	4	6
Prison Diet, per Head per Annum	7	12	1
Prison Clothing, and Bedding, per Head per Annum	1	6	7

No. 23.—Dietary per Week:

——	Bread.	Meat when cooked.	Potatoes and other Vegetables.	Soup.*	Gruel.†
	lbs.	ozs.	lbs.	Pints.	Pints.
Men, Women, Boys	10½	10	4½	2	14

* Pea soup; no vegetables or meat. † 5 oz. oatmeal per quart.

No. 24.—Scale of Tread-wheel Labour.

Months. Employed.	Number of Working hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time.	Height of each Step.	The ordinary Number of Steps per Minute.	The ordinary proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the Number of Prisoners on the Wheels.	Number of Feet in Ascent per day, as per Hours of Employment.	The Daily Amount of Labour in Feet of Ascent performed by every Prisoner.	How recorded with precision.	Application of its Power.
January .	6½	8	7 Inches.	48	Two-thirds on and one-third off.	10,920	7,280	There is no registering machinery attached to the wheel for calculating the amount of labour performed.	None.
February .	8½					14,280	9,520		
March to October .	10					16,800	11,200		
November .	7½					12,600	8,400		
December .	7					11,760	7,840		

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries per Annum.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances per Annum.	Total.	Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Meredith Bevan	Deputy Gaoler .	53	May 19, 1840	40 0 0	10 0 0	60 0 0	Dwelling-house, coals, and candles.
Martha Bevan .	Matron . . .	50	Ditto 19, 1840	10 0 0			
Edward Leah .	Surgeon . .	51	Sept. 5, 1842	10 10 0	..	10 10 0	
Total Number of Officers .		3	Total .	60 10 0	10 0 0	70 10 0	

No. 27.—Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	0	2	6

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations and Additions	124	14	9
Total Receipts of Ditto	0	2	6
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations and Additions.	124	12	3
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	45	9	9
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts and Fees	170	2	0*

* The cost of each prisoner per day is 2*s.* 9½*d.*

SALTASH.—Borough Gaol.

Saltash Borough Gaol.

No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.						Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.						Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Sessions.				Total Adult.		Sessions.				Total Juvenile.				
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.				Felons.		Misdemeanants.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners Committed for Trial in the couse of the Year	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
How Disposed of.															
Convicted—															
Transferred to other Governors after Conviction*	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Acquitted at the Bar	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Total	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2

* To the keeper of the House of Correction at Bodmin.

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Returns, 1847.

Cornwall.

Saltash Borough Gaol.

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—		Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS. Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors	Prisoners for Trial . . .	1	1	..	..	1	1	2

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.																	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Imprisonment before Trial	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1

No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
17 Years and under 21	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
30 Years and upwards.	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Total	1	1	..	..	1	1	2

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Can Read and Write well.	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	1	1	..	..	1	1	2

No. 13.—Mode in which Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been Employed.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Not Employed	1	1	..	..	1	1	2

No. 17.

—	M.	F.	Both Sexes.
CRIMINALS. The greatest number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year .	..	..	1
The number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate Sleeping Cells	1	1	2
The number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing where more than one Prisoner sleeps in one Cell	2	2	4

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads :—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	2	2	9
,, Soap	0	0	3
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas	0	0	6½
,, Officers' Salaries	9	14	0
,, Support of Prisoners removed under contract, to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	3	0	0
,, Removal of Prisoners to and from their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	1	12	0
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year	16	9	6½

No. 23.—Dietary.

The Borough of Saltash contracts with the County for the support of prisoners in the county gaol at Bodmin ; the borough prison at Saltash being merely used as a lock-up house, and to prisoners, whilst so locked up, 1¼ lbs. of bread and about 6 ozs. of meat, and tea, &c. is allowed per diem.

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When appointed.	Salaries per Annum. £.	s.	d.
Edward Deeble	Care and superintendence of Prisoners whilst locked up.	59	In the Year 1827	4	17	0
and Ferdinand Keast		44	Ditto 1846	4	17	0
Total Number of Officers . . 2			Total . .	9	14	0

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison, for the Year, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	16	9	6¼

HELSTONE.—Gaol and House of Correction.

Helstone Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year. Sessions. Felons. M.	F.	Total Adult. M.	F.	Total Adult and Juvenile. M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
Number of Prisoners committed for trial in the course of the Year	2	..	2	..	2	..	2
Number of Prisoners rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year.	1	..	1	..	1	..	1
Total	3	..	3	..	3	..	3
How Disposed of.							
Of these were Convicted—							
Sentences to be undergone in this Prison	1	..	1	..	1	..	1
Sentenced to Transportation	1	..	1	..	1	..	1
Acquitted at the Bar	1	..	1	..	1	..	1
Total	3	..	3	..	3	..	3

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Returns, 1847.

Helstone Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
For assaults	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	1	1	..	..	1	1	2
Total	2	1	..	..	2	1	3

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors — Prisoners for Trial	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Rendered in Court for Trial	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Summary Convictions	2	1	..	..	2	1	3
Total	5	1	..	..	5	1	6

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.																
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		Transferred to other Governors.		Total Adult.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. F.
Imprisonment before Trial	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 ..
Ditto after Trial	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ..
Ditto under Summary Conviction	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 1

	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		Total Adult.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Imprisonment before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Ditto after Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Ditto under Summary Conviction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
Sentenced to Transportation	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1

No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
21 Years and under 30	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
30 Years and upwards	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Total	3	..	..	..	3	..	3

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
21 Years and under 30	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
30 Years and upwards	1	1	..	..	1	1	2
Total	2	1	..	..	2	1	3

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Can Read only	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	3	..	..	..	3	..	3

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Can Read and Write well	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	2	1	..	..	2	1	3

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	1	..	..	..	..	..	1

No. 17.—The Daily Average Number of Prisoners, &c.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	2	1	3
The number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping cells	4	4	8
The number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing where more than one Prisoner sleeps in one cell	4	4	8

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	7	4	0½
,, Straw	0	3	0
,, Medicines	0	7	6
,, Fuel	1	6	3
,, Soap	0	3	9
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas	0	1	9
,, Officers' Salaries	5	0	0
,, Sundries not mentioned	0	5	5
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations and Additions	14	11	8½
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison, in the course of the Year	10	12	2
Grand Total	25	3	10½

No. 21.—Escapes in the course of the Year.

Name.	Age.	Date of Escape.	Offences with which charged, or of which convicted.	Whether confined separately or with others, at the time of Escape.	If Retaken at the date of this Return.
John F.	35	July 21	Receiving Stolen Goods.	Separately.	No.

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Returns, 1847.

Devonshire.

Exeter County Gaol.

No. 23.—Dietary per Week.

Class.	Bread.	Meat when Cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	Soup.	Gruel.	Cocoa.	Milk.	Beer.
	Ozs.	Ozs.	lbs.	Ozs.	Pints.	Pints	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.
Males . . .	168	12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..
Females. . .	126	12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

	Names.	Office.	Age.	When appointed.	Salaries per Annum.
	William Thomas .	Keeper . .	50	1836	5 0 0

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	14	11	8½
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	10	12	2
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts and Fees	25	3	10½

DEVONSHIRE.

EXETER.—County Gaol.

No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.										Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.								Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total Adult.		Assizes.		Sessions.				Total Juvenile.				
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.				Felons.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison at the commencement of the Year	10	..	..	..	32	19	10	..	52	19	..	..	1	4	1	..	2	4	54	23	77
Number of Prisoners Committed for Trial in the course of the Year .	90	31	19	2	298	81	42	4	449	118	10	2	37	16	3	1	50	19	499	137	636
Number of Prisoners Rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year	4	3	1	..	41	11	28	..	74	14	..	..	3	..	1	..	4	..	78	14	92
Total	104	34	20	2	371	111	80	4	575	151	10	2	41	20	5	1	56	23	631	174	805
How Disposed of.																					
Convicted—																					
Sentences to be undergone in this Prison	5	1	1	1	29	5	15	..	50	7	1	..	8	2	2	..	11	2	61	9	70
Sentenced to Transportation .	18	..	..	..	26	9	..	..	44	9	..	..	4	2	..	..	4	2	48	11	59
Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	15
Transferred to other Governors after Conviction	48	17	7	..	196	59	29	2	280	78	9	..	8	8	1	1	18	9	298	87	385
Discharged by the Committing Magistrates	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Acquitted at the Bar	22	8	12	..	50	16	10	..	94	24	..	..	5	2	..	..	5	2	99	26	125
No Bills found	6	3	..	..	27	8	1	..	34	11	..	1	8	3	..	..	8	4	42	15	57
Not Prosecuted	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
Died before Trial	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Admitted evidence on the part of the Crown.	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	5	1	6
Left for Trial at the end of the Year	3	5	..	1	40	14	5	1	48	21	..	1	8	3	..	..	8	4	56	25	81
Total	104	34	20	2	371	111	80	4	575	151	10	2	41	20	5	1	56	23	631	174	805
Prisoners Committed for Examination in the course of the Year, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2

No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year. . . .	17	1	..	..	17	1	18
Deserters awaiting a route.	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
Under the Game Laws	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Under the Revenue Laws.	14	4	..	..	14	4	18
Under the Bastardy Laws	9	..	..	..	9	..	9
Under the Malicious Trespass Act	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Under the Larceny Act	1	1	4	1	5	2	7
For Assaults	36	10	5	..	41	10	51
For want of Sureties	19	6	..	..	19	6	25
Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	20	12	6	..	26	12	38
Total	106	33	15	1	121	34	155

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
In Custody at the commencement of the Year — Prisoners for Trial	52	19	2	4	54	23	77
In Custody at the commencement of the Year — Summary Convictions . . .	17	1	..	..	17	1	18
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors . . . — Prisoners for Trial	449	118	50	19	499	137	636
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors . . . — Rendered in Court for Trial .	74	14	4	..	78	14	92
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors . . . — Summary Convictions . . .	106	33	15	1	121	34	155
Received from the Custody of other Governors, and enumerated in their Returns . . . . . — Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Charges, *i. e.* Prisoners committed to the Prison for Examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully Committed	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Total	701	185	71	24	772	209	981

No. 5.—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
Prisoners before Trial	42	19	5	3	47	22	69
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	11	2	..	1	11	3	14
Summary Convictions	15	8	..	..	51	8	23
Total	68	29	5	4	73	33	106

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.																	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		Unlimited Terms of Imprisonment.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Imprisonment before Trial	138	38	78	17	178	48	33	11	17	2	9	..	..	..	..	..	453	116
Ditto after Trial . .	22	3	13	3	4	1	1	..	6	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	51	7
Ditto under Summary Conviction . . .	2	1	15	11	29	8	22	5	9	3	14	4	8	..	7	1	106	33

	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Sentenced to Transportation	26	6	11	1	2	2	2	..	1	..	2	..	44	9

III.
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.
Returns, 1847.
Devonshire.
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No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment, &c.—*continued.*

—	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.																	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		Unlimited Terms of Imprisonment.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Imprisonment before Trial	22	7	4	2	17	6	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	19
Ditto after Trial	9	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	2
Ditto under Summary Conviction	2	..	7	..	3	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	1

	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Imprisonment before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	497	135	632
Ditto after Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	9	71
Ditto under Summary Conviction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	121	34	155
Sentenced to Transportation	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	48	11	59

No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	1	2	1	2	3
12 Years and under 14	..	..	16	5	16	5	21
14 Years and under 17	..	..	31	12	31	12	43
17 Years and under 21	98	29	..	..	98	29	127
21 Years and under 30	202	53	..	..	202	53	255
30 Years and upwards	227	48	..	..	227	48	275
Total	527	130	48	19	575	149	724

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age, and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	4	..	4	..	4
12 Years and under 14	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
14 Years and under 17	..	..	10	1	10	1	11
17 Years and under 21	15	2	..	..	15	2	17
21 Years and under 30	43	10	..	..	43	10	53
30 Years and upwards	48	21	..	..	48	21	69
Total	106	33	15	1	121	34	155

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	185	49	28	9	213	58	271
Can Read only	165	57	12	7	177	64	241
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	110	20	7	2	117	22	139
Can Read and Write well	67	4	1	1	68	5	73
Total	527	130	48	19	575	149	724

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	29	14	7	1	36	15	51
Can Read only	39	12	4	..	43	12	= 55
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	26	4	3	..	29	4	33
Can Read only	12	3	1	..	13	3	16
Total	106	33	15	1	121	34	155

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Infirmary cases	22	20	..	4	22	24	46
Deaths	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Greatest number of Sick at any one time	3	3	..	1	3	4	7

No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been previously Committed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	46	7	5	1	51	8	59
Twice	2	1	2	1	4	2	6
Thrice	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Four Times or more	1	3	..	..	1	3	4
Total	50	11	7	2	57	13	70

No. 13.—Mode in which Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been Employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Employment not being Hard Labour	..	185	..	24	..	209	209
Not Employed	701	..	71	..	772	..	772
Total	701	185	71	24	772	209	981

No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice or Magistrates, to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
By Courts of Justice or Magistrates	27	4	5	2	32	6	38

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Privately Whipped	6	..	8	..	14	..	14

III.
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

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No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Dark Cells	24	2	61	21	8	..	20	1	113	24	137
Solitary Cells	4	..	10	8	9	..	7	..	30	8	38
Total	28	2	71	29	17	..	27	1	143	32	175

No. 17.—The Daily Average Number of Prisoners, &c.

—	M.	F.	Both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	126	28	154
The daily average number of Prisoners throughout the Year	79	18	97
The number of Prisoners the prison is capable of containing in separate Sleeping Cells	89	65	154
The number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing where more than one Prisoner sleeps in one Cell	129	70	199

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Night Caps	..	2	Shifts	..	2
Day Caps	..	2	Beds	2	1
Jackets	1	..	Blankets	1	2
Trowsers	1	..	Rugs	..	1
Shirts	2	..	Pillow Cases	..	1
Stockings	1	2	Towels	1 each Ward	
Handkerchiefs	..	2	Infirmary Beds	1	1
Shoes	1	1	,, Blankets	2	2
Gowns	..	1	,, Rugs	1	1
Petticoats	..	1	,, Pillow Cases	1	1
Flannel ditto	..	2	,, Towels	1 each Ward	

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	1006	11	2¼
,, Male and Female Clothing	153	11	10½
,, Bedding			
,, Straw	9	11	8
,, Extra Allowances, by order of the Surgeon	26	5	4½
,, Fuel	149	18	4
,, Soap	43	13	0½
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas			
,, Stationery and Printing	24	14	10
,, Books	13	10	8½
,, Furniture	13	16	9
,, Rent, Rates, and Taxes	5	3	2
,, Officers' Salaries	796	12	6
,, Removal of Transported Convicts	172	15	0
,, Sundries not mentioned	93	7	0
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	2509	11	5¼
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	327	19	9¼
Grand Total	2837	11	2½
Prison Diet per head per Annum	See Table 23.		
Prison Clothing and Bedding per head per Annum	Uncertain.		

No. 20.—Deaths in the course of the Year.

Name.	Age.	Sentence or Term of Imprisonment.	Date of Admission.	State of Health on Admission.	Date of Death.	How long in Prison before Death.	Disease or other cause of Death.
Richard C. . .	46	For Trial. .	4 Aug. 1847	Bad . .	30 Aug. 1847	27 days.	Dropsy.

No. 23.—Dietary per Week.

Terms of Imprisonment.		Bread.	Meat when cooked.	Potatoes.	Gruel.	Cost per head per Annum.
CLASS 1.		ozs.	ozs.	lbs.	Pints.	£. s. d.
Convicted Prisoners confined for any term not exceeding 3 days	Males .	112	..	..	14	3 16 4½
	Females	112	..	..	14	3 16 4½
CLASS 2.						
Convicted Prisoners for any term exceeding 3 days, and not exceeding 14 days . . .	Males .	168	..	..	14	5 5 7½
	Females.	126	..	..	14	4 3 11½
CLASS 3.						
Convicted Prisoners for any term exceeding 14 Days	Males .	112	14	10½	14	7 12 7¼
	Females.	112	14	10½	14	7 12 7¼
CLASS 4.						
Prisoners for examination, before Trial; Misdemeanants of the 1st Division, who do not maintain themselves	Males .	140	28	10½	14	10 17 2½
	Females.	112	21	7	14	8 7 8½

1 lb. of Oatmeal to 5 quarts of Gruel.

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries per Annum.	Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.
				£. s. d.	
William Cole . . .	Governor . . .	77	Epiphany Sessions, 1822.	300 0 0	House, fuel, washing and candles.
William B. Hellins .	Chaplain . . .	50	,, 1839	100 0 0	
John W. Martyn . .	Assistant ditto .	36	April 2, 1840	40 0 0	
Charles K. Webb . .	Surgeon . . .	39	Easter Sessions, 1841	50 0 0	
Mary Rose	Matron. . . .	77	,, 1824	30 0 0	Apartments, fuel, washing and candles.
John Bedford . . .	Schoolmaster . .	54	October 15, 1840	25 0 0	
John Gardner . . .	Turnkey . . .	62	April 1, 1824	54 15 0	Apartments, fuel, soap, and candles.
James Garnsey . .	Ditto	49	March 25, 1832	36 10 0	Ditto.
William Butteris . .	Ditto	49	June 14, 1840	36 10 0	Ditto.
John Toohey . . .	Ditto	45	January 15, 1843	36 10 0	Ditto.
Caroline Quin . . .	Ditto	43	July 3, 1841	30 0 0	Ditto.
Sarah Knowles . .	Ditto	46	January 15, 1843	15 0 0	Ditto.
Tryphena Toohey . .	Nurse	44	January 15, 1843	15 0 0	Ditto.
George Rowsell . .	Cook	43	December 10, 1845	27 7 6	
Total Number of Officers . . . 14			Total . .	796 12 6	

No. 27.—Receipts.

	£ s. d.
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	1 3 0
Amount received from Exchequer for removal of Transports	172 15 0
Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports	7 12 10
Amount received for the subsistence of Revenue Prisoners	13 6 3
Total	£194 17 1

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£. s. d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions.	2,509 11 5¼
Total Receipts of Ditto.	194 17 1
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions.	2,314 14 4¼
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	327 19 9¼
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts	2,642 14 1½*

* The cost of each Prisoner per day is 1*s.* 6*d.*

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

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Devonshire.

Exeter County House of Correction.

EXETER.—COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners convicted at Assizes and Sessions, in the Prison at the commencement of the Year	42	9	2	2	44	11	55

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.						Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Sessions.				Total Adult.				
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners Committed for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	3	..	3	..	3	..	3
HOW DISPOSED OF.									
Convicted:									
Sentences to be undergone in this Prison	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1
Not Prosecuted	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1
Left for Trial at the end of the Year	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1
Total	..	..	3	..	3	..	3	..	3

No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement or the Year.	41	6	2	1	43	7	50
By Courts Martial.	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
Under the Game Laws	15	..	3	..	18	..	18
Under the Vagrant Act	197	84	12	2	209	86	295
Under the Malicious Trespass Act	12	3	4	1	16	4	20
Under the Larceny Act	41	27	4	7	55	34	89
For Assaults	16	3	..	..	16	3	19
Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	69	37	12	10	81	47	128
Total	355	154	45	20	400	174	574

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the Course of the Year.

		Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.								
In custody at the commencement of the Year	Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	42	9	2	2	44	11	55
	Summary Convictions	41	6	2	1	43	7	50
Received under Commitments and who have not been in the custody of other Governors	Prisoners for Trial	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
	Summary Convictions	355	154	45	20	400	174	574
Received from the custody of other Governors, and enumerated in their Returns	Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	280	80	20	9	300	89	389
Total		721	249	69	32	790	281	1071

No. 5.—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
Prisoners before Trial	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	56	6	6	3	62	9	71
Summary Convictions	28	7	2	3	30	10	40
Total	85	13	8	6	93	19	112

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.																	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Imprisonment before Trial	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Ditto after Trial	3	..	13	3	93	33	40	10	65	25	49	7	17	2	..	..	280	80
Ditto under Summary Conviction	18	15	116	71	156	50	32	12	30	6	..	..	3	..	..	..	355	154

—	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.														Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		Total Juvenile.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Imprisonment before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	2
Ditto after Trial	2	..	2	1	6	2	1	2	1	2	4	1	4	1	20	9	300	89	389
Ditto under Summary Conviction	5	3	19	6	18	8	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	45	20	400	174	574

No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
30 Years and upwards	2	..	..	..	2	..	2

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	6	2	6	2	8
12 Years and under 14	..	..	10	5	10	5	15
14 Years and under 17	..	..	29	13	29	13	42
17 Years and under 21	85	42	..	..	85	42	127
21 Years and under 30	132	67	..	..	132	67	199
30 Years and upwards	138	45	..	..	138	45	183
Total	355	154	45	20	400	174	574

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can read or write, or both imperfectly	2	..	..	..	2	..	2

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No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	145	47	14	5	159	52	211
Can Read only	115	73	18	12	133	85	218
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	72	32	12	3	84	35	119
Can Read and Write well	23	2	1	..	24	2	26
Total	355	154	45	20	400	174	574

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death, in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	28	5	2	..	30	5	35
Infirmary Cases	66	55	2	3	68	58	126
Criminal Lunatics	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Deaths	..	1	..	1	..	2	2
Greatest Number of Sick at any one time	8	7	1	1	9	8	17

No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year who have been previously Committed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	69	24	5	3	74	27	101
Twice	34	12	1	..	35	12	47
Thrice	10	9	..	..	10	9	19
Four Times or more	22	6	..	..	22	6	28
Total	135	51	6	3	141	54	195

No. 13.—Mode in which Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the Course of the Year have been Employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	721	249	69	32	790	281	1071

No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice, Magistrates, or Courts Martial, to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
By Courts of Justice or Magistrates	83	41	..	6	83	47	130

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Privately Whipped	10	..	8	..	18	..	18

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Whipping	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Dark Cells	47	84	..	..	40	5	..	..	87	89	176
Solitary Cells	172	13	..	..	44	1	..	..	216	14	230
Stoppage of Diet	31	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	40	..	40
Total	250	97	..	..	95	6	..	..	345	103	448

No. 17.—The Daily Average Number of Prisoners, &c.

—	M.	F.	Both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	186	37	223
The daily average number of Prisoners throughout the Year	119	30	149
The number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate Sleeping Cells	70	..	70
The number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing where more than one Prisoner sleeps in one Cell	215	..	215

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.						
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Night-caps	..	2	Shifts	..	2
Day-caps	..	2	Beds	1	1
Jackets	1	..	Blankets	2	2
Waistcoats	1	..	Rugs	1	1
Trowsers	1	..	Pillow Cases	1	1
Shirts	2	..	Towels each ward	1	1
Stockings	1	2	Infirmary Beds	1	1
Handkerchiefs	..	2	,, Blankets	2	2
Shoes	1	1	,, Rugs	1	1
Gowns	..	1	,, Pillow Cases	1	1
Petticoats	..	1	,, Towels each ward	1	1
Flannel ditto	..	2			

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	1,442	4	9¾
,, Male and Female Clothing and Bedding	245	12	11½
,, Straw	14	7	6
,, Extra Allowances, by order of the Surgeon	90	16	11¾
,, Fuel	96	7	1
,, Soap, Candles, Oil, and Gas	41	1	7½
,, Stationery and Printing	3	14	0
,, Books	11	11	10
,, Furniture	8	13	4
,, Rent, Rates, and Taxes	5	3	5
,, Officers' Salaries	869	12	6
,, Sundries not mentioned	103	18	3
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations and Additions	2,933	4	3½
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	138	10	7
Grand Total	3,071	14	10½
Prison Diet, per Head, per Annum	See Table No. 23.		
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per Head per Annum	Uncertain.		

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No. 20.—Deaths in the course of the Year.

Name.	Age.	Sentence or Term of Imprisonment	Date of Admission.	State of Health on Admission.	Date of Death.	How long in Prison before Death.	Disease or other cause of Death.
Sarah B.	16	6 Calendar Months.	Jan. 11, 1847.	Bad.	Feb. 25, 1847.	46 Days.	Fever.
Harriet G.	43	12 Calendar Months.	March 22, 1847.	Bad.	April 1, 1847.	11 Days.	Inflammation of the chest.

No. 22.—Criminal Lunatics.

Name.	Age.	Sentence or Term of Imprisonment.	Date of Admission.	Whether Insane on Admission.	Whether known to have been Insane previously to Admission.	Whether Insane at present.	If removed date of Removal.	Whither sent.
Robert C.	36	6 Weeks . .	July 29, 1847	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Sept. 1, 1847.	The County pauper Lunatic Asylum.

No. 23.—Dietary per Week.

Terms of Imprisonment.		Bread.	Meat when cooked.	Potatoes.	Gruel.*	Cost per head per Annum.
		ozs.	ozs.	lbs.	Pints.	£. s. d.
CLASS 1. For any term not exceeding 3 days . . .	Males .	112	..	..	14	3 16 4½
	Females	112	..	..	14	3 16 4½
CLASS 2. For terms exceeding 3 days, but not more than 14 days	Males .	168	4	..	14	5 18 7½
	Females.	126	4	..	14	4 16 11½
CLASS 3. For terms exceeding 14 days, but not more than 3 months	Males .	140	21	10½	14	9 15 6½
	Females.	112	21	7	14	8 7 8½
CLASS 4. For terms exceeding 3 months.	Males .	140	28	10½	14	10 17 2½
	Females	112	21	7	14	8 7 8½

* 1 lb. of Oatmeal to 5 quarts of Gruel.

No. 24.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.

Months Employed.	Number of Working hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time.	Height of each Step.	The ordinary Number of Steps per Minute.	The ordinary proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the Number of Prisoners on the Wheels.	Number of Feet in Ascent per Day, as per Hours of Employment.	The Daily Amount of Labour in Feet of Ascent performed by every Prisoner.	How recorded with precision.	Application of its Power.
January .	7	4 Wheels each holding 16 Prisoners.	7½ Inches.	48	One-fourth.	12,600	9,450	Not Recorded.	Grinding Corn and turning a Fly.
February .	7					12,600	9,450		
March . .	8					14,400	10,800		
April . .	8					14,400	10,800		
May to August .	9					16,200	12,150		
September .	8					14,400	10,800		
October .	8					14,400	10,800		
November .	7					12,600	9,450		
December .	7					12,600	9,450		

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries per Annum.	Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.
William Cole . .	Governor . . .	77	Ephy. Sessions 1822	200 0 0	
Edward H. Rose.	Deputy ditto . .	39	Easter ditto 1841	100 0 0	House, fuel, candles, and washing.
Wm. B. Hellins .	Chaplain . . .	50	Ephy. ditto 1839	100 0 0	
J. W. Martin. .	Assistant ditto .	36	April 2nd 1840	36 0 0	
Charles K. Webb.	Surgeon . . .	39	Easter Sessions 1841	50 0 0	
Mary Rose. . .	Matron . . .	77	Easter ditto 1824	30 0 0	Apartments, fuel, candles and washing.
John Bedford .	Schoolmaster. .	54	October 15th 1840	25 0 0	
James Tippett .	Chief Turnkey. .	54	November 27th 1847	54 15 0	Apartments, fuel, soap, and candles.
Matthew Bowden.	Turnkey . . .	37	,, 25th 1837	36 10 0	Ditto.
Robert Churchward	Ditto . . .	32	June 20th, 1842	36 10 0	Ditto.
Andrew Watts .	Ditto . . .	41	December 10th, 1845	36 10 0	Ditto.
George Palmer .	Ditto . . .		July 4th, 1847	36 10 0	Ditto.
James Sheere . .	Ditto . . .		October 25th, 1847	36 10 0	Ditto.
George Rowsell .	Cook	43	December 10th, 1845	27 7 6	
Elizabeth Loosemore	Turnkey . . .	33	August 1st, 1843	30 0 0	Apartments, fuel, soap, and candles.
Sarah Knowles .	Ditto . . .	46	January 15th, 1843	15 0 0	Ditto.
Tryphena Toohey.	Infirmary Nurse .	44	,, 15th, 1843	15 0 0	Ditto.
John Phillips . .	Chapel Clerk . .	72	,, 11th, 1835	4 0 0	
Total Number of Officers 18			Total . .	869 12 6	

No. 27.—Receipts.

	£	s.	d.
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	0	11	0
Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract	107	4	0
Amount received for the subsistence of Revenue Prisoners	12	13	6
Total	£ 120	8	6

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations and Additions	2933	4	3½
Total Receipts of ditto	120	8	6
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	2812	15	9½
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	138	10	7
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts	£ 2951	6	4½*

* The cost of each prisoner per day is 1*s.* ¾*d.*

EXETER.—County Debtors' Gaol.

Debtors in the course of the Year.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	13	1	14
On Mesne Process	4	..	4
In Execution	35	..	35
In Execution from Courts of Request	6	1	7
Under 8 & 9 Vic., c. 127	3	..	3
Total	48	1	49

Number of Debtors confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	13	1	..	..	13	1	14
Admitted in the course of the Year	48	1	..	..	48	1	49
Total	61	2	..	..	61	2	63

Number of Debtors in the Prison at the date of this Return.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Debtors	14	..	..	..	..	..	14

Total Cost per Annum:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Officers' Salaries	125	0	0

Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries per Annum.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances, per Annum.	Total.	Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Thomas Burch.	Governor. .	47	Jan. 1, 1844.	100 0 0	About 81 19 3	181 19 3	For lodgings; the prison furniture being provided by the Governor, and Fees for extracts of Warrants, Court Fees, &c. This is considerably less than it was 3 years since, owing to the operation of the New Bankruptcy and Insolvency Court.
George Norton.	Turnkey . .	35	Feb. 5, 1844.	25 0 0	..	25 0 0	
Total Number of Officers.	2		Total . .	125 0 0	81 19 3	206 19 3	

Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£. s. d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	125 0 0

EXETER.—City Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners Convicted at Assizes and Sessions, in the Prison at the commencement of the Year . . .	4	2	..	1	4	3	7

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.										Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.						Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total Adult.		Sessions.				Total Juvenile.				
	Felons.		Misdemeanants		Felons.		Misdemeanants.				Felons.		Misdemeanants.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison, at the commencement of the Year	..	..	1	..	3	3	1	1	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	9
Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year . .	8	2	..	..	38	20	9	4	55	26	15	5	..	..	15	5	70	31	101
Number of Prisoners Rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year.	..	..	..	..	4	2	5	2	9	4	1	..	..	..	1	..	10	4	14
Total	8	2	1	..	45	25	15	7	69	34	16	16	..	..	16	5	85	39	124
How Disposed of.																			
Convicted:—																			
Sentences to be undergone in this Prison .	4	..	1	..	23	16	5	7	33	23	12	..	..	..	12	..	45	23	68
Sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	7	3	2	..	9	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	3	12
Whipped, Fined or Discharged on Sureties .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Acquitted at the Bar . .	..	..	..	..	10	..	4	..	14	..	2	1	..	..	2	1	16	1	17
No Bills found	..	..	..	..	1	4	1	..	2	4	..	3	..	..	..	3	2	7	9
Left for Trial at the end of the Year	4	2	..	..	4	2	1	..	9	4	2	1	..	..	2	1	11	5	16
Total	8	2	1	..	45	25	15	7	69	34	16	5	..	..	16	5	85	39	124

No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year. . . .	8	5	6	..	14	5	19
Deserters awaiting a Route	6	..	..	..	6	..	6
Under the Vagrant Act	47	14	6	..	53	14	67
Under the Larceny Act	1	2	6	1	7	3	10
For Assaults	30	8	2	..	32	8	40
For want of Sureties	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	69	45	12	1	81	46	127
Total	155	69	26	2	181	71	252

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

—	M.	F.	Both Sexes.
In Custody at the commencement of the Year.	2	..	2
In Execution	7	..	7
In Execution from Courts of Request	1	..	1
Forfeiture of Recognizances, or on Attachment for Contempt	1	..	1
Bankrupts and committed by the Commissioner	5	..	5
Crown Debtors or Offenders against the Revenue Laws, not kept on the Criminal side.	2	..	
Total	16	..	16

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—		Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.								
In Custody at the Commencement of the Year.	Prisoners for Trial	5	4	..	..	5	4	9
	Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	4	2	..	1	4	8	7
	Summary Convictions . . .	8	5	6	..	14	5	19
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Governors . .	Prisoners for Trial	55	26	15	5	70	31	101
	Rendered in Court for Trial. .	9	4	1	..	10	4	14
	Summary Convictions . . .	155	69	26	2	181	71	252
Total		236	110	48	8	284	118	402
DEBTORS.								
In Custody at the commencement of the Year		2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Admitted in the course of the Year		16	..	..	..	16	..	16
Total of Debtors and Criminals.		254	110	48	8	302	118	420

No. 5.—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
Prisoners before Trial	9	4	2	1	11	5	16
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	8	3	..	..	8	3	11
Summary Convictions	9	1	..	..	9	1	10
Total	26	8	2	1	28	9	37
DEBTORS.							
Debtors	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total of Debtors and Criminals . .	27	8	2	1	28	9	38

III.
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

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No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.																	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Imprisonment before Trial	15	6	11	2	17	9	5	9	2	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	51	26
Ditto after Trial	2	1	7	5	10	8	1	3	6	3	5	3	2	..	..	..	35	23
Ditto under Summary Conviction	78	49	27	13	32	6	4	1	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	149	69

	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Sentenced to Transportation	8	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	3

—	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.												Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		Total Juvenile.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Imprisonment before Trial	2	1	..	..	8	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	13	4	64	30	94
Ditto after Trial	4	..	3	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	47	23	70
Ditto under Summary Conviction	16	1	4	1	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	26	2	175	71	246
Sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	3	12

No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
12 Years and under 14	..	..	2	..	2	..	2
14 Years and under 17	..	..	12	4	12	4	16
17 Years and under 21	19	3	..	..	19	3	22
21 Years and under 30	20	10	..	..	20	10	30
30 Years and upwards	21	17	..	..	21	17	38
Total	60	30	14	4	74	34	108

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	3	..	3	..	3
12 Years and under 14	..	..	7	1	7	1	8
14 Years and under 17	..	..	16	1	16	1	17
17 Years and under 21	44	23	..	..	44	23	67
21 Years and under 30	45	23	..	..	45	23	68
30 Years and upwards	66	23	..	..	66	23	89
Total	155	69	26	2	181	71	252

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No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	9	6	3	..	12	6	18
Can Read only	21	14	6	3	27	17	44
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	16	9	4	1	20	10	30
Can Read and Write well	14	1	1	..	15	1	16
Total	60	30	14	4	74	34	108

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	50	20	..	..	50	20	70
Greatest Number of Sick at any one time	7	3	..	..	7	3	10

No. 12.—The number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been previously committed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	9	4	2	..	11	4	15
Twice	6	3	1	..	7	3	10
Thrice	3	1	1	..	4	1	5
Four Times or more	1	1	1	..	2	1	3
Total	19	9	5	..	24	9	33

No. 13.—Mode in which Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been Employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	114	..	27	..	141	..	141
Employment, not being Hard Labour	..	110	..	8	..	118	118
Not Employed	122	..	21	..	143	..	143
Total	236	110	48	8	284	118	402

No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice, or Magistrates, to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
By Courts of Justice or Magistrates	..	1	..	..	..	1	1

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Privately Whipped	1	..	6	..	7	..	7

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No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Solitary Cells	11	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	15	2	17

No. 17.—The Daily Average Number of Prisoners, &c.

	M.	F.	Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	48	12	60
The daily average number of Prisoners throughout the Year	31	11	42
DEBTORS.			
The greatest number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	4	..	4
The daily average number of Debtors throughout the Year	2	..	2
The number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate Sleeping Cells	10	10	20
The number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing where more than one Prisoner sleeps in one cell, including Debtors	45	23	68

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Jackets	1	..	Beds	1	1
Waistcoats	1	..	Blankets	2	2
Trousers	1	..	Rugs	1	1
Shirts	2	..	Towels	one in each day-room.	
Shoes	1	1			
Shift	..	2			

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	102	19	9
,, Male and Female Clothing	12	15	3
,, Bedding			
,, Straw	4	5	0
,, Fuel	39	19	0
,, Soap	9	19	11
,, Candles, Oil and Gas			
,, Rent, Rates and Taxes	0	17	1
,, Officers' Salary	280	0	0
,, Removal of Transported Convicts	50	4	6
,, Sundries not mentioned	33	9	6
Total expences of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations and Additions	534	10	0
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison, in the course of the Year	25	14	7
Grand Total	560	4	7
Prison Diet, per head per Annum	4	19	8
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per head per Annum	0	11	6

No. 23.—Dietary per Week.

—	Bread.	Meat not cooked.	Potatoes.
Hard Labour.	ozs.	lb.	lbs.
Men	154	1 of bacon	10
Women	96		7
Boys	154		10
Employment not being Hard Labour	96	1 of bacon	7

No. 24.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.

Months Employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time.	Height of each Step.	The ordinary Number of Steps per Minute.	The ordinary proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the Number of Prisoners on the Wheels.	Number of Feet in Ascent per day as per hours of employment.	The Daily Amount of Labourin Feet of Ascent performed by every prisoner.	Application of its Power.
January to March	7	12	8 Inches.	24	One-half change every quarter of an hour.	6720	3360	Beating Straw.
April to September	8					7680	3840	
October to December	7					6720	3360	

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When appointed.	Salaries per Annum.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances per Annum.	Total.	Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
John George Gully	Keeper	41	1830	105 0 0	24 0 0	129 0 0	Gate and acquittal fees, house, coals, candles, potatoes and washing.
Rev. C. Worthy	Chaplain	39	1840	60 0 0	..	60 0 0	
Samuel Walkey	Surgeon	62	1806	30 0 0	..	30 0 0	
Ann Gully	Matron	63	1826	20 0 0	..	20 0 0	Lodgings, coals, candles, and washing.
John Palmer	Turnkey	43	1839	35 0 0	..	35 0 0	Lodgings, coals and candles.
Edward Salter	Inner turnkey	47	1846	30 0 0	..	30 0 0	Ditto ditto
Total Number of Officers . 6			Total	280 0 0	24 0 0	304 0 0	

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	534	10	0
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	25	14	7
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts and Fees	560	4	7*

* The cost of each Prisoner per day is 8½*d.*

PLYMOUTH.—Borough Gaol.

No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners convicted at Assizes and Sessions, in the Prison at the commencement of the Year	1	1	..	..	1	1	2

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.								Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.						Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Assizes.		Sessions.				Total Adult.		Sessions.				Total Juvenile.				
	Felons.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.				Felons.		Misdemeanants.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison, at the commencement of the Year	..	..	4	1	..	..	4	1	2	..	..	..	2	..	6	1	7
Number of Prisoners Committed for Trial in the course of the Year	13	..	30	11	1	..	44	11	4	1	..	..	4	1	48	12	60
Number of Prisoners rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Total	13	..	34	12	3	..	50	12	6	1	..	..	6	1	56	13	69
Transferred to the custody of other Governors for Trial	13	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	13
Remainder	..	..	34	12	3	..	37	12	6	1	..	..	6	1	43	13	56
How Disposed of.																	
Convicted—																	
Sentences to be undergone in Prison	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	2	3
Sentenced to Transportation	..	..	2	2	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	3	2	5
Transferred to other Governors after Conviction	..	..	14	3	1	..	15	3	3	..	..	..	3	..	18	3	21
Acquitted at the Bar	..	..	9	..	2	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	11
Left for Trial at the end of the Year	..	..	8	6	..	..	8	6	2	..	..	..	2	..	10	6	16
Total	..	..	34	12	3	..	37	12	6	1	..	..	6	1	43	13	56
Prisoners Committed for Examination in the course of the Year, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates.	..	..	79	37	..	..	79	37	25	6	..	..	25	6	104	43	147

No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years. of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Deserters awaiting a Route	9	..	..	..	9	..	9
Under the Revenue Laws	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Under the Malicious Trespass Act	..	1	3	1	3	2	5
Under the Larceny Act	..	..	5	..	5	..	5
Under the Metropolitan, or Local Police Acts	5	1	..	..	5	1	6
For Assaults	44	14	..	..	44	14	58
For want of Sureties	10	3	..	..	10	3	13
Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	82	24	7	1	89	25	114
Total	151	43	15	2	166	45	211
Prisoners committed for Examination in the course of the Year, on charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	124	47	10	4	134	51	185

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	5	2	2	..	7	2	9
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors — Prisoners for Trial	31	11	4	1	35	12	47
Ditto Transferred to other Governors for Trial	13	..	..	..	13	..	13
Rendered in Court for Trial	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Summary Convictions	151	43	15	2	166	45	211
Charges, *i. e.* Prisoners committed to the Prison for Examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully Committed	203	84	35	10	238	94	332
Total	405	140	56	13	461	153	614

No. 5.—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
Prisoners before Trial	8	6	2	..	10	6	16
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Summary Convictions	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
Committed for Examination	2	1	..	1	2	2	4
Total	15	7	2	1	17	8	25

No 6.—Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.																	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		Unlimited Terms of Imprisonment.		Transferred to other Governors.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	3	1	2	1	18	1	3	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	6
Ditto after Trial	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	15	3	..	..	16	4
Ditto under Summary Conviction	25	4	8	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	10	3	..	..	104	35	151	43

	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		Life.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2

	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.												Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		Transferred to other Governors.		Total Juvenile.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	..	1	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	4	1	31	7	38
Ditto after Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	3	1	19	5	24
Ditto under Summary Conviction	7	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	2	166	45	211
Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	2	5

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No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
14 Years and under 17	..	..	4	1	4	1	5
17 Years and under 21	8	2	..	..	8	2	10
21 Years and under 30	12	2	..	..	12	2	14
30 Years and upwards	9	2	..	..	9	2	11
Total	29	6	4	1	33	7	40

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 years of Age	..	..	2	..	2	..	2
12 Years and under 14	..	..	5	..	5	..	5
14 Years and under 17	..	..	8	2	8	2	10
17 Years and under 21	18	8	..	..	18	8	26
21 Years and under 30	58	22	..	..	58	22	80
30 Years and upwards	75	13	..	..	75	13	88
Total	151	43	15	2	166	45	211

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	3	2	1	..	4	2	6
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	26	4	3	1	29	5	34
Total	29	6	4	1	33	7	40

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	39	15	4	..	43	15	58
Can Read only	10	3	3	..	13	3	16
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	99	25	8	2	107	27	134
Can Read and Write well	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Total	151	43	15	2	166	45	211

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	29	11	4	..	33	11	44
Greatest Number of Sick at any one time	4	2	..	..	4	2	6

No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year who have been previously Committed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	9	3	3	1	12	4	16
Twice	6	2	..	..	6	2	8
Thrice	1	2	..	..	1	2	3
Four times or more	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Total	19	7	3	1	22	8	30

No. 13.—Mode in which Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been Employed.

No means of giving hard labour; the Male Convicted Prisoners have been occasionally employed in cleaning the Cells, Airing Yards, &c., and Females in washing.

No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice, or Magistrates, to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
By Courts of Justice or Magistrates. . . .	..	1	..	1	..	2	2

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Privately Whipped	1	..	5	..	6	..	6

No. 17.—The Daily Average Number of Prisoners, &c.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
The greatest number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	29	5	34
The daily average number of Prisoners throughout the Year . .	10	6	16
The number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate Sleeping Cells	15	2	17
The number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing where more than one Prisoner sleeps in one Cell	30	7	37

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoners.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Day Caps	..	6	Gowns	..	6
Jackets	10	..	Petticoats	..	12
Waistcoats	16	..	Flannel ditto.	..	15
Trowsers	24	..	Shifts	..	22
Shirts.	36	..	Beds	8	4
Stockings.	20	10	Blankets	8	4
Handkerchiefs	10	10	Rugs	8	4
Shoes.	16	8	Pillow Cases.	6	6
Clogs.	..	3	Towels	12	6

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	108	12	1
,, Male and Female Clothing	33	4	3
,, Bedding	8	0	0
,, Straw	3	15	0
,, Extra Allowances by order of the Surgeon.	5	7	7
,, Fuel	7	2	0
,, Soap	3	10	0
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas	4	0	0
,, Washing	2	2	6
,, Books	1	0	8
,, Furniture	8	11	5
,, Officers' Salaries	169	0	0
,, Pensions to Retired Officers	27	6	0
,, Support of Prisoners removed under Contract, to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	107	4	0
,, Removal of Prisoners to and from their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons . .	37	14	6
,, Removal of Transported Convicts	52	11	10
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations and Additions	579	1	10
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison, in the course of the Year	15	0	0
Grand Total.	594	1	10
Prison Diet, per head per Annum	5	2	4½
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per head per Annum	0	1	5½

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No. 23.—Dietary per Week.

——	Bread.	Meat when Cooked.	Potatoes.	Soup.	Gruel.	Milk.	Other Allowances.
Not Employed.	ozs.	ozs.	lbs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
Men	168	8	1	5	14	None, except with tea in case of sickness.	Two ounces of soap weekly to each prisoner, and tea and candles in sickness; coals in the winter.
Women	112	8	7	5	14		
Boys	112	8	1	5	14		

Each Prisoner has one quart of milk broth daily for breakfast, one quart of soup on Thursdays and Fridays, and one pint of beef broth with ½ pound of beef on Sundays; the male prisoners are allowed 1 lb. of potatoes on Sundays, the females 1 lb. daily. The whole is supplied by contract from the workhouse, who allow 36 lbs. of coarse beef, 10 gallons of peas, and 3½ lbs. of oatmeal for making 40 gallons of pease soup, and 36 gallons of milk and 7½ lbs of oatmeal for making 50 gallons of milk broth.

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries per Annum. £.	s.	d.	Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.
Richard Freeman . .	Surgeon . . .	54	24 June, 1843 . .	20	0	0	
Samuel Coke, and John Spry	Serjeants at Mace and Keepers of the Gaol.	59	1 January, 1835 . .	52	0	0	The Serjeants at Mace receive Fees for serving the summonses of the magistrates, and for acting as bailiffs in the Borough Law Court; but none as prison keepers. The Serjeants at Mace have apartments for residence in the Guildhall.
		47	18 April, 1847 . .	52	0	0	
William Trengove . .	Town Corporal and Turnkey.	30	8 April, 1845 . .	40	0	0	The Town Corporal's salary includes an allowance of 10*l.* per annum for apartments.
Jane Cooke. . . .	Matron. . . .	49	29 September, 1843 .	5	0	0	
Total Number of Officers . . . 5			Total . .	169	0	0	

No. 27.—Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	3	2	0
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate	79	5	6
Amount received from Exchequer for removal of Transports	42	11	10
Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports . . .	10	0	0
Total . . .	134	19	4

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	579	1	10
Total Receipts of ditto	134	19	4
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	444	2	6
Repairs Alterations, and Additions	15	0	0
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts and Fees	459	2	6*

* The cost of each Prisoner per day is 1*s.* 6¼*d.*

BARNSTAPLE.—BOROUGH GAOL.

No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners convicted at Assizes and Sessions, in the Prison at the commencement of the Year	2	..	..	..	2	..	2

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.						Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.						Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Sessions.				Total Adult.		Sessions.				Total Juvenile				
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.				Felons.		Misdemeanants.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners Committed for Trial in the course of the Year	12	2	..	..	12	2	2	1	1	..	3	1	15	3	18
How Disposed of.															
Convicted—															
Sentences to be undergone in this Prison	5	1	..	..	5	1	2	..	1	..	3	..	8	1	9
Sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Acquitted at the Bar	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Left for Trial at the end of the Year	4	1	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	5
Total	12	2	..	..	12	2	2	1	1	..	3	1	15	3	18

No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	5	3	1	..	6	3	9
Deserters awaiting a Route	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Under the Bastardy Laws	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Under the Vagrant Act	3	7	4	..	7	7	14
Under the Malicious Trespass Act	2	1	..	..	2	1	3
Under the Larceny Act	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
For Assaults	6	..	4	..	10	..	10
Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	3	4	..	..	3	4	7
Total	18	12	8	..	26	12	38

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—		Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Criminals.								
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
	Summary Convictions	5	3	1	..	6	3	9
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors	Prisoners for Trial	12	2	3	1	15	3	18
	Summary Convictions	18	12	8	..	26	12	38
Total		37	17	12	1	49	18	67

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

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Devonshire.

Barnstaple Borough Gaol.

No. 5.—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners before Trial	4	1	..	..	4	1	5
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	5	1	..	..	5	1	6

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.																	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		Unlimited Terms of Imprisonment.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	2	1	2	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1
Ditto after Trial	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1
Ditto under Summary Conviction	3	3	7	2	4	5	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	18	12

—	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.																	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 8 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
Ditto after Trial	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Ditto under Summary Conviction	3	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..

	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	2	13
Ditto after Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	9
Ditto under Summary Conviction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	12	38
Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1

No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
14 Years and under 17	..	..	3	1	3	1	4
17 Years and under 21	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
21 Years and under 30	3	1	..	..	3	1	4
30 Years and upwards	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Total	8	1	3	1	11	2	13

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	3	..	3	..	3
12 Years and under 14	..	..	5	..	5	..	5
17 Years and under 21	8	9	..	..	8	9	17
21 Years and under 30	3	2	..	..	3	2	5
30 Years and upwards	7	1	..	..	7	1	8
Total	18	12	8	..	26	12	38

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	4	..	2	..	6	..	6
Can Read only	2	1	1	1	3	2	5
Can Read and Write well	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Total	8	1	3	1	11	2	13

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	8	1	3	..	11	1	12
Can Read only	6	9	4	..	10	9	19
Can Read and Write well	4	2	1	..	5	2	7
Total	18	12	8	..	26	12	38

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	9	3	..	1	9	4	13
Greatest Number of Sick at any one time	1	2	..	..	1	2	3

No. 12.—The number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year who have been previously committed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	11	9	6	..	17	9	26
Twice	4	2	1	..	5	2	7
Thrice	2	1	1	..	3	1	4
Four times or more	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	18	12	8	..	26	12	38

No. 13.—Mode in which Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	4	1	2	..	6	1	7
Not Employed	33	16	10	1	43	17	60
Total	37	17	12	1	49	18	67

No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice, or Magistrates, to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
By Courts of Justice or Magistrates	2	..	..	..	2	..	2

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No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile,		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Privately Whipped	..	..	2	..	2	..	2

No. 17.—The Daily Average Number of Prisoners, &c.

Criminals.	M.	F.	Total of both Sexes.
The greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	9	2	11
The number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate Sleeping Cells	7	7	14
The number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing where more than one Prisoner sleeps in one Cell	15	15	30

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.					
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Beds	1	1	Pillow Cases	1	1
Blankets	1	1	Towels	1	1
Rugs	2	2			

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	39	12	11½
,, Male and Female Clothing	1	0	10½
,, Straw	0	9	2
,, Extra Allowances, by order of the Surgeon	0	4	9
,, Fuel	0	10	6
,, Soap	0	17	8½
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas	0	3	0½
,, Washing	0	14	10
,, Cooking	1	10	6
,, Furniture	0	17	0
,, Officers' Salaries	45	0	0
,, Removal of Transported Convicts	9	16	0
,, Supply of Water, and Shaving Male Prisoners	1	11	2
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	102	8	5¾
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	6	3	0
Grand Total	108	11	5¾

No. 21.—Escapes in the course of the Year.

Name.	Age.	Date of Escape.	Offences with which charged, or of which convicted.	Whether confined separately or with others, at the time of Escape.	If Retaken.
William H. . . .	16	Feb. 1, 1847 . .	Felony	With others . . .	Surrendered himself on the 12th April.

No. 23.—Dietary per week.

—	Bread.	Meat when cooked.	Potatoes.	Soup.	Milk.	Other Allowances.
Hard Labour.	Ozs.	Ozs.	lbs.	Pints.	Pints.	
Vagrants. . . .	168	..	..	..	..	Water.
Not Employed. Felons.						
Men	134	16	7	3	1¾	. . .
Women and Boys .	110					

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries per Annum.	Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.
				£. s. d.	
Frederick Bluckwell . .	Governor	76	In the Year 18 .	40 0 0	Residence in the Prison, rent free.
William Gabriel . . .	Assistant Gaoler .	46	Ditto 1830 .	.. .. ..	Ditto.
Michael Cooke . . .	Surgeon	36	Ditto 1839 .	5 0 0	None.
Rev. G. Johnstone . .	Chaplain	..	Ditto 1840 .	..	None.
	Total Number of Officers. . 4				

No. 27.—Receipts.

	£. s. d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison	4 18 3

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£. s. d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	102 8 5¾
Total Receipts of Ditto	4 18 3
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	97 10 2¾
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	6 3 0
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts and Fees	103 13 2¾

TIVERTON—Borough Gaol.

No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners convicted at Assizes and Sessions, in the Prison at the commencement of the Year	1	1	..	..	1	1	2

	Prisoners of 17 Years of age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.								Prisoners under 17 Years of age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.						Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Assizes.		Sessions.				Total Adult.		Sessions.				Total Juvenile.				
	Felons.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.				Felons.		Misdemeanants.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison, at the commencement of the Year. . .	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	12	3	1	..	13	3	2	..	1	..	3	..	16	3	19
Number of Prisoners transferred to the custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Number of Prisoners rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year. . . .	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	1	..	17	3	1	..	19	3	2	..	1	..	..	..	22	3	25
Transferred to the custody of other Governors for Trial	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Remainder	..	..	17	3	1	..	18	3	2	..	1	..	..	..	21	3	24
How Disposed of.																	
Convicted—																	
Sentences to be undergone in this Prison.	..	..	10	2	..	..	10	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	11	2	13
Acquitted at the Bar	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	4
Not Prosecuted.	..	..	2	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	4	..	4
Left for Trial at the end of the Year. . .	..	..	2	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
Total	..	..	17	3	1	..	18	3	2	..	1	..	3	..	21	3	24
Prisoners Committed for Examination in the course of the Year, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates.	..	..	2	1	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	3	1	4

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No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year. . . .	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Deserters awaiting a Route	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Under the Vagrant Act	8	7	3	..	11	7	18
Under the Malicious Trespass Act	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Under the Larceny Act	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
For Assaults	9	..	..	..	9	..	9
For want of Sureties	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	7	1	10	..	17	1	18
Total	28	8	14	..	42	8	50
Prisoners committed for Examination in the course of the Year, on charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	10	2	2	..	12	2	14

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—		Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.								
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	Prisoners for Trial	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
	Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	1	1	..	..	1	1	2
	Summary Convictions . . .	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors.	Prisoners for Trial	13	3	3	..	16	3	19
	Ditto transferred to other Governors for Trial	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
	Rendered in Court for Trial. .	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
	Summary Convictions . . .	28	8	14	..	42	8	50
Received from the Custody of other Governors, and enumerated in their Returns.	Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	5	1	1	..	6	1	7
Charges, *i.e.* Prisoners committed to the Prison for Examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully Committed		12	3	3	..	15	3	18
Total		67	16	21	..	88	16	104

No. 5.—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
Prisoners before Trial	2	1	..	..	2	1	3
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	5	1	1	..	6	1	7
Summary Convictions	2	..	2	..	4	..	4
Total	9	2	3	..	12	2	14

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.																	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial . . .	1	..	2	1	4	..	7	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	2
Ditto after Trial . .	1	1	..	..	4	..	3	..	4	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	15	3
Ditto under Summary Conviction . . .	11	3	5	3	10	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	8

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment, &c.—*continued.*

—	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.												Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		Total Juvenile.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	18	2	20
Ditto after Trial	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	17	3	20
Ditto under Summary Conviction	5	..	1	..	7	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	14	..	42	8	50

No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
14 Years and under 17	..	..	3	..	3	..	3
17 Years and under 21	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
21 Years and under 30	6	..	..	..	6	..	6
30 Years and upwards	6	2	..	..	6	2	8
Total	16	2	3	..	19	2	21

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	2	..	2	..	2
12 Years and under 14	..	..	7	..	7	..	7
14 Years and under 17	..	..	5	..	5	..	5
17 Years and under 21	7	6	..	..	7	6	13
21 Years and under 30	14	1	..	..	14	1	15
30 Years and upwards	7	1	..	..	7	1	8
Total	28	8	14	..	42	8	50

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Can Read only	6	1	2	..	8	1	9
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	4	1	1	..	5	1	6
Can Read and Write well	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
Total	16	2	3	..	19	2	21

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age, and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	4	1	1	..	5	1	6
Can Read only	10	4	7	..	17	4	21
Can Read or Write or both imperfectly	9	2	5	..	14	2	16
Can Read and Write well	5	1	1	..	6	1	7
Total	28	8	14	..	42	8	50

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

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No. 11.—Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death, in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	28	10	10	..	38	10	48
Infirmary Cases	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Greatest Number of Sick at any one time	4	2	2	..	6	2	8

No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been previously committed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	2	2	1	..	3	2	5
Twice	4	2	..	..	4	2	6
Thrice	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Four times or more	1	..	1	..	2	..	2
Total	8	4	2	..	10	4	14

No. 13.—Mode in which Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been Employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	39	12	16	..	55	12	67
Employment, not being Hard Labour	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Not Employed	26	4	5	..	31	4	35
Total	67	16	21	..	88	16	104

No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice, or Magistrates, to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
By Courts of Justice or Magistrates	11	2	2	..	13	2	15

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Publicly Whipped	..	..	1	..	1	..	1

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Solitary Cells	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	3

No. 17.—The Daily Average Number of Prisoners, &c.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	16	2	18
The daily average number of Prisoners throughout the Year	..	..	8
The Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate Sleeping Cells	29	6	35
The number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing where more than one Prisoner sleeps in one Cell	33	8	41

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Night Caps	..	1	Shifts	..	1
Day Caps	1	1	Beds	1	1
Jackets	1	..	Blankets	2	2
Waistcoats	1	..	Rugs	1	1
Trowsers	1	..	Pillow Cases	1	1
Shirts	1	..	Towels	1	1
Stockings	1	1	Infirmary Beds	1	1
Handkerchiefs	1	1	,, Blankets	2	2
Shoes	1	1	,, Rugs	1	1
Gowns	..	1	,, Sheets	2	2
Petticoats	..	1	,, Pillow Cases	1	1
Flannel ditto	..	1	,, Towels	1	1

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	101	1	5
,, Male and Female Clothing	5	5	11
,, Bedding	20	17	9¾
,, Straw	0	3	0
,, Extra Allowances by order of the Surgeon	1	3	7½
,, Wine, Beer, and Spirits	0	2	9½
,, Fuel	20	7	8
,, Soap	1	18	10
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas	1	11	4½
,, Washing	2	2	11
,, Stationery and Printing	0	2	8
,, Books	1	13	1
,, Furniture	25	16	10
,, Officers' Salaries	70	13	1
,, Removal of Prisoners to and from their trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their sentences in other Prisons	0	13	2
,, Removal of Transported Convicts	5	12	4
,, Sundries not mentioned	8	13	1¼
Total Expenses of the Prison for the year, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations and Additions	267	19	7½
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	0	16	1
Grand Total	£ 268	15	8½
Prison Diet, per head, per Annum	12	3	3
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per head, per Annum	0	5	0¼

No. 23.—Dietary per Week.

—	Bread.	Meat when Cooked.	Potatoes.	Soup.	Other Allowances.
	lbs.	ozs.	lbs.	pints.	
Hard Labour Employment not being Hard Labour Not Employed	10½	16	10½	7	13 pints of Tea or Coffee with Milk, no Sugar.

When Potatoes cannot be procured, they have 2 lbs. of Bread daily; Soup from Meat, 4 ozs. per quart, five days per Week, and 6 ozs. two days per week, with Vegetables, Oatmeal, &c.

No. 24.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.

No Tread-wheel: their hard labour is breaking stones, which are used for the benefit of the borough. The female prisoners are employed in cleaning, mending bedding, &c., when not committed for hard labour. The prisoners are made to learn the Catechism, &c.

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Returns, 1847.

Devonshire.

Tiverton Borough Gaol.

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names	Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries per Annum. £. s. d.	Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.
Anthony Boulton, D.D.	Chaplain . .	60	30th April, 1847	20 10 0	Appointed at the rate of 52*l.* 10*s.* per annum.
Walter Hugo Reed .	Surgeon . .	47	8th Dec., 1826 .	8 15 6	Raised from 6*l.* 6*s.* to 10*l.*, but now at 18*l.*
John Radford . .	Keeper . .	61	24th June, 1833	29 5 0	Raised to 42*l.*
Mary Ann Radford .	Matron . .	58	15th April, 1847	4 8 9	Appointed at the rate of 10*l.* per annum.
William Burnell . .	Turnkey and Schoolmaster.	31	12th May, 1847.	7 13 10	Appointed at the rate of 20*l.* per annum.
Total Number of Officers . 5			Total. .	70 13 1	

No. 27.—Receipts.

	£. s. d
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	0 12 6
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate . . .	22 15 0
Amount received from Exchequer for removal of Transports	5 12 4
Total	28 19 10

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£. s. d.	
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	267 19 7½	
Total Receipts of Ditto	28 19 10	
Actual cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	238 19 9½	
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	0 16 1	
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts and Fees . . . . . £	239 15 10½	*

* The cost of each Prisoner per day is 1*s.* 6¼*d.*

BIDEFORD.—Borough Gaol.

No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.						Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Sessions.				Total Adult.				
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison, at the commencement of the Year	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Number of Prisoners committed for Trial, in the course of the Year	1	4	..	..	1	4	1	4	5
Total	1	5	..	..	1	5	1	5	6
How Disposed of.									
Convicted—									
Sentences to be undergone in this Prison .	1	4	..	..	1	4	1	4	5
Sentenced to Transportation	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Total	1	5	..	..	1	5	1	5	6

No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under the Vagrant Act	2	1	..	..	2	1	3
Under the Larceny Act	..	2	3	..	3	2	5
For Assaults	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
For want of Sureties	1	1	..	..	1	1	2
Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	2	1	..	..	2	1	3
Total	7	5	3	..	10	5	15

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—		Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.								
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	Prisoners for Trial	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Governors	Prisoners for Trial	1	4	..	..	1	4	5
	Summary Convictions	7	5	3	..	10	5	15
Total		8	10	3	..	11	10	21

No. 5.—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	1	1	..	..	1	1	2

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.																Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		Total Adult.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	6
Ditto after Trial	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	1	4	5

	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		Total Adult.	
	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
21 Years and under 30	1	4	..	..	1	4	5
30 Years and upwards.	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Total	1	5	..	..	1	5	6

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Returns, 1847.

Devonshire.

Bideford Borough Gaol.

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	2	..	2	..	2
12 Years and under 14	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
17 Years and under 21	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
21 Years and under 30	..	3	..	..	..	3	3
30 Years and upwards	4	2	..	..	4	2	6
Total	7	5	3	..	10	5	15

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can Read only	..	3	..	..	..	3	3
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Can Read and Write well	1	1	..	..	1	1	2
Total	1	5	..	..	1	5	6

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Can Read only	3	4	3	..	6	4	10
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Can Read and Write well	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Total	7	5	3	..	10	5	15

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death, in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	4	2	..	..	4	2	6

No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year who have been previously Committed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	..	..	1	..	1	..	1

No. 13.—Mode in which Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been Employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
Not Employed	4	10	3	..	7	10	17
Total	8	10	3	..	11	10	21

No. 17.—The Daily Average Number of Prisoners, &c.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	3	5	8
The number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate Sleeping Cells	4	5	9

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Jackets	1	..	Blankets	3	3
Shirts	1	..	Rugs	1	1
Shoes	2	2	Sheets	1	1
Shifts	..	1	Pillow Cases	1	1
Beds	1	1	Towels	1	1

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	22	0	0
,, Male and Female Clothing	1	5	4
,, Bedding	1	10	0
,, Straw	0	4	0
,, Extra Allowances, by order of the Surgeon	1	0	0
,, Medicines	4	14	0
,, Washing	1	0	0
,, Rent, Rates and Taxes	20	0	0
,, Officers' Salaries	15	0	0
,, Sundries not mentioned	0	15	0
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	67	8	4
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison, in the course of the Year	1	10	0
Grand Total	68	18	4
Prison Diet, per head, per Annum	6	10	0

No. 23.—Dietary for each Prisoner before Conviction.

—	Breakfast.		Dinner.				Supper.	
	Bread.	Gruel.	Cooked Meat.	Potatoes.	Soup.	Suet Pudding.	Bread.	Broth.
	ozs.	pints.	ozs.	lbs.	pints.	ozs.	ozs.	pints.
Sunday, Wednesday, Friday — Men	7	1½	5	1	..	..	7	1¼
Sunday, Wednesday, Friday — Women	6	1¼	6	1	..	..	6	1¼
Monday, Tuesday, Saturday — Men	7	1½	..	1	1½	..	7	1¼
Monday, Tuesday, Saturday — Women	6	1¼	..	1	1¼	..	6	1¼
Thursday — Men	7	1½	..	1	..	10	7	1¼
Thursday — Women	6	1¼	..	1	..	8	6	1¼

After Conviction.

—	Breakfast.		Dinner.		Supper.	
	Bread.	Gruel.	Potatoes.	Gruel.	Bread.	Gruel.
	ozs.	pints.	lbs.	pints.	ozs.	pints.
For each day in the Week — Men	7	1½	1	1½	6	1¼
For each day in the Week — Women	6	1¼	1	1¼	7	1¼

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Name.	Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries per Annumn.	Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.
				£ s. d.	
William Gilbert	Gaoler	47	June 24, 1846.	10 0 0	They both reside in a dwelling-house attached to the gaol, rent free.
Mary Gilbert	Matron	51	June 24, 1846.	5 0 0	
Total Number of Officers 2			Total	15 0 0	

III. Southern and Western District.

Returns, 1847.

Devonshire.

Bideford Borough Gaol.

No. 27.—Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the prison	0	15	0

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£	s.	d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	67	8	4
Total Receipts of Ditto	0	15	0
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	66	13	4
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	1	10	0
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts and Fees	68	3	4

Bradnench Borough Gaol.

BRADNENCH.—Borough Gaol.

No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.						Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.						Total Adult and Juvenile.	
	Sessions.				Total Adult.		Sessions.				Total Juvenile.			
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.				Felons.		Misdemeanants.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners Committed for Trial in the course of the Year	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..
How Disposed of.														
Convicted	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..

No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under the Larceny Act	..	..	1	..	1	..	1

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—		Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors .	Rendered in Court for Trial	1	..	1	..	2	..	2
	Summary Convictions . .	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
	Total	1	..	2	..	3	..	3

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.																	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Ditto after Trial	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..

—	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.												Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		Total Juvenile.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
Ditto after Trial	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
Ditto under Summary Conviction	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1

No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
14 Years and under 17	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
21 Years and under 30	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	1	..	1	..	2	..	2

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
12 Years and under 14	..	..	1	..	1	..	1

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Can Read only	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	1	..	1	..	2	..	2

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	..	..	1	..	1	..	1

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Returns, 1847.

Devonshire.

Bradnench Borough Gaol.

No 13.—Mode in which Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been Employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Not Employed	1	..	2	..	3	..	3

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Privately Whipped	..	..	2	..	3	..	3

No. 17.—The Daily Average Number of Prisoners, &c.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	2	..	2
The number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate Sleeping Cells	2	1	3
The number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing where more than one Prisoner sleeps in one Cell	4	2	6

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads :—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	7	7	4
,, Bedding and Straw	0	10	0
,, Fuel	0	8	0
,, Soap	0	3	6
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas	0	2	6
,, Washing	0	7	6
,, Cooking	0	10	0
,, Stationery, Printing, and Books	1	10	0
,, Rent, Rates, and Taxes	1	10	0
,, Officers' Salaries	7	0	0
,, Removal of Prisoners to and from their Trials, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	0	12	0
,, Sundries not mentioned	0	8	0
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	20	8	10
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, in the course of the Year	0	7	0
Grand Total	20	15	10
Prison Diet, per head per Annum	9	2	6

No. 23.—Dietary.

The Prisoners are allowed 3*s.* 6*d.* each per week for their maintenance.

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Name.	Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries per Annum. £.	s.	d.
Thos. Jacob	Gaoler	66	1830	6	0	0
Ann Culliford	Matron	61	1846	1	0	0
Total Number of Officers 2			Total	7	0	0

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Actual Cost to the Borough, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	20	8	10
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	0	7	0
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year	20	15	10

DARTMOUTH.—Borough Gaol.

Dartmouth Borough Gaol.

No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.						Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Assizes.				Total Adult.				
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year	5	2	..	..	5	2	5	2	7
How Disposed of.									
Convicted:									
Sentenced to Transportation	4	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	4
Transferred to other Governors after Conviction	1	2	..	..	1	2	1	2	3
Total	5	2	..	..	5	2	5	2	7

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Criminals.							
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors — Prisoners for Trial	5	2	..	..	5	2	7

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	12	17	10½
,, Bedding	0	4	6
,, Medicines	6	6	0
,, Washing	1	0	8
,, Officers' Salaries	6	0	0
,, Removal of Prisoners to and from their trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	17	17	6
,, Removal of Transported Convicts	27	9	8
,, Sundries not mentioned	1	9	0
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	73	5	2½
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison, in the course of the Year	5	18	11
Grand Total	79	4	1½

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Returns, 1847.

Devonshire.

Dartmouth Borough Gaol.

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

	Name.	Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries per Annum. £. s. d.	
	Richard Backwell .	Gaoler . .	49	1840	6 0 0	

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£. s. d.
Actual Cost to the Borough, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	73 5 2½
Repairs, Alterations. and Additions	5 18 11
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations and Additions, and excluding Receipts and Fees	79 4 1½

Plympton Earle Borough Gaol and Lock-up House.

PLYMPTON EARLE.—Borough Gaol and Lock-up House.

No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
For Assaults	5	..	..	..	5	..	5

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors . Summary Convictions . .	5	..	..	..	5	..	5

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.																Total Adult.	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment under Summary Conviction .	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:—

	£. s. d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	0 15 0
,, Straw	0 3 0
,, Soap	0 1 0
,, Washing	0 2 0
,, Cooking	0 8 0
,, Officer's Salary	1 0 0
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year	2 9 0

No. 23. Dietary per Week.

—	Bread.	Meat, when cooked.	Cheese.	Milk.
	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	Pints.
Not Employed . . .	168	32	14	3

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Name.	Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.
John Hurrell . .	Keeper .	48	October, 1836	1*s.* per day, when any prisoner is under his charge.

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c., £2 9*s.*

DORSETSHIRE.

DORCHESTER.—County Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners convicted at Assizes and Sessions, in the Prison at the commencement of the Year	27	6	3	..	30	6	36

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.										Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.								Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total Adult.		Assizes.		Sessions.				Total Juvenile.				
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.				Felons.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison, at the commencement of the Year	2	..	..	..	15	2	1	1	18	3	..	..	3	..	1	..	4	..	22	3	25
Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year	63	13	17	1	103	21	11	1	194	36	7	2	18	3	2	..	27	5	221	41	262
Number of Prisoners received from the custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Number of Prisoners rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year	9	3	..	1	19	3	2	..	30	7	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	33	7	40
Total	75	16	17	2	137	26	14	2	243	46	8	2	23	3	3	..	34	5	277	51	328
How Disposed of.																					
Convicted:—																					
Sentences to be undergone in this Prison	34	6	14	..	64	15	7	1	119	22	6	2	15	3	2	..	23	5	142	27	169
Sentenced to Transportation.	8	1	1	..	15	1	..	..	24	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	2	26
Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Transferred to other Governors after Conviction . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Acquitted at the Bar . . .	23	9	1	1	25	6	..	..	49	16	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	51	16	67
No Bills found	4	..	..	1	14	2	1	..	19	3	1	..	5	..	1	..	7	..	26	3	29
Not Prosecuted	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
Died before Trial.	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Left for Trial at the end of the Year.	4	..	..	..	17	2	3	1	24	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	26	3	29
Total	75	16	17	2	137	26	14	2	243	46	8	2	23	3	3	..	34	5	277	51	328
Prisoners for Examination at the commencement of the Year.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Prisoners Committed for Examination in the course of the Year, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates . .	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Returns, 1847.

Dorsetshire.

Dorchester County Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year. . . .	32	8	4	..	36	8	44
Deserters awaiting a Route	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Under the Game Laws	39	..	2	..	41	..	41
Under the Revenue Laws	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
Under the Bastardy Laws.	16	..	..	..	16	..	16
Under the Vagrant Act	114	19	2	1	116	20	136
Under the Malicious Trespass Act	34	9	5	1	39	10	49
For Assaults	27	4	3	..	30	4	34
For want of Sureties	27	2	..	..	27	2	29
Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	77	21	27	5	104	26	130
Total	341	55	39	7	380	62	442

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
In Custody at the commencement of the Year.	1	..	1
In Execution	7	..	7
Under 8 & 9 Vic., c. 127	4	..	4
Forfeitures of Recognizances, or on attachment for Contempt	2	..	2
Total	13	..	13

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
In custody at the Commencement of the Year — Prisoners for Trial . . .	18	3	4	..	22	3	25
In custody at the Commencement of the Year — Convicted at Assizes and Sessions.	27	6	3	..	30	6	36
In custody at the Commencement of the Year — Summary Convictions . .	32	8	4	..	36	8	44
In custody at the Commencement of the Year — For Re-examination . . .	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Governors — Prisoners for Trial . . .	195	36	27	5	222	41	263
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Governors — Rendered in Court for Trial.	30	7	3	..	33	7	40
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Governors — Summary Convictions . .	341	55	39	7	380	62	442
Charges, *i. e.* Prisoners committed to the Prison for Examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully Committed	2	1	..	..	2	1	3
Total	645	117	80	12	725	129	854
DEBTORS.							
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Admitted in the course of the Year	13	..	..	..	13	..	13
Total of Debtors and Criminals	659	117	80	12	739	129	868

No. 5.—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the Date of this Return.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
Prisoners before Trial	24	3	2	..	26	3	29
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	45	8	2	1	47	9	56
Summary Convictions	40	1	4	1	44	2	46
Criminal Lunatics	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Total	111	13	8	2	119	14	133
DEBTORS.							
Debtors	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Total of Debtors and Criminals . . .	113	13	8	2	121	14	135

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.																			
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial . . .	47	9	48	5	72	15	16	3	3	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	189	36
Ditto after Trial . .	7	2	7	2	19	3	18	1	22	6	24	4	19	4	2	..	1	..	119	22
Ditto under Summary Conviction. . . .	14	2	66	20	152	25	62	4	38	3	5	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	341	55

	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners Sentenced to Transportation	13	2	4	..	2	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	24	2

—	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.														Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		Total Juvenile.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial .	12	2	2	..	8	1	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	5	218	41	259
Ditto after Trial .	6	2	3	..	5	1	3	..	5	1	1	..	..	1	23	5	142	27	169
Ditto under Summary Conviction. .	1	1	11	1	14	4	4	1	7	..	2	..	..	..	39	7	380	62	442
Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	2	26

No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	4	1	4	1	5
12 Years and under 14	..	..	7	..	7	..	7
14 Years and under 17	..	..	21	4	21	4	25
17 Years and under 21	50	11	..	..	50	11	61
21 Years and under 30	84	16	..	..	84	16	100
30 Years and upwards	85	16	..	..	85	16	101
Total	219	43	32	5	251	48	299

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	4	..	4	..	4
12 Years and under 14	..	..	5	..	5	..	5
14 Years and under 17	..	..	30	7	30	7	37
17 Years and under 21	69	13	..	..	69	13	82
21 Years and under 30	111	20	..	..	111	20	131
30 Years and upwards	161	22	..	..	161	22	183
Total	341	55	39	7	380	62	442

III.
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Returns, 1847.

Dorsetshire.

Dorchester County Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	65	12	7	4	72	16	88
Can Read only	71	17	19	1	90	18	108
Can Read or Write or both imperfectly	51	9	5	..	56	9	65
Can Read and Write well	32	5	1	..	33	5	38
Total	219	43	32	5	251	48	299

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	100	19	11	4	111	23	134
Can Read only	104	25	14	3	118	28	146
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	71	10	7	..	78	10	88
Can Read and Write well	66	1	7	..	73	1	74
Total	341	55	39	7	380	62	442

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death, in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	340	20	17	4	357	24	381
Infirmary Cases	220	8	8	2	228	10	238
Criminal Lunatics	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Deaths	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Greatest Number of Sick at any one time	23	4	..	..	23	4	27

No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year who have been previously Committed

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	85	18	12	4	97	22	119
Twice	34	3	4	3	38	6	44
Thrice	13	1	2	..	15	1	16
Four Times or more	21	1	2	1	23	2	25
Total	153	23	20	8	173	31	204

No. 13.—Mode in which Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been Employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	434	89	41	9	475	98	573
Employment, not being Hard Labour	50	10	6	2	56	12	68
Not Employed	161	18	33	1	194	19	213
Total	645	117	80	12	725	129	854

No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice, or Magistrates, to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
By Courts of Justice or Magistrates	9	9	6	1	15	10	25

No. 15.—Number of Prisoner sentenced by Courts of Justices to be Whipped in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Privately Whipped	1	..	10	..	11	..	11

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Whipping	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Dark Cells	67	6	20	..	14	..	5	1	106	7	113
Total . . .	69	6	20	..	14	..	5	1	108	7	115

No. 17.—The Daily Average Number of Prisoners, &c.

—	M.	F.	Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	148	31	179
The daily average number of Prisoners throughout the Year .	114	18	132
DEBTORS.			
The greatest number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	5	..	5
The daily average number of Debtors throughout the Year .	2	..	2
The number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate Sleeping Cells	133	7	140
The number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing where more than one Prisoner sleeps in one Cell . . .	208	16	224

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Day Caps	1	1	Blankets	2	2
Jackets	1	..	Rugs	1	1
Waistcoats	1	..	Sheets	2	2
Trowsers	1	..	Towels (one to each class) .	1	1
Shirts	1	..	Infirmary Beds	1	1
Shoes	1	1	,, Blankets . . .	2	2
Gowns	..	1	,, Rugs	1	1
Petticoats	..	1	,, Sheets . . .	2	2
Shifts	..	1	,, Towels . . .	1	1
Beds	1	1			

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Returns, 1847.

Dorsetshire.

Dorchester County Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	1173	13	3½
,, Male and Female Clothing	327	3	3½
,, Bedding, including Straw	88	11	11¾
,, Extra Allowances by order of the Surgeon	54	11	1
,, Medicines	96	8	9
,, Fuel	173	12	10
,, Soap, Starch, and Blue	29	13	6
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas	53	2	5½
,, Stationery and Printing	86	4	1
,, Furniture	55	8	0½
,, Rent, Rates, and Taxes	11	11	5
,, Officers' Salaries	1047	2	6
,, Pensions to Retired Officers	170	0	0
,, Removal of Prisoners to and from their trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	27	18	0
,, Removal of Transported Convicts	60	12	7
,, Sundries not mentioned	51	19	3
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	3507	13	0¾
Prison Diet, per head per Annum	8	17	9¾
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per head per Annum	3	2	11¾

No. 20.—Deaths in the course of the Year.

Name.	Age.	Sentence or Term of Imprisonment.	Date of Admission.	State of Health on Admission.	Date of Death.	How long in Prison before Death.	Disease or other cause of Death.
Thomas B.	19	12 Months	4th July, 1846	Good	11th Apr., 1847	9 Months.	Atrophy
Samuel E.	29	7 Years' transportation	7th Dec., 1846	Good	17th Apr., 1847	4 Months.	Consumption
John C.	39	1 Month	26th Apr., 1846	Bad	10th May, 1847	14 days	Water on the Chest.

No. 22.—Criminal Lunatics.

Name.	Age.	Sentence or Term of Imprisonment.	Date of Admission.	Whether Insane on Admission.	Whether known to have been Insane previously to Admission.	Whether Insane at present.	If removed, Date of Removal.	Whither sent.
Louisa J.	19	For trial.	9 April, 1847.	Yes.	Not known.	Yes.	5th May, 1847.	Forston Asylum, near Dorchester, Dorset.

No. 23.—Dietary.

Prisoners for Hard Labour not exceeding one month.
Prisoners in Custody for Trial.
Prisoners in Custody for time without Hard Labour.

	Males.	Females.
Four Days Three Days	*Breakfast.* 1 pint of gruel; 8 ozs. of bread. *Dinner.* 1 pint of soup; 8 ozs. of bread. 12 ozs. of bread; 2 ozs. of cheese. *Supper.* 1 pint of gruel; 8 ozs. of bread.	*Breakfast.* 1 pint of gruel; 6 ozs. of bread. *Dinner.* 1 pint of soup; 6 ozs. of bread. 8 ozs. of bread; 2 ozs. of cheese. *Supper.* 1 pint of gruel; 6 ozs. of bread.

Prisoners for Hard Labour for periods exceeding one month.

Four Days Three Days	*Breakfast.* Same as above. *Dinner.* 1 pint and a half of soup; 8 ozs. of bread. 12 ozs. of bread; 3 ozs. of cheese. *Supper.* Same as above.	*Breakfast.* Same as above. *Dinner.* Same as above. Same as above. *Supper.* Same as above.

Prisoners under 14 years of age to have the same Dietary as the Females.
On Sunday an additional half pound of potatoes, parsnips, or other vegetables, to be given to all prisoners at dinner.
NOTE.—The soup to contain, per pint, 3 ozs. of cooked meat, without bone, 1 oz. of barley or rice, and 1 oz. of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt, to be thickened with 1 oz. of oatmeal.
The gruel to contain 1½ ozs. of oatmeal per pint, and to be seasoned with salt.

No. 24.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.

Months Employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time.	Height of each Step.	The ordinary Number of Steps per Minute.	The ordinary proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the Number of Prisoners on the Wheels.	Number of Feet in Ascent per Day, as per Hours of Employment.	The Daily Amount of Labour in Feet of Ascent performed by every Prisoner.	How recorded with precision.	Application of its Power.
January .	6½	Three wheels. Two will hold 18 each, the other is divided for boys and vagrants, and will hold 16.	8 inches	48 steps, or 2 revolutions per minute.	Summer two-thirds on and one-third off. Winter three-fourths on and one-fourth off.	19,200	12,800	By the Miller, in a day-labour book.	Grinding corn for the public, and for the use of the Prison, and also for pumping water for the use of the Prison.
February .	7½								
March . .	8¾								
April to September.	10								
October .	8¾								
November .	7½								
December .	6½								

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When appointed.	Salaries per Annum. £. s. d.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances per Annum. £. s. d.	Total. £. s. d.	Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.
Dacre Clemetson . .	Chaplain	53	July, 1825	200 0 0	..	200 0 0	
Christopher Arden .	Surgeon	59	Jan., 1811	50 0 0	..	50 0 0	
Charles Duke . . .	Governor	49	Oct., 1843	250 0 0	..	250 0 0	House, fuel, gas, candles, and washing.
William Curtis Raynold	Deputy	46	June, 1843	100 0 0	..	100 0 0	
William Carter. . .	Schoolmaster. . .	31	Jan., 1844	50 0 0	..	50 0 0	
Charles Percy . . .	Miller	35	June, 1843	52 0 0	..	52 0 0	
James Daw . . .	Porter	68	Dec., 1838	46 16 0	..	46 16 0	Residence, fuel, gas, and washing.
William Lovering . .	Head Turnkey . .	41	April 1835	65 0 0	..	65 0 0	
Henry Hellier . . .	Second ,, . .	61	Oct., 1834	46 16 0	..	46 16 0	The Turnkeys have one sitting-room in common in which they are allowed coals, gas, and washing; three of them sleep out of the gaol every night, in rotation, and beds are found for the others in the Gaol.
George Bowring . .	Third ,, . .	38	Oct., 1836	41 12 0	..	41 12 0	
Edwin Pople . . .	Fourth ,, . .	36	April, 1844	41 12 0	..	41 12 0	
Elias Rawles . . .	Fifth ,, . .	38	Nov., 1846	36 8 0	..	36 8 0	
Jesse Phelps . . .	Sixth ,, . .	26	June, 1847	36 8 0	..	36 8 0	
George Bawler. . .	Seventh ,, . .	21	Aug., 1847	36 8 0	..	35 8 0	
Jeremiah Joiner . .	Barber and Nurse .	38	April, 1843	41 12 0	..	41 12 0	
John Holland . . .	Baker and Night Watchman.	40	Jan., 1843	59 3 0	..	59 3 0	
James Fuage . . .	Cook and Night Watchman.	53	Jan., 1840	59 3 0	..	59 3 0	
Charlotte Walter Duke	Matron	37	July, 1844	50 0 0	..	50 0 0	The Matron is the wife of the Governor.
Elizabeth Price. . .	Under Matron . .	54	Sept. 1847	31 4 0	..	31 4 0	Residence, fuel, gas, and washing.
Total Number of Officers. . . . 19							
The male Turnkeys (with the exception of the Head Turnkey and Miller) take the duty of watching the Prison in rotation, from the time of locking up until ten o'clock (when the night watchmen take the duty), for which they receive one shilling per night. The sum divided amongst them for the year ending Michaelmas, 1847, was.				..	18 5 0	18 5 0	
			Total . . .	1294 2 0	18 5 0	1312 7 0	

No. 27.—Receipts.

	£. s. d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison.	33 7 6
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	1 12 6
Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract.	54 14 7
Amount received from Exchequer for removal of Transports.	60 12 7
Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports. . . .	12 15 9
Amount received for the subsistence of Revenue Prisoners	4 9 0
Other Receipts	54 11 0
Total . . .	222 2 11

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£. s. d.
Total Expenses of of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	3,507 13 0¾
Total Receipts of Ditto	222 2 11
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	3,285 10 1¾*

* The cost of each Prisoner per day is 1*s.* 4*d.*

III.
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Returns, 1847.

Dorsetshire.
Poole Town Gaol.

POOLE.—TOWN GAOL.

No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners convicted at Assizes and Sessions, in the Prison at the commencement of the Year	..	2	..	1	..	3	3

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.						Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.						Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Sessions.				Total Adult.		Sessions.				Total Juvenile.				
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.				Felons.		Misdemeanants.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year	5	1	1	1	6	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	6	3	9
HOW DISPOSED OF.															
Convicted—															
Sentences to be undergone in this Prison	4	..	1	1	5	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	5	2	7
Acquitted at the Bar	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Total	5	1	1	1	6	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	6	3	9

No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Under the Vagrant Act	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Under the Larceny Act	1	..	4	..	5	..	5
For Assaults	9	..	1	..	10	..	10
As known or reputed Thieves	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	..	..	3	..	3	..	3
Total	11	1	8	..	19	1	20

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
Under 9 & 10 Vic., c. 95	3	..	3
Bankrupts	1	..	1
Total	4	..	4

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	..	3	..	1	..	4	4
Received under commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Governors	17	3	8	1	25	4	29
Total	17	6	8	2	25	8	33
DEBTORS.							
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
Total of Debtors and Criminals	21	6	8	2	29	8	37

No. 5.—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Summary Convictions	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	2	..	..	..	2	..	2

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.																	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	3	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2
Ditto after Trial	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	1
Ditto under Summary Conviction	2	..	6	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	1

—	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.												Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	3	9
Ditto after Trial	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	2	7
Ditto under Summary Conviction	3	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	19	1	20

No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
12 Years and under 14	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
17 Years and under 21	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
21 Years and under 30	2	1	..	..	2	1	3
30 Years and upwards	3	1	..	..	3	1	4
Total	6	2	..	1	6	3	9

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Returns, 1847.

Dorsetshire.

Poole Town Gaol.

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	2	..	2	..	2
12 Years and under 14	..	..	4	..	4	..	4
14 Years and under 17	..	..	2	..	2	..	2
17 Years and under 21	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
21 Years and under 30	4	1	..	..	4	1	5
30 Years and upwards	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
Total	11	1	8	..	19	1	20

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Can Read only	1	1	..	1	1	2	3
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	3	1	..	..	3	1	4
Can Read and Write well	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	6	2	..	1	6	3	9

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	1	..	2	..	3	..	3
Can Read only	2	1	6	..	8	1	9
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	7	..	..	..	7	..	7
Can Read and Write well	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	11	1	8	..	19	1	20

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death, in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	3	1	..	..	3	1	4
Greatest Number of Sick at any one time	1	..	..	..	1	..	1

No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year who have been previously Committed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	6	2	..	..	6	2	8

No. 13.—Mode in which Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been Employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	7	5	6	2	13	7	20
Not Employed	10	1	2	..	12	1	13
Total	17	6	8	2	25	8	33

No. 17.—The Daily Average Number of Prisoners, &c.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	5	1	6
DEBTORS.			
The greatest number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year .	3	..	3
The number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate Sleeping Cells	6	2	8
The number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing where more than one Prisoner sleeps in one Cell	12	6	18

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.					
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Beds	1	1	Pillow Cases.	1	1
Blankets	2	2	Towels	1	1
Rugs	1	1			

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet.	40	0	0
,, Male and Female Clothing	1	18	0
,, Bedding	1	15	0
,, Fuel	9	10	0
,, Soap	2	0	0
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas	2	19	0
,, Stationery and Printing	0	6	0
,, Officers' Salaries	58	4	0
,, Sundries not mentioned	2	14	0
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations and Additions	119	6	0
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison, in the course of the Year	6	1	0
Grand Total	125	7	0
Prison Diet, per Head per Annum	11	14	0

No. 23.—Dietary per Week.

⟶	Bread.	Meat when Cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	Soup.*	Gruel.
	Ozs.	Ozs.	lbs.	Ozs.	Pints.	Pints.
Men	112	12	2	14	4½	10½
Women						
Boys.						

* The Soup contains 8 ozs. of meat per quart.

No. 24.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.

Months Employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time.	Height of each Step.	The ordinary Number of Steps per Minute.	The ordinary proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the Number of Prisoners on the Wheels.	Number of Feet in Ascent per Day as per Hours of Employment.	The Daily Amount of Labour in Feet of Ascent performed by every Prisoner.	How recorded with precision.	Application of its Power.
February to May . .	10	6	7 inches.	54	Half.	18,900	9,450	Time-piece.	None.
June to September.	11½					21,735	10,867½		
January . October . November . December .	7½					14,175	7,087½		

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Returns, 1847.

Dorsetshire.
Poole Town Gaol.

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries per Annum. £.	s.	d.
Joseph Hawkins	Gaoler	60	November 27th, 1837	33	4	0
Sarah Hawkins	Matron	58	April 14th, 1842	10	0	0
Thomas Salter	Surgeon	..	April 14th, 1842.	15	0	0
Total Number of Officers . 3			Total . .	58	4	0

No 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	119	6	0
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	6	1	0
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	125	7	0*

* The cost of each Prisoner per day is 2*s.* 3¾*d.*

Glamorganshire.
Cardiff County Gaol and House of Correction.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

CARDIFF.—County Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. M.	F.	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age. M.	F.	Total Adult and Juvenile. M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
Number of Prisoners convicted at Assizes and Sessions, in the Prison at the commencement of the Year	4	1	..	..	4	1	5

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards, for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year. Assizes. Felons. M.	F.	Sessions. Felons. M.	F.	Misdemeanants. M.	F.	Total Adult. M.	F.	Prisoners under 17 Years of age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year. Assizes. Felons. M.	F.	Sessions. Felons. M.	F.	Total Juvenile. M.	F.	Total Adult and Juvenile. M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison, at the commencement of the Year	..	1	8	7	..	..	8	8	..	..	..	1	..	1	8	9	17
Number of Prisoners Committed for Trial in the course of the Year	23	17	61	55	4	2	88	74	3	..	6	1	9	1	97	75	172
Number of Prisoners Rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year	4	..	5	6	..	..	9	6	..	..	1	..	1	..	10	6	16
Total	27	18	74	68	4	2	105	88	3	..	7	2	10	2	115	90	205
How Disposed of.																	
Convicted—																	
Sentences to be undergone in this Prison	7	9	17	21	1	1	25	31	..	..	2	1	2	1	27	32	59
Sentenced to Transportation	5	2	2	..	..	..	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	9
Transferred to other Governors after Conviction*	2	3	19	20	3	1	24	24	3	..	3	1	6	1	30	25	55
Acquitted at the Bar	2	3	11	8	..	..	13	11	..	..	1	..	1	..	14	11	25
No Bills found	4	..	5	7	..	..	9	7	..	..	1	..	1	..	10	7	17
Not Prosecuted	1	..	2	3	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	6
Died before Trial	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Left for Trial at the end of the Year	6	1	18	8	..	..	24	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	9	33
Total	27	18	74	68	4	2	105	88	3	..	7	2	10	2	115	90	205
Prisoners Committed for Examination in the Course of the Year, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	9	5	..	..	..	..	9	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	5	14

* All to Swansea House of Correction.

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Returns, 1847.

Glamorganshire.

Cardiff County Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	7	1	..	...	7	1	8
Deserters awaiting a Route	15	..	..	..	15	..	15
Under the Game Laws	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Under the Revenue Laws	4	1	..	..	4	1	5
Under the Bastardy Laws	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Under the Vagrant Act	32	23	..	..	32	23	55
Under the Malicious Trespass Act	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
Under the Larceny Act	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
For Assaults	69	21	..	..	69	21	90
Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	46	30	5	3	51	33	84
Total	176	75	5	3	181	78	259

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
In custody at the commencement of the Year	2	2	4
In Execution	14	1	15
Under 8 & 9 Vic., c. 127	2	..	2
Total	16	1	17

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—		Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.								
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	Prisoners for Trial	8	8	..	1	8	9	17
	Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	4	1	..	..	4	1	5
	Summary Convictions	7	1	..	..	7	1	8
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors	Prisoners for Trial	88	74	9	1	97	75	172
	Rendered in Court for Trial	9	6	1	..	10	6	16
	Summary Convictions	176	75	5	3	181	78	259
Received from the custody of other Governors, and enumerated in their Returns	Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	11	1	..	..	11	1	12
Charges, *i.e.* Prisoners committed to the Prison for Examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully Committed		9	5	..	..	9	5	14
Total		312	171	15	5	327	176	503
DEBTORS.								
In custody at the commencement of the Year		2	2	..	..	2	2	4
Admitted in the course of the Year		16	1	..	..	16	1	17
Total of Debtors and Criminals		330	174	15	5	345	179	524

No. 5.—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
Prisoners before Trial	24	9	..	..	24	9	33
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	24	11	1	..	25	11	36
Summary Convictions	12	8	..	..	12	8	20
Total	60	28	1	..	61	28	89
DEBTORS.							
Debtors	4	2	..	..	4	2	6
Total of Debtors and Criminals	64	30	1	..	65	30	95

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

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Cardiff County Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.																	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	3	9	10	11	21	23	23	23	12	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	72	73
Ditto after Trial	3	7	6	5	5	6	4	5	3	5	2	..	2	3	..	..	25	31
Ditto under Summary Conviction	29	13	57	19	59	28	26	13	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	176	75

—	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		Life.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners Sentenced to Transportation	4	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	7	2

—	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.														Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		Total Juvenile.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	..	1	5	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	9	2	81	75	156
Ditto after Trial	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	32	59
Ditto under Summary Conviction	..	..	2	1	2	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	5	3	181	78	259
Number of Prisoners Sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	9

No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
12 Years and under 14	..	..	2	..	2	..	2
14 Years and under 17	..	..	8	2	8	2	10
17 Years and under 21	22	25	..	..	22	25	47
21 Years and under 30	35	28	..	..	35	28	63
30 Years and upwards	24	26	..	..	24	26	50
Total	81	79	10	2	91	81	172

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
12 Years and under 14	..	..	2	2	2	2	4
14 Years and under 17	..	..	3	1	3	1	4
17 Years and under 21		2	..	..	36	21	57
21 Years and under 30	96	36	..	..	96	36	132
30 Years and upwards	44	18	..	..	44	18	62
Total	176	75	5	3	181	78	259

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	32	25	5	1	37	26	63
Can Read only	25	33	4	..	29	33	62
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	22	21	1	1	23	22	45
Can Read and Write well	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Total	81	79	10	2	91	81	172

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	88	40	3	3	91	43	134
Can Read only	46	18	2	..	48	18	66
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	33	14	..	..	33	14	47
Can Read and Write well	9	3	..	..	9	3	12
Total	176	75	5	3	181	78	259

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death, in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	43	38	..	..	43	38	71
Infirmary Cases	16	12	..	..	16	12	23
Deaths	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Greatest Number of Sick at any one time	4	2	..	..	4	2	6

No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year who have been previously Committed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	51	36	6	3	57	39	96
Twice	16	14	..	..	16	14	30
Thrice	5	6	..	..	5	6	11
Four Times or more	12	6	..	..	12	6	18
Total	84	62	6	3	90	65	155

No. 13.—Mode in which Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been Employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	103	41	2	..	105	41	146
Employment, not being Hard Labour	94	60	13	5	107	65	172
Not Employed	115	70	..	..	115	70	185
Total	312	171	15	5	327	176	503

No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice, or Magistrates, to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
By Courts of Justice or Magistrates	17	7	..	..	17	7	24

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Privately	..	..	1	..	1	..	1

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No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Whipping	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Solitary Cells	43	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	13	56
Total	44	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	13	57

No. 17.—The Daily Average Number of Prisoners, &c.

—	M.	F.	Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	67	34	101
The daily average number of Prisoners throughout the Year	35¼	18¾	54
DEBTORS.			
The greatest number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	5	2	7
The daily average number of Debtors throughout the Year	2½	1¼	3¾
The number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate Sleeping Cells	30	25	55
The number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing where more than one Prisoner sleeps in one Cell	60	47	107

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Night Caps	2	2	Flannel Petticoats	..	2
Day Caps	2	2	Shifts	..	3
Jackets	2	..	Beds	1	1
Waistcoats	2	..	Blankets	3	3
Trowsers	3	..	Rugs	1	1
Shirts	3	..	Towels	2	2
Stockings	3	..	Infirmary Beds	1	1
Handkerchiefs	4	4	,, Blankets	3	3
Shoes	2	2	,, Rugs	1	1
Gowns	..	2	,, Pillow Cases	1	1
Petticoats	..	2	,, Towels	1	1

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	485	0	10½
,, Male and Female Clothing	31	4	4½
,, Bedding	33	5	10
,, Straw	4	2	6
,, Extra Allowances, by order of the Surgeon	17	19	8½
,, Fuel	68	19	11½
,, Soap	27	4	4
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas	7	10	5
,, Washing	3	1	0½
,, Cooking	2	11	0½
,, Stationery and Printing	10	6	9
,, Books	4	10	0
,, Rent, Rates, and Taxes	18	4	9
,, Officers' Salaries	524	16	0
,, Removal of Prisoners to and from their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	134	15	9
,, Removal of Transported Convicts	13	11	0
,, Sundries not mentioned	144	5	5¾
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations and Additions	1,531	9	9¾
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	22	8	10
Grand Total	1,553	18	7¾
Prison Diet, per head per Annum	8	13	3
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per head per Annum	1	4	6¾

No. 20.—Deaths in the course of the Year.

Name.	Age.	Sentence or Term of Imprisonment.	Date of Admission.	State of Health on Admission.	Date of Death	How long in Prison before Death.	Disease or other cause of Death.
Elizabeth R.	31	For Trial.	26 April, 1847.	Good.	21 June, 1847.	2 Months.	Natural causes; from Chronic Inflammation of the Stomach.

No. 23.—Dietary per Week.

	Bread.	Potatoes.	Soup.*	Gruel.*
	ozs.	lbs.	Pints.	Pints.
Hard Labour . . . . Employment not being hard Labour . . .	168	7	6 Vegetable Soup.	21
Not Employed . . .	168	7	..	21

* The soup is made with 1½ ozs. of rice, and 1½ ozs. of barley, to a quart. The gruel is made with 2 ozs. of oatmeal to a quart.

No. 24.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.

Months Employed.	Number of Working Hours per day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time.	Height of each Step.	The ordinary Number of Steps per Minute.	The ordinary Proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels, to the Number of Prisoners on the Wheels.	Number of Feet in Ascent per Day, as per hours of Employment.	The Daily Amount of Labour in Feet of Ascent performed by every Prisoner.	Application of its Power.
January . } February . }	7	12	8 inches.	38⅔	One-third.	10,752	7,168	Pumping water, and turning a Fly Regulator.
March to October . }	9					13,524	9,216	
November . } December . }	7					10,752	7,168	

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When appointed	Salaries per Annum.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances per Annum.	Total.	Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Thomas Stacey . .	Chaplain . .	49	1835	40 0 0	..	40 0 0	
John Bateman Woods	Governor . .	61	1820	300 0 0	..	300 0 0	2s. for copies of warrants and certificates, and 1s. 6d. for every Debtor who is examined under the Insolvent Debtors' Act, except from Debtors as allowed by Act of Parliament of 7 Geo. IV. c. 57, s. 88; also allowed coal, soap and candles.
James Lewis. . .	Surgeon . .	54	1819	40 0 0	..	40 0 0	
Elizabeth Woods .	Matron. . .	60	1832	20 0 0	..	20 0 0	
William Hume . .	Turnkey . .	47	1844	46 16 0	..	50 16 0	Allowed to receive the Prison Diet, included under the total cost of Prison Diet, and Clothing, which costs £4 per suit.
John Cannon . .	,,	35	1844	39 0 0	..	43 0 0	
Joseph H. Prothero .	,,	34	1847	39 0 0	..	43 0 0	
Total Number of Officers . 7			Total .	524 16 0	..	536 16 0	

No. 27.—Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	3	18	0
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate. . . .	21	4	2
Amount received from Exchequer for removal of Transports	25	14	1
Total	50	16	3

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No. 28.—Total Expenses for the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	1531	9	9¾
Total Receipts of ditto	50	16	3
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	1840	13	6¾
Repairs, Alterations and Additions	22	8	10
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, Additions, and excluding Receipts and Fees	1503	2	4¾

The cost of each Prisoner per day is 1*s.* 5*d.*

CARDIFF.—DEBTORS GAOL.—*Nil.*

Swansea County House of Correction.

SWANSEA.—COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners convicted at Assizes and Sessions, in the Prison at the commencement of the Year	1	4	..	..	1	4	5

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.								Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.						Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Assizes.				Sessions.		Total Adult.		Assizes.		Sessions.		Total Juvenile.				
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.				Felons.		Felons.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison, at the commencement of the Year	2	..	..	..	15	2	17	2	..	..	5	1	5	1	22	3	25
Number of Prisoners Committed for Trial in the course of the Year	9	3	3	..	25	3	37	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	6	43
Number of Prisoners received from the Custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year	4	2	..	..	31	25	35	27	3	..	5	1	8	1	43	28	71
Number of Prisoners rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year	6	3	..	..	2	5	8	8	1	..	2	..	3	..	11	8	19
Total	21	8	3	..	73	35	97	43	4	..	12	2	16	2	113	45	158
HOW DISPOSED OF.																	
Convicted—																	
Sentences to be undergone in this Prison	12	4	2	..	42	29	56	33	3	..	12	1	15	1	71	34	105
Sentenced to Transportation	3	..	..	..	8	1	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	1	12
Transferred to other Governors after Conviction	1	..	1	..	14	2	16	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	16	3	19
Acquitted at the Bar	5	3	..	..	8	3	13	6	1	..	..	..	1	..	14	6	20
No Bills found	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Total	21	8	3	..	75	35	97	43	4	..	12	2	16	2	113	45	158

No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	2	1	2	..	4	1	5
Deserters awaiting a Route	7	..	..	..	7	..	7
Under the Game Laws	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Under the Revenue Laws	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Under the Vagrant Act	15	5	1	..	16	5	21
Under the Larceny Act	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
For Assaults	15	5	..	..	15	5	20
For want of Sureties	3	1	..	..	3	1	4
As known or reputed Thieves	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	16	1	..	..	16	1	17
Total	68	12	1	..	67	12	79

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—		Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.								
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	Prisoners for Trial	17	2	5	1	23	3	25
	Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	1	4	..	..	1	4	5
	Summary Convictions	2	1	2	..	4	1	5
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Governors	Prisoners for Trial	37	6	..	..	37	6	43
	Rendered in Court for Trial	8	8	3	..	11	8	19
	Summary Convictions	66	12	1	..	67	12	79
Received from the Custody of other Governors, and enumerated in their Returns	Prisoners for Trial	35	27	8	1	43	28	71
Total		166	60	19	2	185	62	247

No. 5.—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
Prisoners before Trial	17	4	2	..	19	4	23
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	15	4	1	..	16	4	20
Summary Convictions	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Total	35	8	3	..	38	8	46

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.																	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	38	28	21	3	16	3	8	..	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	89	35
Ditto after Trial	9	5	1	3	16	10	5	4	10	8	9	2	2	1	3	..	56	33
Ditto under Summary Conviction	22	6	5	2	21	3	6	..	10	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	66	12

	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		Life.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners Sentenced to Transportation	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	8	..
Ditto received from other Governors	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1

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Terms of Imprisonment, &c.—*continued.*

—	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.												Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		Total Juvenile.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	11	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	13	2	102	37	139
Ditto after Trial	5	..	2	..	7	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	15	1	71	34	105
Ditto under Summary Conviction	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	67	12	79
Number of Prisoners Sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	8
Ditto received from other Governors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4

No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	2	..	2	..	2
12 Years and under 14	..	..	4	..	4	..	4
14 Years and under 17	..	..	10	2	10	2	12
17 Years and under 21	23	15	..	..	23	15	38
21 Years and under 30	38	16	..	..	38	16	54
30 Years and upwards.	36	12	..	..	36	12	48
Total	97	43	16	2	113	45	158

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
12 Years and under 14	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
17 Years and under 21	14	2	..	..	14	2	16
21 Years and under 30	27	6	..	..	27	6	33
30 Years and upwards	25	4	..	..	25	4	29
Total	66	12	1	..	67	12	79

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	34	29	6	1	40	30	70
Can Read only	14	7	4	1	18	8	26
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	39	6	3	..	42	6	48
Can Read and Write well	10	1	3	..	13	1	14
Total	97	43	16	2	113	45	158

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	18	6	1	..	19	6	25
Can Read only	19	3	..	..	19	3	22
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	26	3	..	..	26	3	29
Can Read and Write well	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Total	66	12	1	..	67	12	79

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death, in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	84	27	..	..	84	27	111
Infirmary Cases	18	14	..	..	18	14	32
Greatest Number of Sick at any one time	17	7	..	..	17	7	24

No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been previously committed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	23	3	..	..	23	3	26
Twice	5	4	..	..	5	4	9
Thrice	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Four Times or more	7	1	..	..	7	1	8
Total	35	9	..	..	35	9	44

No. 13.—Mode in which Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	69	..	17	..	86	..	86
Employment, not being Hard Labour	5	38	..	1	5	39	44
Not Employed	92	22	2	1	94	23	117
Total	166	60	19	2	185	62	247

No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice, or Magistrates, to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
By Courts of Justice or Magistrates	13	3	..	1	13	4	17

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Privately Whipped	..	..	5	..	5	..	5

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Dark Cells	37	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	42	..	42
Solitary Cells	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	9
Total	46	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	51	..	51

III.
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Returns, 1847.

Glamorganshire.
Swansea County House of Correction.

No. 17.—The Daily Average Number of Prisoners, &c.

——	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	48	22	70
The daily average Number of Prisoners throughout the Year	22⅔	9	31⅔
The Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate Sleeping Cells	26	15	41
The Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing where more than one Prisoner sleeps in one Cell	52	30	82

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.					
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Night Caps	1	..	Blankets	2	2
Day Caps	1	1	Rugs	2	2
Jackets	1	1	Sheets	1	1
Trowsers	1	..	Towels	1	1
Shirts	1	..	Infirmary Beds	4	4
Handkerchiefs	..	1	,, Blankets	8	8
Clogs	1	1	,, Rugs	8	8
Petticoats	..	1	,, Sheets	4	4
Shifts	..	1	,, Towels	4	4
Beds	1	1			

No. 19. –Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads :—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	322	12	10
,, Male and Female Clothing	88	13	11
,, Bedding	8	1	0
,, Straw	1	11	0
,, Extra Allowances, by order of the Surgeon	53	17	10½
,, Medicines	30	17	0
,, Fuel	44	1	4
,, Soap	11	17	8½
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas	17	2	0
,, Washing	3	1	9
,, Stationery and Printing	19	2	3½
,, Books	1	4	3
,, Furniture	29	12	9½
,, Rent, Rates and Taxes	1	6	3
,, Officers' Salaries	307	0	0
,, Removal of Prisoners to and from their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	76	1	10
,, Removal of Transported Convicts	25	19	6
,, Sundries not mentioned	29	19	3
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	1072	2	7
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison, in the course of the Year	29	19	1½
Grand Total	1102	1	8½
Prison Diet, per Head, per Annum	10	1	7
Prison Clothing and Bedding	3	1	4½

No. 23—Dietary per Week.

——	Bread	Potatoes.	Vegetable Soup.	Gruel.*	Salt.	Other Allowances.
	Ozs.	lbs.	Pints.	Pints.	Ozs.	
All Classes of both sexes, each.	168	7	6	14	6	None.

* The Gruel contains 4 ounces of oatmeal per quart.

No. 24.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.

Months Employed.	Number of Working Hours per day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time.	Height of each Step.	The ordinary Number of Steps per Minute.	The ordinary Proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the Number of Prisoners on the Wheels.	Number of feet in Ascent per day, as per Hours of Employment.	The Daily Amount of Labour in Feet of Ascent performed by every Prisoner.	How recorded with precision.
January	6	10	9 inches	48	one-half	12,960	6,480	By a Fly Regulator
February	6					12,960	6,480	
March	7					15,120	7,560	
April	7					15,120	7,560	
May	8					17,280	8,640	
June to September.	10					21,600	10,800	
October	8					17,280	8,640	
November	6					12,960	6,480	
December	6					12,960	6,480	

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When appointed.	Salaries per Annum.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances per Annum.	Total.	Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
William Cox	Governor	34	Midsummer Sessions, 1843	100 0 0	20 0 0	120 0 0	House, Coals, Candles and Washing.
Rev. Thomas Bowen	Chaplain	39	Michaelmas Sessions, 1836	40 0 0	..	40 0 0	
George Gwinnet Bird	Surgeon	46	Easter Sessions 1829	30 0 0	..	30 0 0	
Catherine Cox	Matron	29	Epiphany Sessions 1844	20 0 0	..	20 0 0	
James Hume	Turnkey	43	Easter Sessions 1846	46 16 0	15 0 0	61 16 0	Prison Uniform and Rations.
John Philips	2nd ditto	47	Easter ditto 1844	39 0 0	15 0 0	54 0 0	Ditto.
Jeremiah Malowney	3rd ditto	34	Midsummer Sessions, 1846	31 4 0	15 0 0	46 4 0	Ditto.
Total Number of Officers 7			Total	307 0 0	65 0 0	372 0 0	

No. 27.—Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	2	3	0
Amount received for the support of Vagrants	0	13	0
Amount received from Exchequer for removal of Transports	25	19	6
Total	28	15	6

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	1,072	2	7
Total Receipts of ditto	28	15	6
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	1,043	7	1
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	29	19	1½
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, Additions, and excluding Receipts and Fees	1,073	6	2½*

* The cost of each Prisoner per day is 1*s.* 10*d.*

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

GLOUCESTER.—County Gaol and Penitentiary.

No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners Convicted at Assizes and Sessions, in the Prison at the commencement of the Year	68	10	18	1	86	11	97

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.										Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.										Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total Adult.		Assizes.				Sessions.				Total Juvenile.				
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.				Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison at the commencement of the Year	10	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	12	..	12
Number of Prisoners Committed for Trial in the course of the Year	78	10	3	3	312	64	4	3	397	80	10	5	..	..	90	10	2	..	102	15	499	95	594
Number of Prisoners received from the custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year	20	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	20	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	22	5	27
Number of Prisoners rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year	4	1	3	..	16	..	2	..	25	1	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	28	1	29
Total	112	15	7	4	328	64	6	3	453	86	13	5	2	..	91	10	2	..	108	15	561	101	662
How Disposed of.																							
Convicted—																							
Sentences to be undergone in this Prison	22	6	4	2	104	16	1	2	131	26	2	1	..	..	30	6	1	..	33	7	164	33	197
Sentenced to Transportation	17	1	1	..	28	1	1	..	47	2	1	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	6	1	53	3	56
Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Transferred to other Governors after Conviction	30	3	..	1	107	30	2	..	139	24	5	4	..	..	39	2	1	..	45	6	184	40	224
Acquitted at the Bar	29	4	1	..	64	13	1	1	95	18	1	..	2	..	9	1	..	..	12	1	107	19	126
No Bills found	9	..	..	1	23	4	..	..	32	5	4	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	10	..	42	5	47
Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	5	..	5
Non-appearance to Recognizances	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Left for Trial at the end of the Year	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4
Total	112	15	7	4	328	64	6	3	453	86	13	5	2	..	91	10	2	..	108	15	561	101	662
Prisoners committed for Examination in the course of the Year, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	7

No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Summary Convictions	..	..	1	..	1	..	1

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	11	..	11
In Execution	45	2	47
Forfeitures of Recognizances, or on Attachment for Contempt	1	..	1
Non-payment of Poor's Rates	7	..	7
Crown Debtors or Offenders against the Revenue Laws, not kept on the Criminal side	3	..	3
Total.	56	2	58

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
In Custody at the commencement of the Year. — Prisoners for Trial	11	..	1	..	12	..	12
In Custody at the commencement of the Year. — Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	68	10	18	1	86	11	97
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors — Prisoners for Trial	397	80	102	15	499	95	594
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors — Rendered in Court for Trial	25	1	3	..	28	1	29
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors — Summary Convictions	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Received from the custody of other Governors and enumerated in their Returns — Prisoners for Trial	20	5	2	..	22	5	27
Charges, *i. e.* Prisoners committed to the Prison for Examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully Committed.	7	..	..	..	7	..	7
Total	528	16	127	16	655	112	767
DEBTORS.							
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	11	..	..	..	11	..	11
Admitted in the course of the Year	56	2	..	..	56	2	58
Total of Debtors and Criminals	595	98	127	16	722	114	836

No. 5.—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
Prisoners before Trial	39	17	4	1	43	18	61
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	98	12	16	1	114	13	127
Criminal Lunatics	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	138	29	20	2	158	31	189
DEBTORS.							
Debtors	10	..	..	..	10	..	10
Total Debtors and Criminal	148	29	20	2	168	31	199

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison, in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.																	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	108	27	88	14	153	19	59	20	8	4	9	..	..	..	..	..	425	84
Ditto after Trial	9	1	5	2	4	2	3	..	25	6	46	12	38	3	4	..	134	26

—	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		20 Years.		Life.		Total Adult.	
	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	29	1	13	..	2	..	1	..	2	1	47	2

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Returns, 1847.

Gloucestershire.

Gloucester County Gaol and Penitentiary.

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment, &c.—*continued.*

—	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.																	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	28	5	27	5	35	5	14	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	105	15
Ditto after Trial	6	..	7	2	..	1	2	..	6	3	9	1	3	..	..	..	33	7
Ditto under Summary Conviction	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..

—	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	530	99	629
Ditto after Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	167	33	209
Ditto under Summary Conviction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	6	1	..	..	..	..	6	1	53	3	56

No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	10	1	10	1	11
12 Years and under 14	..	..	24	2	24	2	26
14 Years and under 17	..	..	74	12	74	12	86
17 Years and under 21	138	33	..	..	138	33	171
21 Years and under 30	157	23	..	..	157	23	180
30 Years and upwards	155	29	..	..	155	29	184
Total	450	85	108	15	558	100	658

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
12 Years and under 14	..	..	1	..	1	..	1

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	
Can neither Read nor Write	132	20	21	6	153	26	179
Can Read only	137	32	44	6	181	38	219
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	116	23	30	2	146	25	171
Can Read and Write well	65	10	13	1	78	11	89
Total	450	85	108	15	558	100	658

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can Read only	..	..	1	..	1	..	1

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death, in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	831	280	288	39	1,119	319	1,438
Infirmary Cases	71	25	8	..	79	25	104
Criminal Lunatics	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Deaths	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Greatest Number of Sick at any one time	36	12	10	..	46	12	58

No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners, except Debtors, confined in this Prison in the course of the Year who have been previously Committed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	50	7	10	1	60	8	68
Twice	20	..	1	..	21	..	21
Thrice	6	..	..	..	6	..	6
Four times or more	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	77	7	11	1	88	8	96

No. 13.—Mode in which Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been Employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	132	26	..	..	132	26	158
Employment, not being Hard Labour	..	..	32	7	32	7	39
Not Employed	396	70	95	9	491	79	570
Total	528	96	127	16	655	112	767

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Privately Whipped	1	..	19	..	20	..	20

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Whipping	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	3
Dark Cells	8	..	9	..	8	..	..	..	25	..	25
Solitary Cells	70	9	12	5	64	1	19	3	165	18	183
Total	80	9	21	5	73	1	19	3	193	18	211

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Returns, 1847.

Gloucestershire.

Gloucester County Gaol and Penitentiary.

No. 17.—The Daily Average Number of Prisoners, &c.

—	M.	F.	Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	227	33	260
The daily average number of Prisoners throughout the Year	155	23 2/7	178 2/7
DEBTORS.			
The greatest number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	19	1	20
The daily average number of Debtors throughout the Year	11 1/6	..	11 1/6
The number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate Sleeping Cells	245	24	269
The number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing where more than one Prisoner sleeps in one Cell*	..	6	6

* No accommodation for more than one Male in a cell.

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Day Caps	1	1	Shifts	..	1
Jackets	1	..	Beds	1	1
Waistcoats	1	..	Blankets	2	2
Trowsers	1	..	Rugs	1	1
Shirts	1	..	Sheets	2	2
Stockings	1	1	Towels	1	1
Handkerchiefs	2	2	Infirmary Beds	1	1
Shoes	1	1	—— Blankets	2	2
Gowns	..	1	—— Rugs	1	1
Petticoats	..	1	—— Sheets	2	2
Flannel ditto	..	1	—— Towels	1	1

No. 19—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:—

	£,	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	1,612	15	2
,, Male and Female Clothing	354	2	5
,, Extra Allowances by order of the Surgeon	131	8	10 1/4
,, Fuel	154	6	4
,, Soap	52	9	10
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas	44	19	4
,, Stationery and Printing	25	9	5
,, Books	21	3	11
,, Officers' Salaries	1,832	4	5 3/4
,, Removal of Prisoners to and from their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	84	3	6
,, Removal of Transported Convicts	71	7	2
,, Sundries not mentioned	340	8	7
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	4,724	19	0
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	141	3	3 3/4
Grand Total	4,866	2	3 3/4
Prison Diet, per head per Annum	8	17	8
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per head per Annum	2	0	0

No. 20.—Deaths in the course of the Year.

Name.	Age.	Sentence or Term of Imprisonment.	Date of Admission.	State of Health on Admission.	Date of Death.	How long in Prison before Death.	Disease or other cause of Death.
Chas. T.	23	4 months' hard labour.	Sept. 21, 1846.	Good	Jan. 29, 1847.	4 months and 8 days.	Pulmonary consumption.
Wm. H.	81	Debtor	Sept. 26, 1846.	Indifferent.	March 1, 1847.	5 months and 5 days.	Bronchitis, and disease of the heart.

No. 22.—Criminal Lunatics.

Name.	Age.	Sentence or Term of Imprisonment.	Date of Admission.	State of Health on Admission.	Whether known to have been Insane previously to Admission.	Whether Insane at present.
Richd. Y.	48	To be kept in custody until Her Majesty's pleasure respecting him be known.	Oct. 19, 1844	Good	Not known	No.

No. 23.—Dietary per Week.

The Dietary is the same as that recommended in the official code of Gaol Regulations, for which see Dietary of Bodmin County Gaol.

No. 24.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.

Months Employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time	Height of each Step.	The ordinary Number of Steps per Minute.	The ordinary proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the Number of Prisoners on the Wheels.	Number of Feet in Ascent per Day, as per Hours of Employment.	The Daily Amount of Labour, in Feet of Ascent, performed by every Prisoner.	How recorded with precision.	Application of its Power.
January to March	5	40	8 in.	48	One-third	9,600	6,400	By no Machine.	Grinding Corn and Raising Water.
April to October	6					11,520	7,680		
November December	5					9,600	6,400		

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries per Annum. £.	s.	d.	Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.
George Henry Mason	Governor	48	Sept. 26, 1836	400	0	0	Residence, fuel, lights.
Robert Jernyn Cooper	Chaplain	51	October, 1822	200	0	0	
George Heaton	Assistant Chaplain.	43	April 9, 1844	150	0	0	
Thomas Hickes	Medical Officer	47	1838	180	0	0	
Henry Morland Jeens	Clerk	39	May 18, 1847	120	0	0	
John Humphries	Officer of Debtors' Prison.	50	July 11, 1845	40	0	0	Residence, fuel, lights.
John Ogden	Officer of the Gaol.	53	Jan. 7, 1837	50	0	0	
Thomas Reeves	Officer of Penitentiary.	37	July 2, 1844	60	0	0	
Mary Bedwell	Matron	47	Jan. 6, 1846	75	0	0	
Richard Locke	Outer Door Officer.	62	January, 1833	45	0	0	
Thomas Coates	Tread-Wheel Officer, No. 1.	49	March 18, 1828	50	0	0	
William Cooksey	Tread-Wheel Officer. No. 2.	61	Aug. 6, 1836	50	0	0	
Robert Lane	Mill Officer	47	March 28, 1825	45	0	0	
John Hiscox	Under Gaol Officer.	27	April 9, 1844	40	0	0	
Giles Cambridge	Under Penitentiary Officer.	24	July 1, 1847	40	0	0	
Ann Wigmore	Under Matron	38	Oct. 14, 1845	30	0	0	
Esther Tucker	Nurse	51	Oct. 19, 1847	36	0	0	
Mary Walker	Under ditto	34	Oct. 19, 1847	26	0	0	
George Cooper	Storekeeper	45	July 2, 1844	45	0	0	
William Davis	Schoolmaster	58	Oct. 15, 1839	50	0	0	
Elizabeth Lloyd	Schoolmistress	30	April 9, 1844	30	0	0	
Thomas Pugh	Night Patrol	32	,, 9, ,,	25	0	0	
Edward Jones	Ditto	55	,, 9, ,,	25	0	0	
William Simpson	Barber	47	Oct. 16, 1837	30	0	0	
William Woodcock	Messenger	64	1812	15	0	0	
Total Number of Officers 25			Total	1,857	0	0	

No. 27—Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison	75	8	1
Other Receipts	8	0	6
Total	£83	8	7

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

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Gloucestershire.

Gloucester County Gaol and Penitentiary.

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	4,724	19	0
Total Receipts of Ditto	83	8	7
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	4,641	10	5
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	141	3	3¾
Total Expences of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts and Fees.	4,782	13	8¾*

* The cost of each Prisoner per day is 1*s.* 5*d.*

GLOUCESTER.—City Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners convicted at Assizes and Sessions, in the Prison at the commencement of the Year	5	1	1	..	6	1	7

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.										Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.								Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total Adult.		Assizes.		Sessions.				Total Juvenile.				
	Felons.		Misdemeanants		Felons.		Misdemeanants				Felons.		Felons.		Misdemeanants						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison at the commencement of the Year	..	..	1	..	3	2	2	..	6	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	9	2	11
Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year	9	6	3	..	27	8	7	..	46	14	2	2	11	..	1	..	14	2	60	16	76
Total	9	6	4	..	30	10	9	..	52	16	2	2	14	..	1	..	17	2	69	18	87
How Disposed of.																					
Convicted—																					
Sentences to be undergone in this Prison	..	4	..	..	11	5	1	..	12	9	2	2	8	..	..	..	10	2	22	11	33
Sentenced to Transportation	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Transferred to other Governors after Conviction	2	..	1	..	7	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	10
Acquitted at the Bar	1	2	3	..	5	2	3	..	12	4	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	16	4	20
No Bills found	..	..	..	..	7	3	..	..	7	3	..	..	2	..	1	..	3	..	10	3	13
Left for Trial at the end of the Year	4	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	9
Total	9	6	4	..	30	10	9	..	52	16	2	2	14	..	1	..	17	2	69	18	87
Prisoners Committed for Examination in the course of the Year, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	34	..	34

No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Deserters awaiting a Route	15	..	..	..	15	..	15
Under the Vagrant Act	7	14	2	..	9	14	23
For Assaults	19	2	..	..	19	2	21
As known or reputed Thieves	10	1	6	..	16	1	17
Other Summary Convictions, not included in the preceding Classes	9	1	1	..	10	1	11
Total	60	18	9	..	69	18	87

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	1	..	1
In Execution	6	1	7
Under 8 & 9 Vic., c. 127	3	2	5
Total . . .	9	3	12

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
In Custody at the commencement of the Year . . . Prisoners for Trial	6	2	3	..	9	2	11
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	5	1	1	..	6	1	7
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors . . . . . Prisoners for Trial . . .	52	16	17	2	69	18	87
Summary Convictions . . .	60	18	9	..	69	18	87
Charges, *i. e.*, Prisoners committed to the Prison for Examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully Committed	31	..	3	..	34	..	34
Total	154	37	33	2	187	39	226
DEBTORS.							
In custody at the commencement of the Year	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Admitted in the course of the Year	9	3	..	..	9	3	12
Total of Debtors and Criminals . .	164	40	33	2	197	42	239

No. 5.—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
Prisoners before Trial	8	4	2	..	10	4	14
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	2	3	1	..	3	3	6
Summary Convictions	5	3	..	..	5	3	8
Total . . .	15	10	3	..	18	10	28
DEBTORS.							
Debtors	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Total of Debtors and Criminals . .	18	10	3	..	21	10	31

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.																	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial . . .	8	3	14	7	17	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	16
Ditto after Trial . . .	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	6	..	4	2	5	..	..	..	23	8
Ditto under Summary Conviction . . .	32	7	11	4	14	6	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	18

—	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	E.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

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No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment, &c.—*continued.*

—	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.														Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		Total Juvenile.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	7	..	6	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	2	59	18	77
Ditto after Trial	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	6	1	29	9	38
Ditto under Summary Conviction	2	..	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	69	18	87
Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2

No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
12 Years and under 14	..	..	7	2	7	2	9
14 Years and under 17	..	..	9	..	9	..	9
17 Years and under 21	16	7	..	..	16	7	23
21 Years and under 30	13	4	..	..	13	4	17
30 Years and upwards	14	5	..	..	14	5	19
Total	43	16	17	2	60	18	78

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
14 Years and under 17	..	..	9	..	9	..	9
17 Years and under 21	16	4	..	..	16	4	20
21 Years and under 30	37	10	..	..	37	10	47
30 Years and upwards	7	4	..	..	7	4	11
Total	60	18	9	..	69	18	87

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	10	4	..	..	10	4	14
Can Read only	17	3	10	1	27	4	31
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	11	9	..	..	11	9	20
Can Read and Write well	5	..	7	1	12	1	13
Total	43	16	17	2	60	18	78

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	26	3	2	..	28	3	31
Can Read only	17	6	4	..	21	6	27
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	16	4	3	..	19	4	23
Can Read and Write well	1	5	..	..	1	5	6
Total	60	18	9	..	69	18	87

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death, in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	21	17	..	..	21	17	38
Infirmary Cases	16	..	..	..	16	..	16
Criminal Lunatics	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Greatest Number of Sick at any one time	4	1	..	..	4	1	5

No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year who have been previously Committed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	2	4	..	..	2	4	6
Twice	1	4	..	..	1	4	5
Thrice	..	3	3	..	3	3	6
Total	3	11	3	..	6	11	17

No. 13.—Mode in which Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been Employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	30	14	4	..	34	14	48
Not Employed	124	23	29	2	153	25	178
Total	154	37	33	2	187	39	226

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Dark Cells	14	..	..	..	2	..	5	..	21	..	21
Solitary Cells	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Stoppage of Diet	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	5	..	5
Total	19	..	..	..	4	..	5	..	28	..	28

No. 17.—The Daily Average Number of Prisoners, &c.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	34	2	36
The daily average number of Prisoners throughout the Year	26	2	28
DEBTORS.			
The greatest number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	3	..	3
The daily average number of Debtors throughout the Year	1	..	1
The number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate Sleeping Cells	16	3	19
The number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing where more than one Prisoner sleeps in one Cell	42	10	52

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No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

	Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.					
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Night Caps	..	1	Shifts	..	1
Day Caps	..	1	Beds	1	1
Jackets	1	..	Blankets	2	2
Waistcoats	1	..	Rugs	1	1
Trowsers	1	..	Sheets	2	2
Shirts	1	..	Towels	1	1
Stockings	1	1	Infirmary Beds	1	1
Handkerchiefs	1	1	,, Blankets	2	2
Shoes	1	1	,, Rugs	1	1
Gowns	..	1	,, Sheets	2	2
Petticoats	..	1	,, Towels	1	1
Flannel ditto	..	1			

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads :—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	121	16	6
,, Male and Female Clothing	39	8	3
,, Straw	0	5	0
,, Extra Allowances by order of the Surgeon	5	6	0
,, Medicines and Surgeon	25	0	0
,, Fuel	51	1	5
,, Soap, Candles, Oil, and Gas	11	10	10
,, Washing	2	7	6
,, Stationery and Printing	0	10	0
,, Books	1	4	6
,, Rent, Rates, and Taxes	0	11	5
,, Officers' Salaries	162	0	0
,, Support of Prisoners removed under Contract, to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	28	7	4
,, Removal of Transported Convicts	5	0	0
,, Sundries not mentioned	5	0	0
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	459	8	9
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	12	2	6
Grand Total	471	11	3
Prison Diet, per head per Annum	6	16	10½
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per head per Annum	0	15	0

No. 22.—Criminal Lunatics.

Name.	Age.	Sentence or Term of Imprisonment.	Date of Admission.	State of Health on Admission.	Whether known to have been Insane previously to Admission.	Date of becoming Insane in this Prison.	Whether Insane at present.	If removed, date of Removal.	Whither sent.
George H.	20	One Year	June 10th, 1846.	Good.	Always a little imbecile.	Jan. 10th, 1847.	Yes.	March 10, 1847.	County Asylum.

No. 23.—Dietary.

The Prisoners receive a half-quartern loaf a day, and a penny, to be spent in anything they please, Ale, Beer, Cider, Wine, &c., Spirits excepted.

No. 24.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.

Months Employed.	Number of Working Hours per day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheel will hold at a time.	Height of each Step.	The ordinary Number of Steps per Minute.	The ordinary Proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the Number of Prisoners on the Wheels.	Number of Feet in Ascent per Day, as per Hours of Employment.	The Daily Amount of Labour in Feet of Ascent performed by every Prisoner.
January to December	5 hours per day.	Nine.	12 Inches.	80	Two-thirds off, one-third on.	24,000	8000

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries per Annum. £. s. d.
George Williams	Governor	51	Nov. 30, 1846	105 0 0
Susanna Williams	Matron	46	Dec. 14, 1846	15 0 0
George Johnson	Turnkey	44	Nov. 9, 1845	42 0 0
Total Number of Officers . . . 3			Total . .	162 0 0

No. 27.—Receipts.

	£. s. d.
Amount received from Exchequer for removal of Transports	5 0 0

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£. s. d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	459 8 9
Total Receipts of ditto	5 0 0
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	464 8 9
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	12 2 6
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts and Fees	476 11 3

* The cost of each Prisoner per day is 10½*d.*

GLOUCESTER.—City Bridewell and Police Station.

Gloucester City Bridewell and Police Sation.

No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.								Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.						Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Assizes.				Sessions.		Total Adult.		Assizes.				Total Juvenile.				
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.				Felons.		Misdemeanants.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners Committed for Trial in the course of the Year, and transferred to other Governors for Trial	..	7	..	..	..	10	..	17	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	19	19

No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners committed for Examination in the course of the Year, on charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	298	36	83	5	381	41	422

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Governors . . . Prisoners for Trial . .	..	17	..	2	..	19	19
Charges, *i. e.* Prisoners committed to the Prison for Examination and afterwards discharged	298	36	83	5	381	41	422
Total	298	53	83	7	381	60	441

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No. 5.—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
Prisoners before Trial	..	2	..	..	..	2	2

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.																
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		Total Adult.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. F.
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial . . .	..	5	..	1	..	9	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. 17

—	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.												Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months		6 Months and under 1 Year.		Total Juvenile.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial . . .	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	19	19

No 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
14 Years and under 17	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
17 Years and under 21	..	5	..	..	..	5	5
21 Years and under 30	..	8	..	..	..	8	8
30 Years and upwards	..	4	..	..	..	4	4
Total	..	17	..	2	..	19	19

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	8	1	8	1	9
12 Years and under 14	..	..	9	2	9	2	11
14 Years and under 17	..	..	19	2	19	2	21
17 Years and under 21	80	21	..	..	80	21	101
21 Years and under 30	133	46	..	..	133	46	179
30 Years and upwards	85	16	..	..	85	16	101
Total	298	83	36	5	334	88	422

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	..	11	..	..	..	11	11
Can Read only	..	5	..	2	..	7	7
Can Read or Write, or both Imperfectly . .	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Total	..	17	..	2	..	19	19

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	89	39	21	3	110	42	152
Can Read only	77	24	9	1	86	25	111
Can Read or Write, or both Imperfectly	132	20	6	1	138	21	159
Total	298	83	36	5	334	88	422

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death, in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	..	2	..	..	..	2	2
Greatest Number of Sick at any one time	..	2	..	..	..	2	2

No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year who have been previously Committed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	8	8	12	6	20	14	34
Twice	..	..	4	..	4	..	4
Thrice	..	..	4	..	4	..	4
Total	8	8	20	6	28	14	42

No. 17.—The Daily Average Number of Prisoners, &c.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	12	2	14
The daily average number of Prisoners throughout the Year	3	1	4
The number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate Sleeping Cells	2	2	4
The number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing where more than one Prisoner sleeps in one Cell	12	12	24

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.					
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Beds	1	1	Rugs	1	1
Blankets	2	2	Sheets	2	2

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads :—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	17	19	4
,, Male and Female Clothing	0	5	3
,, Straw	1	3	7
,, Fuel	6	17	10
,, Soap, Candles, Oil, and Gas	8	19	5
,, Rent, Rates and Taxes	3	19	5
,, Officers' Salaries	75	0	0
,, Sundries not mentioned	19	16	9
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations and Additions	134	1	7
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison, in the course of the Year	22	2	7
Grand Total	156	4	2
Prison Diet, per head per Annum	4	11	3

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Returns, 1847

Gloucestershire.

Gloucester City Bridewell and Police Station.

No. 23.—Dietary.

The Male Prisoners receive 2 lbs. 2½ ozs. of good bread, and the Female Prisoners receive the same quantity of bread per day, and one penny after Committal for Trial per day.

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries per Annum. £.	s.	d.
Edmund Estcourt	Keeper of Bridewell and Superintendent of Police.	38	December 11, 1847	75	0	0
Mary Ann Estcourt	Matron	40	Same Time	..		
Total Number of Officers 2			Total	75	0	0

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	134	1	7
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	22	2	7
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts and Fees	156	4	2*

* The cost of each Prisoner per day is 1*s.* 10*d.*

HORSLEY.—COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Horsley County House of Correction.

No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners convicted at Assizes and Sessions, in the Prison at the commencement of the Year	3	..	..	..	3	..	3

No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	11	1	3	..	14	1	15
Deserters awaiting a Route	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Under the Game Laws	14	..	..	..	14	..	14
Under the Bastardy Laws	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Under the Vagrant Act	52	19	13	5	65	24	89
Under the Larceny Act	21	14	28	5	49	19	68
For Assaults	7	3	1	..	8	3	11
Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	35	2	10	..	45	2	47
Total	136	38	53	10	189	48	237
Prisoners committed for Examination in the course of the Year, on charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	13	2	5	..	18	2	20

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	14	1	3	..	17	1	18
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors. Summary Convictions	136	38	53	10	189	48	237
Received from the custody of other Governors, and enumerated in their Returns. Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	38	6	13	3	51	9	60
Charges, *i. e.* Prisoners committed to the Prison for Examination, but afterwards Discharged, not being fully Committed	13	2	5	..	18	2	20
Total	201	47	74	13	275	60	335

No. 5.—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	3	..	1	1	4	1	5
Summary Convictions	9	4	4	..	13	4	17
Total	12	4	5	1	17	5	22

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.														Total Adult.	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment after Trial	..	..	..	..	13	3	11	..	14	3	..	..	..	..	38	6
Ditto under Summary Conviction	24	5	51	17	32	12	13	4	14	..	..	..	2	..	136	38

—	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.												Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties		Total Juvenile.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Terms of Imprisonment after Trial	..	..	..	..	4	..	7	2	2	1	..	..	13	3	51	9	60
Ditto under Summary Conviction	13	2	24	5	13	2	2	1	..	..	1	..	53	10	189	48	237

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	17	1	17	1	18
12 Years and under 14	..	..	8	4	8	4	12
14 Years and under 17	..	..	28	5	28	5	33
17 Years and under 21	35	18	..	..	35	18	53
21 Years and under 30	50	13	..	..	50	13	63
30 Years and upwards	51	7	..	..	51	7	58
Total	136	38	53	10	189	48	237

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Returns, 1847.

Gloucestershire.

Horsley County House of Correction.

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	35	10	19	3	54	13	67
Can Read only	39	19	19	3	58	22	80
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	36	8	2	3	38	11	49
Can Read and Write well	26	1	13	1	39	2	41
Total	136	38	53	10	189	48	237

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death, in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	77	15	13	2	90	17	107
Infirmary Cases	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Criminal Lunatics	1	..	..	..	1	1	..
Greatest Number of Sick at any one time	6	2	1	..	7	9	2

No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year who have been previously Committed.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	1	..	..	1	1	1	2
Twice	47	5	8	2	55	7	62
Thrice	10	5	2	2	12	7	19
Four times or more	15	4	1	..	16	4	20
Total	73	14	11	5	84	19	103

No. 13.—Mode in which Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been Employed.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	169	35	62	11	231	46	277
Employment, not being Hard Labour	16	10	6	2	22	12	34
Not Employed	16	2	6	..	22	2	24
Total	201	47	74	13	275	60	335

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Privately Whipped	..	..	2	..	2	..	2

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Dark Cells	8	1	..	..	25	2	..	..	33	3	36
Other Punishments	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2
Total	9	1	..	..	26	2	..	..	35	3	38

No. 17.—The Daily Average Number of Prisoners, &c.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	36	7	43
The daily average number of Prisoners throughout the Year	22	7	29
The number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate Sleeping Cells	50	11	61
The number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing where more than one Prisoner sleeps in one Cell	61	33	94

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Night Caps	1	1	Shifts	..	1
Day Caps	1	1	Beds	1	1
Jackets	1	..	Blankets	2	2
Waistcoats	1	..	Rugs	1	1
Trowsers	1	..	Sheets	2	2
Shirts	1	..	Towels	1	1
Stockings	1	1	Infirmary Beds	1	1
Handkerchiefs	1	1	,, Blankets	2	2
Shoes	1	1	,, Rugs	1	1
Gowns	..	1	,, Sheets	2	2
Petticoats	..	1	,, Towels	1	1
Flannel ditto	..	1			

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	231	9	1
,, Male and Female Clothing	12	10	9
,, Extra Allowances by order of the Surgeon	1	4	11
,, Fuel	91	17	9
,, Soap	5	19	10
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas	9	10	2
,, Washing	1	19	0
,, Stationery and Printing	4	1	8
,, Furniture	2	14	0
,, Officers' Salaries	399	16	0
,, Sundries not mentioned	76	6	2½
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations and Additions	837	9	4½
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison, in the course of the Year	9	4	5½
Grand Total	846	13	10
Prison Diet, per head per Annum	8	14	10¾
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per head per Annum		8	4

No. 22.—Criminal Lunatics.

Name.	Age.	Sentence or Terms of Imprisonment.	Date of Admission.	State of Health on Admission.	If Insane on, or known to have been so previous to, Admission.	Date of becoming Insane in this Prison.	If Insane at present.	If removed, Date of Removal.	Whither sent.
George A.	20	21 days' hard labour.	March 17, 1847.	Good, but having pain in the back.	No, but had received several injuries on the head.	April 4, 1847.	No.	April 16, 1847.	Discharged.

No. 23.—Dietary per Week.

The Dietary is in accordance with the Official Regulations as described in former Returns, for which see Dietary of Bodmin County Gaol.

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Returns, 1847.

Gloucestershire.

Horsley County House of Correction.

No. 24.—Scale of Tread Wheel Labour.

Months Employed.	Number of Working Hours.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time.	Height of each Step.	The ordinary Number of Steps per Minute.	The ordinary Proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the Number of Prisoners on the Wheels.	Number of Feet in Ascent per Day, as per Hours of Employment.	The Daily Amount of Labour in Feet of Ascent performed by every Prisoner.	How recorded with precision.	Application of its Power.
January and December	6	10	8 Inches.	48	One-third.	11,520	7,680	By an officer attending, and seeing that each Prisoner takes his proper turn.	Grinding corn, when it can be obtained.
February and November	7½					14,400	9,600		
March and October	9					17,280	11,500		
April to September	10					19,200	12,800		

No. 25.—Scale of Crank Labour.

A Friction-wheel is used when corn cannot be obtained.

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries per Annum. £.	s.	d.	Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.
Erasmus Charlton	Keeper	46	31st March, 1841	100	0	0	Apartments, coals, candles, soap, washing, and mending.
The Rev. G. Holt	Chaplain	64	31st December, 1844	100	0	0	
J. H. Wells	Surgeon	37	18th April, 1843	50	0	0	
Thomas Day	No-labour Wardsman	27	8th July, 1847	45	0	0	Apartments, coals, candles, washing, and mending.
Dan. Walkley	Hard-labour Wardsman	45	8th July, 1847	40	0	0	
Elizabeth Hurlstone	Matron	68	March, 1829	20	0	0	
Enoch Williams	Schoolmaster	42	June, 1844	22	0	0	
Susan Charlton	Schoolmistress	20	31st December, 1844	15	0	0	
Cornelius Bowen	Barber	67	January, 1840	7	16	0	
Total Number of Officers	9		Total	399	16	0	

No. 27.—Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison	4	8	7
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	0	9	6
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate	0	18	5
Total	5	16	6

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	837	9	4½
Total Receipts of Ditto	5	16	6
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	831	12	10½
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	9	4	5½
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts and Fees	840	17	4*

* The cost of each Prisoner per day is 1s. 9½*d.*

NORTHLEACH.—COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	16	10	4	..	20	10	30
Deserters awaiting a Route	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
Under the Game Laws	41	..	2	..	43	..	43
Under the Bastardy Laws	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
Under the Vagrant Act	94	58	35	5	129	63	192
Under the Malicious Trespass Act	19	6	12	1	31	7	38
Under the Larceny Act	24	5	48	1	72	6	78
For Assaults	20	..	2	..	22	..	22
For want of Sureties	5	2	..	..	5	2	7
Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	30	..	10	1	40	1	41
Total	241	71	109	8	350	79	429
Prisoners committed for examination in the course of the Year, on charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	10	..	1	..	11	..	11

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
Under 8 & 9 Vic., c. 127	2	..	2

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
In custody at the commencement of the Year — Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	5	3	..	..	5	3	8
In custody at the commencement of the Year — Summary Convictions	16	10	4	..	20	10	30
Received from the custody of other Governors, and enumerated in their Returns — Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	38	9	17	1	55	10	65
Received from the custody of other Governors, and enumerated in their Returns — Summary Convictions	241	71	109	8	350	79	429
Charges, *i. e.* Prisoners committed to the Prison for Examination, but afterwards discharged not being fully Committed	10	..	1	..	11	..	11
Total	310	93	131	9	441	102	543
DEBTORS.							
Admitted in the course of the Year	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Total of Debtors and Criminals	312	93	131	9	443	102	545

No. 5.—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	4	..	4	1	8	1	9
Summary Convictions	14	1	8	..	22	1	23
Total	18	1	12	1	30	2	32
DEBTORS.							
Debtors	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total of Debtors and Criminals	19	1	12	1	31	2	33

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Returns, 1847.

Gloucestershire.

Northleach County House of Correction.

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.																	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment after Trial	..	..	3	..	14	5	5	3	15	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	38	9
Ditto under Summary Conviction	33	8	80	37	66	23	35	2	24	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	241	71

—	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.												Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Terms of Imprisonment after Trial	..	..	..	..	6	..	3	1	8	..	..	..	17	1	55	10	65
Ditto under Summary Conviction	19	1	56	4	26	2	8	1	..	..	..	..	109	8	350	79	429

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years	..	..	24	2	24	2	26
12 Years and under 14	..	..	28	1	28	1	29
14 Years and under 17	..	..	57	5	57	5	62
17 Years and under 21	71	25	..	..	71	25	96
21 Years and under 30	60	30	..	..	60	30	90
30 Years and upwards	110	16	..	..	110	16	126
Total	241	71	109	8	350	79	429

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	50	14	19	2	69	16	85
Can Read only	114	29	44	4	158	33	191
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	60	25	45	2	105	27	132
Can Read and Write well	17	3	1	..	18	3	21
Total	241	71	109	8	350	79	429

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death, in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	97	16	4	2	101	18	119
Greatest number of Sick at any one time	8	4	..	..	8	4	12

No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been previously Committed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	38	11	18	1	56	12	68
Twice	18	5	5	1	23	6	29
Thrice	10	6	5	..	15	6	21
Four Times or more	20	23	6	..	26	23	49
Total	86	45	34	2	120	47	167

No. 13.—Mode in which Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been Employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	250	87	125	8	375	95	470
Employment, not being Hard Labour	34	3	6	1	40	4	44
Not Employed	26	3	..	..	26	3	29
Total	310	93	131	9	441	102	543

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Privately Whipped	..	..	4	..	4	..	4

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Whipping	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	5	..	5
Dark Cells	3	..	7	4	6	..	11	3	27	7	34
Stoppage of Diet	2	..	10	..	3	..	8	2	23	2	25
Total	5	..	17	4	11	..	22	5	55	9	64

No. 17.—The Daily Average Number of Prisoners, &c.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	51	13	64
The daily average number of Prisoners throughout the Year	40	3	43
DEBTORS.			
The greatest number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	1	..	1
The number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate Sleeping Cells	56	16	72

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Night Caps	..	1	Flannel Petticoats	..	1
Day Caps	1	..	Shifts	..	1
Jackets	1	..	Beds	1	1
Waistcoats	1	..	Blankets	2	2
Trowsers	1	..	Rugs	1	1
Shirts	1	..	Sheets	2	2
Stockings	1	1	Towels	1	1
Handkerchiefs	2	2	Infirmary Beds	2	1
Shoes	..	1	,, Blankets	4	2
Clogs	1	..	,, Rugs	2	1
Gowns	..	1	,, Sheets	4	2
Petticoats	..	1	,, Pillow Cases	2	1

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Returns, 1847.

Gloucestershire.

Northleach County House of Correction.

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads :—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	405	11	2½
,, Male and Female Clothing	30	3	5
,, Bedding	9	15	0
,, Extra Allowances, by order of the Surgeon	0	12	4
,, Fuel	116	12	6
,, Soap	6	4	3
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas	3	17	6
,, Stationery and Printing	3	15	11½
,, Books	2	4	5
,, Officers' Salaries	431	0	0
,, Sundries not mentioned	32	9	10½
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	1042	6	5½
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, in and about the Prison, in the course of the Year	27	12	7
Grand Total	1069	19	0½
Prison Diet, per head per Annum	9	8	7¼
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per head per Annum	0	18	6¾

No. 23.—Dietary per Week.

Agreeable to the New Regulations received from the Secretary of State, for which see Dietary of Bodmin County Gaol.

No. 24.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.

Months Employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time.	Height of each Step.	The ordinary Number of Steps per Minute.	The ordinary Proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the Number of Prisoners on the Wheels.	Number of Feet in Ascent per Day, as per Hours of Employment.	The Daily Amount of Labour in Feet of Ascent performed by every Prisoner.	How recorded with precision.	Application of its Power.
January	5	16	8 inches	48	One-third.	9,600	6,400	By a bell.	Grinding corn.
February	7					13,440	8,690		
March to September	8					15,360	10,240		
October	7					13,440	8,690		
November	5					9,600	6,400		
December	5					9,600	6,400		

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries per Annum. £.	s.	d.	Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.
Christopher Reeves	Keeper	42	1844	100	0	0	Residence, fuel, and washing
Elizabeth Reeves	Matron	44	1845	20	0	0	
James Acock	First Turnkey	29	1841	45	0	0	
Thomas Bates	Second Turnkey	44	1843	40	0	0	
James Harding	Miller	27	1845	42	0	0	
Thomas Painter	Schoolmaster	36	1845	22	0	0	
Elizabeth Reeves	Schoolmistress	44	1845	12	0	0	
Rev. Charles Thorp	Chaplain	44	1832	100	0	0	
John Ralph Bedwell	Surgeon	42	1840	50	0	0	
Total Number of Officers 9			Total	431	0	0	

No. 27.—Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison	16	5	7½
Other Receipts	3	0	6
Total	19	6	1½

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	1042	6	5½
Total Receipts of Ditto	19	6	1½
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	1023	0	4
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	27	12	7
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts and Fees	1050	12	11*

* The cost of each Prisoner per day is 1*s.* 4*d.*

LITTLE DEAN.—COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Deserters awaiting a Route	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Under the Game Laws	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
Under the Bastardy Laws	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
Under the Vagrant Act	15	4	3	..	18	4	22
Under the Malicious Trespass Act	10	2	6	..	16	2	18
Under the Larceny Act	18	4	4	1	22	5	27
Under the Metropolitan, or Local Police Acts	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
For Assaults	11	6	3	..	14	6	20
For want of Sureties	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
Other Summary Convictions, not included in the preceding Classes	40	2	5	2	45	4	49
Total	111	18	21	3	132	21	153

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

		Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.								
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
	Summary Convictions	8	..	..	..	8	..	8
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors.	Summary Convictions	111	18	21	3	132	21	153
Received from the Custody of other Governors and enumerated in their returns	Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	18	4	4	1	22	5	27
Total		138	22	25	4	163	26	189

No. 5.—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	3	..	1	..	4	..	4
Summary Convictions	7	2	2	1	9	3	12
Total	10	2	3	1	13	3	16

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.																	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment after Trial	..	..	2	..	5	1	4	3	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	4
Ditto under Summary Conviction	28	6	25	3	24	5	11	4	20	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	111	18

III.
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Returns, 1847.

Gloucestershire.

Little Dean County House of Correction.

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment, &c.—*continued.*

—	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.														Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		Total Juvenile.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Terms of Imprisonment after Trial . . .	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	1	22	5	27
Ditto under Summary Conviction . . .	5	2	6	..	9	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	21	3	132	21	153

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	2	..	2	..	2
12 Years and under 14	..	..	5	3	5	3	8
14 Years and under 17	..	..	14	..	14	..	14
17 Years and under 21	25	6	..	..	25	6	31
21 Years and under 30	35	11	..	.	35	11	46
30 Years and upwards.	51	1	..	..	51	1	52
Total	111	18	21	3	132	21	153

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	34	2	7	2	41	4	45
Can Read only.	43	12	14	1	57	13	70
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly . . .	20	4	..	..	20	4	24
Can Read and Write well	14	..	..	..	14	..	14
Total	111	18	21	3	132	21	153

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death, in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	80	9	3	1	83	10	93
Infirmary Cases	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Criminal Lunatics	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Greatest Number of Sick at any one time . .	5	..	1	..	6	..	6

No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been previously Committed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
Twice	3	..	1	..	4	..	4
Thrice	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Total . . .	10	..	1	..	11	..	11

No. 13.—Mode in which Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been Employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	71	17	11	1	82	18	100
Not Employed	67	5	14	3	81	8	89
Total	138	22	25	4	163	26	189

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Publicly Whipped	..	..	9	..	9	..	9

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Stoppage of Diet	16	..	..	..	13	3	..	..	29	3	32

No. 17.—The Daily Average Number of Prisoners, &c.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	20	5	25
The daily Average of Prisoners throughout the Year	13¼	..	13¼
The number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate Sleeping Cells	33	9	42

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.					
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Night Caps	1	1	Shifts	..	1
Day Caps	1	1	Beds	1	1
Jackets	1	..	Blankets	2	2
Waistcoats	1	..	Rugs	1	1
Trowsers	1	..	Sheets	2	2
Shirts	1	..	Towels	1	1
Stockings	1	1	Infirmary Beds	1	1
Handkerchiefs	2	2	,, Blankets	2	2
Shoes	1	1	,, Rugs	1	1
Gowns	..	1	,, Sheets	2	2
Petticoats	..	1	,, Towels	1	1
Flannel ditto	..	1			

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

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Little Dean County House of Correction.

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	146	6	6
,, Male and Female Clothing	51	1	7
,, Straw	1	0	0
,, Extra Allowances by order of the Surgeon	2	10	7½
,, Fuel	48	0	9½
,, Soap, Candles, Oil, and Gas	16	13	3½
,, Washing	5	19	0
,, Stationery and Printing	3	11	0
,, Books	2	8	0
,, Officers' Salaries	292	5	6¾
,, Pensions to Retired Officers	20	0	0
,, Sundries not mentioned	34	3	6
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	623	19	10¼
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	21	7	4½
Grand Total	645	7	2¾
Prison Diet, per head per Annum	5	8	0
Prison Clothing and Bedding; per head per Annum	0	6	7

No. 22.—Criminal Lunatics.

Name.	Age.	Sentence, or Term of Imprisonment.	Date of Admission.	Whether Insane on Admission.	Whether known to have been Insane previously to Admission.	Date of becoming Insane in this Prison.	Whether Insane at present.	If removed, Date of Removal.	Whither sent.
Thomas M.	32	Twelve calender months, or find sureties of the peace.	9 April, 1846.	Yes.	Supposed to have been so.	9 April, 1846.	Not known.	30 January, 1847	Glo'ster Asylum.

No. 23.—Dietary.

The same as that contained in the official regulations received from the Secretary of State, with the exception of vegetables being substituted for soup, in lieu of barley, for which see Dietary of Bodmin County Gaol.

No. 24.—Scale of Tread-wheel Labour.

Months Employed.	Number of Working Hours per day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time.	Height of each Step.	The ordinary Number of Steps per Minute.	The ordinary Proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the number of Prisoners on the Wheels.	Number of Feet in Ascent per Day as per Hours of Employment.	The Daily Amount of Labour in feet of Ascent performed by every Prisoner.	How recorded with Precision.	Application of its Power.
January	6								Keeper, Thomas Shepherd, took office 25 March; tread-wheel commenced working May 4, it being out of repair up to that time.
February	6								
March	8								
April to September	9	7	8 inches.	48	One-third.	17,280	11,520	By Brake.	
October	8					15,360	10,240		
November	6					11,520	7,680		
December	6					11,520	7,680		

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When Appointed	Salaries per Annum. £.	s.	d.	Total. £.	s.	d.	Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.
Henry M. Willis	Chaplain	30	1 July, 1845	100	0	0	100	0	0	
William Heane	Surgeon	37	1840	30	0	0	30	0	0	
William Haviland	Keeper	53	27 June, 1843	75	0	0	37	10	0	William Haviland dismissed 23rd March, and Thomas Shepherd appointed same day, which will complete the Year.
Thomas Shepherd	Ditto	25	23 Mar. 1847	75	0	0	37	10	0	
Ann Haviland	Matron	51	27 June, 1843	15	0	0	7	10	0	Ann Haviland dismissed 23rd March, and Maria Shepherd appointed same day, which will complete the Year.
Maria Shepherd	Ditto	25	23 Mar. 1847	15	0	0	7	10	0	
Thos. Robt. Thomas	Turnkey	42	27 June, 1843	40	0	0	20	0	0	Thomas Robert Thomas dismissed 23rd March, and Richard Bennett appointed same day, which will complete the Year.
Richd. Bennett	Ditto	34	23 Mar. 1847	40	0	0	20	0	0	
Jeremiah Bamford	Porter	58	1 May, 1844	36	10	0	16	2	0	Dismissed 23rd June; no person appointed in his stead.
Joseph Bamford	Schoolmaster	34	1 July, 1845	15	0	0	6	6	5¼	Joseph Bamford dismissed 23rd March, and Thomas Shepherd appointed 19th June, which will make the difference.
Thomas Shepherd	Ditto	25	19 June, 1847	10	0	0	2	15	5	
Jane Sier	Schoolmistress	24	1 July, 1845	10	0	0	5	0	0	Jane Sier resigned 23rd March, and Maria Shepherd appointed 19th June, which will make the difference.
Maria Shepherd	Ditto	25	19 June, 1847	5	0	0	1	7	8½	
. . .	. . .	..	. .	..			0	14	0	Assistant for one week during the illness of the Turnkey.
Total Number of Officers . 5			Total . .	..			292	5	6¾	

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	623	19	10¼
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	21	7	4½
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts and Fees.	645	7	2¾*

* The cost of each Prisoner per day is 2s. 8½d.

LAWFORD'S GATE.—County House of Correction.

Lawford's Gate County House of Correction.

No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 years of Age and upwards. M.	F.	Prisoners under 17 years of Age. M.	F.	Total Adult and Juvenile. M.	F	Grand Total of both Sexes.
Number of Prisoners convicted at Assizes and Sessions, in the Prison at the commencement of the Year	5	3	1	..	6	3	9

No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. M.	F.	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age. M.	F.	Total Adult and Juvenile. M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	6	1	..	..	6	1	7
Deserters awaiting a Route	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Under the Bastardy Laws	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Under the Vagrant Act	25	3	6	1	31	4	35
Under the Malicious Trespass Act	2	2	2	..	4	2	6
For Assaults	14	4	3	..	17	4	21
For want of Sureties	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	57	11	31	2	88	13	101
Total	104	20	42	3	146	23	169

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

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Gloucestershire.

Lawford's Gate County House of Correction.

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—		Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.								
In Custody at the commencement of the Year.	Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	5	3	1	..	6	3	9
	Summary Convictions	6	1	..	..	6	1	7
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors	Summary Convictions	104	20	42	3	146	23	169
Received from the Custody of other Governors, and enumerated in their Returns	Convicted at Asizes and Sessions	28	8	6	1	34	9	43
Charges, *i.e.* Prisoners committed to the Prison for Examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully Committed.		7	2	10	..	17	2	19
Total		150	34	59	4	209	38	247

No. 5.—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	3	1	..	..	3	1	4
Summary Convictions	10	..	1	..	11	..	11
Total	13	1	1	..	14	1	15

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.																	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment after Trial.	..	..	..	..	11	2	5	..	11	3	..	3	1	..	..	..	28	8
Ditto under Summary Conviction.	29	7	20	4	31	6	14	1	10	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	104	20

—	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.												Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		Total Juvenile.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Terms of Imprisonment after Trial.	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	6	1	34	9	43
Ditto under Summary Conviction.	15	1	17	2	8	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	42	3	146	23	169

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	4	1	4	1	5
12 Years and under 14	..	..	8	1	8	1	9
14 Years and under 17	..	..	30	1	30	1	31
17 Years and under 21	37	7	..	..	37	7	44
21 Years and under 30	27	8	..	..	27	8	35
30 Years and upwards.	40	5	..	..	40	5	45
Total	104	20	42	3	146	23	169

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	41	7	10	1	51	8	59
Can Read only	23	7	7	..	30	7	37
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	33	3	15	1	48	4	52
Can Read and Write well	7	3	10	1	17	4	21
Total	104	20	42	3	146	23	169

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death, in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	24	6	2	..	26	6	32
Infirmary Cases	1	1	1	..	2	1	3
Greatest Number of Sick at any one time	7	2	..	..	7	2	9

No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year who have been previously Committed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	9	..	..	..	9	..	9
Twice	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Thrice	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Four Times or more	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	14	..	..	..	14	..	14

No. 13.—Mode in which Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	91	24	42	4	133	28	161
Not Employed	59	10	17	..	76	10	86
Total	150	34	59	4	209	38	247

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Privately	..	..	2	..	2	..	2

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Dark Cells	3	1	..	..	6	1	..	..	9	2	11
Stoppage of Diet	7	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	8	..	8
Total	10	1	..	..	7	1	..	..	17	2	19

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Returns, 1847.

Gloucestershire.
Lawford's Gate County House of Correction.

No. 17.—The Daily Average Number of Prisoners, &c.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	29	7	36
The daily average number of Prisoners throughout the Year	23	4	27
The number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate Sleeping Cells	57	9	63

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Night Caps	..	1	Shifts	..	1
Day Caps	1	1	Beds	1	1
Jackets	1	..	Blankets	2	2
Waistcoats	1	..	Rugs	1	1
Trowsers	1	..	Sheets	2	2
Shirts	1	..	Towels	1	1
Stockings	1	1	Infirmary Beds	2	2
Handkerchiefs	2	2	,, Blankets	4	4
Shoes	1	1	,, Rugs	2	2
Gowns	..	1	,, Sheets	4	4
Petticoats	..	1	,, Towels	2	2
Flannel Petticoats	..	1			

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	193	8	3¼
,, Male and Female Clothing	74	8	11
,, Bedding	25	4	0
,, Straw	0	9	0
,, Extra Allowances by order of the Surgeon	3	14	3¾
,, Wine, Beer, and Spirits	1	5	3
,, Fuel	57	8	9½
,, Soap, Candles, Oil, and Gas	22	10	2
,, Stationary and Printing	0	12	1
,, Rent, Rates, and Taxes	3	17	0
,, Officers' Salaries	366	0	0
,, Sundries not mentioned	27	6	11
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	776	4	8½
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	51	17	9
Grand Total	828	2	5½
Prison Diet per head per Annum	7	3	3¼
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per head per Annum	3	14	1½

No. 23.—Dietary per Week.

The Dietary is the same as that recommended in the official code of Gaol Regulations, for which see Dietary of Bodmin County Gaol.

No. 24.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.

Months Employed.	Number of Working Hours per day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time.	Height of each Step.	The ordinary Number of Steps per Minute.	The ordinary Proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the Number of Prisoners on the Wheels.	Number of Feet in Ascent per Day as per Hours of Employment.	The Daily Amount of Labour in Feet of Ascent performed by every Prisoner.	How Recorded with Precision.	Application of its Power.
January	7	6	7½ Inches.	48	One-third.	12,600	8,400	By Brake.	Pumping water.
February	7					12,600	8,400		
March	8½					15,300	10,200		
April to September	10					18,000	12,000		
October	8½					15,300	10,200		
November	7					12,600	8,400		
December	7					12,600	8,400		

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries per Annum.	Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.
William Organ	Governor	46	April, 1845	90 0 0	Coals. Soap, and Candles.
Kesia Organ	Matron	47	July, ,,	20 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Robert Moggridge	1st Turnkey	32	June, 1837	45 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Henry Keys	2nd ,,	35	Nov., 1842	40 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Rev. S. E. Day	Chaplain	50	January, 1832	100 0 0	
Mr. E. S. Mayor	Surgeon	47	January, 1836	40 0 0	
Henry Wootley	Schoolmaster	..	..	18 0 0	
Mary Ann Stretton	Schoolmistress	..	..	8 0 0	
John Sherring	Barber	..	..	5 0 0	
Total Number of Officers 9			Total	366 0 0	

No. 27.—Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison	1	17	6
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	0	15	6
Total	2	13	0

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	776	4	8½
Total Receipts of ditto	2	13	0
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	773	11	8½
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	51	17	9
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts and Fees	825	9	5½*

* The cost of each Prisoner per day is 1*s.* 8*d.*

TEWKESBURY.—Borough Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners convicted at Assizes and Sessions, in the Prison at the commencement of the Year	1	2	1	..	2	2	4

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.						Prisoners under 17 years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.						Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Sessions.				Total Adult.		Sessions.				Total Juvenile.				
	Felons.		Misdemeanants				Felons.		Misdemeanants.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners Committed for Trial in the course of the Year	8	2	1	..	9	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	10	2	12
Number of Prisoners Rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	2	..	2
Total	10	2	1	..	11	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	12	2	14
How Disposed of.															
Convicted— Sentences to be undergone in this Prison	5	2	1	..	6	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	7	2	9
Acquitted at the Bar	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
No Bills found	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Left for Trial at the end of the Year	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	10	2	1	..	11	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	12	2	14
Prisoners Committed for Examination in the course of the Year, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	2	..	..	..	2	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Returns, 1847.

Gloucestershire.

Tewkesbury Borough Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Deserters awaiting a Route	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Under the Vagrant Act	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
Under the Malicious Trespass Act	2	1	..	..	2	1	3
Under the Larceny Act	..	..	2	..	2	..	2
For Assaults	6	1	1	1	7	2	9
Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	15	2	3	1	18	3	21

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—		Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.								
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	1	2	1	..	2	2	4
	Summary Convictions	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Governors	Prisoners for Trial	9	2	1	..	10	2	12
	Rendered in Court for Trial	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
	Summary Convictions	15	2	3	1	18	3	21
Charges, *i. e.* Prisoners committed to the Prison for Examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully committed		2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Total		29	6	6	1	35	7	42

No. 5—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
Prisoners before Trial	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	2	1	..	..	2	1	3
Summary Convictions	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Total	5	1	..	..	5	1	6

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.																	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		Unlimited terms of Imprisonment		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	4	1	..	1	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2
Ditto after Trial	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	6	2
Ditto under Summary Conviction	4	..	6	1	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	15	2

—	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.												Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	9	2	11
Ditto after Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	7	2	9
Ditto under Summary Conviction	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	18	3	21

No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	
14 Years and under 17	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
17 Years and under 21	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
21 Years and under 30	5	2	..	..	5	2	7
30 Years and upwards	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
Total	10	2	1	..	11	2	13

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
12 Years and under 14	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
14 Years and under 17	..	..	1	1	1	1	2
17 Years and under 21	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
21 Years and under 30	9	..	..	..	9	..	9
30 Years and upwards	3	2	..	..	3	2	5
Total	15	2	3	1	18	3	21

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	1	1	1	..	2	1	3
Can Read and Write well	7	1	..	..	7	1	8
Total	10	2	1	..	11	2	13

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	11	2	1	..	12	2	14
Can Read only	2	..	1	..	3	..	3
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	..	..	1	1	1	1	2
Can Read and Write well	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Total	15	2	3	1	18	3	1

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death, in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Infirmary Cases	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Deaths	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Greatest Number of Sick at any one time	..	1	..	..	..	1	1

III.
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Returns, 1847.

Gloucestershire.

Tewkesbury Borough Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year who have been previously Committed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	3	1	1	..	4	1	5
Twice	1	1	..	..	1	1	2
Four Times or more	1	1	..	..	1	1	2
Total	5	3	1	..	6	3	9

No. 13.—Mode in which Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners. under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	14	3	4	1	18	4	22
Not Employed	15	3	2	..	17	3	20
Total	29	6	6	1	35	7	42

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Dark Cells	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	7

No. 17.—The Daily Average Number of Prisoners, &c.

—	M.	F.	Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	9	2	11
The Daily average Number of Prisoners throughout the Year	5	2	7
The Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate Sleeping Cells	..	..	8
The number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing where more than one Prisoner sleeps in a Cell	..	..	14

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.					
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Day Caps	..	1	Gowns	..	1
Jackets	1	..	Petticoats	..	2
Waistcoats	1	..	Shifts	..	1
Trowsers	1	..	Beds	1	1
Shirts	1	..	Blankets	1	1
Stockings	1	1	Rugs	1	1
Handkerchiefs	..	1	Sheets	1	1
Shoes	1	1	Towels	1	1

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	28	6	10
,, Male and Female Clothing	0	10	0
,, Medicines	17	0	0
,, Fuel	5	6	8
,, Soap	1	7	6
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas	1	3	6
,, Officers' Salaries	55	0	0
,, Sundries not mentioned	7	9	2
Total Expences of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations and Additions	116	3	8
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison, in the course of the Year	7	19	0
Grand Total	£124	2	8
Prison Diet, per head per Annum	8	7	3

No. 20.—Deaths in the course of the Year.

Name.	Age.	Sentence or Term of Imprisonment.	Date of Admission.	State of Health on Admission.	Date of Death.	How long in Prison before Death.	Disease or other cause of Death.
Harriet P.	42	2 Months	6 Nov. 1846	Bad . .	6 Dec., 1846	1 Month	General disturbance of the system, with convulsions.

No. 23.—Dietary per Week.

Dietary is the same as that contained in the Official Gaol Regulations issued by the Secretary of State, for which see Dietary of Bodmin County Gaol.

No. 25.—Scale of Crank Labour.

Months Employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Cranks will employ at one time.	The ordinary Velocity of the Cranks per Minute.	The Daily Amount of Labour performed by each Prisoner	How recorded with precision.	Application of its Power.
January .	8	4	30 Revolutions.	Revolutions. 14,400	Not recorded.	Not applied to any purpose.
February .	9			16,200		
March to September	10			18,000		
October .	9			16,200		
November . December .	8			14,400		

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries per Annum. £.	s.	d.	Nature of Fees Emoluments and Allowances.
John Hampton . . .	Gaoler .	49	June 10, 1842	45	0	0	Lodgings, coals, candles and washing.
Mary Hampton . . .	Matron .	53	,, ,,	10	0	0	
Wm. Vince Beadle . .	Surgeon .	32	Jan. 1, 1845	17	0	0*	
Total Number of Officers . 3			Total . .	72	0	0	

* Including Medicines.

No. 27.—Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate	0	12	6
Amount received for the support of Vagrants	0	3	6
Amount received from Exchequer for removal of Transports	3	16	0
Total	4	12	0

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	116	3	8
Total Receipts of ditto	4	12	0
Actual Cost to the County, City or Borough, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	111	11	8
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	7	19	0
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts and Fees	119	10	8*

* The cost of each Prisoner per day is 1*s.* 8*d.*

HEREFORDSHIRE.

HEREFORD.—County Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners convicted at Assizes and Sessions, in the Prison at the commencement of the Year	29	3	..	..	29	3	32

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.										Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.					Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total Adult.		Assizes.	Sessions.		Total Juvenile.				
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.				Felons.	Felons.						
	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	4	1	..	2	..	2	..	6	1	7
Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year	40	11	..	..	76	22	4	..	120	33	3	15	3	18	3	138	36	174
Total	40	11	..	..	80	23	4	..	124	34	3	17	3	20	3	144	37	181
How Disposed of.																		
Convicted:—																		
Sentences to be undergone in this Prison	21	5	..	..	42	15	2	..	65	20	2	11	2	13	2	78	22	100
Sentenced to Transportation	4	2	..	..	5	..	..	..	9	2	1	..	..	1	..	10	2	12
Acquitted at the Bar	7	2	..	..	13	5	2	..	22	7	..	4	..	4	..	26	7	33
No Bills found	5	2	..	..	5	2	..	..	10	4	..	1	..	1	..	11	4	15
Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Left for Trial at the end of the Year	3	..	..	..	14	1	..	..	17	1	..	1	1	1	1	18	2	20
Total	40	11	..	..	80	23	4	..	124	34	3	17	3	20	3	144	37	181

No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	11	..	..	..	11	..	11
Under the Game Laws	12	..	3	..	15	..	15
Under the Bastardy Laws	8	..	..	..	8	..	8
Under the Vagrant Act	44	9	..	..	44	9	53
Under the Malicious Trespass Act	10	2	2	2	12	4	16
Under the Larceny Act	6	6	1	..	7	6	13
For Assaults	12	2	..	..	12	2	14
For want of Sureties	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	10	7	5	..	15	7	22
Total	102	27	11	2	113	29	142

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	6	..	6
In Execution	13	1	14
Under 8 & 9 Vic., c. 127	4	..	4
Total	17	1	18

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
In Custody at the commencement of the Year — Prisoners for Trial	4	1	2	..	6	1	7
In Custody at the commencement of the Year — Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	29	3	..	..	29	3	32
In Custody at the commencement of the Year — Summary Convictions	11	..	..	..	11	..	11
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Governors — Prisoners for Trial	120	33	18	3	138	36	174
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Governors — Summary Convictions	102	27	11	2	113	29	142
Total	266	64	31	5	297	69	366
DEBTORS.							
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	6	..	..	..	6	..	6
Admitted in the course of the Year	17	1	..	..	17	1	18
Total of Debtors and Criminals	289	65	31	5	320	70	390

No. 5.—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
Prisoners before Trial	17	1	1	1	18	2	20
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	42	7	..	..	42	7	49
Summary Convictions	17	5	..	..	17	5	22
Total	76	13	1	1	77	14	91
DEBTORS.							
Debtors	6	..	..	..	6	..	6
Total of Debtors and Criminals	82	13	1	1	83	14	97

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.																	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	31	10	40	15	25	7	6	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	107	33
Ditto after Trial	3	2	3	2	20	4	10	3	8	4	11	3	8	2	2	..	..	..	65	20
Ditto under Summary Conviction	6	2	27	10	42	11	16	4	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	102	27

	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	2	1	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	2

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment, &c.—*continued.*

—	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.																			
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial . . .	..	..	7	2	8	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	2
Ditto after Trial . .	2	..	3	..	6	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	2
Ditto under Summary Conviction . . .	..	..	2	1	5	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	2

	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	126	35	161
Ditto after Trial . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	78	22	100
Ditto under Summary Conviction . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	113	29	142
Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	10	2	12

No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
12 Years and under 14	..	..	4	..	4	..	4
14 Years and under 17	..	..	14	2	14	2	16
17 Years and under 21	25	8	..	..	25	8	33
21 Years and under 30	40	15	..	..	40	15	55
30 Years and upwards.	42	10	..	..	42	10	52
Total	107	33	19	2	126	35	161

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
12 Years and under 14	..	..	3	..	3	..	3
14 Years and under 17	..	..	8	2	8	2	10
17 Years and under 21	27	11	..	..	27	11	38
21 Years and under 30	38	9	..	..	38	9	47
30 Years and upwards	37	7	..	..	37	7	44
Total	102	27	11	2	113	29	142

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	78	17	11	..	89	17	106
Can read only	19	12	6	2	25	14	39
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly. . .	10	4	2	..	12	4	16
Total	10	33	19	2	126	35	161

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	E.	
Can neither Read nor Write	31	11	7	..	38	11	49
Can Read only	45	12	4	2	49	14	63
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	26	4	..	..	26	4	30
Total	102	27	11	2	113	29	142

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death, in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	138	36	17	..	155	36	191
Infirmary Cases	5	4	..	..	5	4	9
Deaths	2	1	..	..	2	1	3
Greatest number of Sick at any one time	17	4	2	..	19	4	23

No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year who have been previously Committed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	19	4	2	..	21	4	25
Twice	3	1	..	..	3	1	4
Thrice	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Four Times or more	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Total	26	5	2	..	28	5	33

No. 13.—Mode in which Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been Employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	190	30	22	2	212	32	244
Not Employed	76	34	9	3	85	37	122
Total	266	64	31	5	297	69	366

No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice, or Magistrates, to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
By Courts of Justice or Magistrates	1	3	1	..	2	3	5

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Privately	2	..	3	..	5	..	5

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Returns, 1847.

Herefordshire.

Hereford County Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Dark Cells	87	1	23	..	..	..	3	..	113	1	114
Solitary Cells	11	4	9	3	2	..	3	..	25	7	32
Stoppage of Diet	137	1	34	2	..	1	..	2	171	6	177
Total	235	6	66	5	2	1	6	2	309	14	323

No. 17.—The Daily Average Number of Prisoners, &c.

—	M.	F.	Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	73	24	97
The daily average number of Prisoners throughout the Year	60	11	71
DEBTORS.			
The greatest number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	11	1	12
The daily average number of Debtors throughout the Year	7	..	7
The number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate Sleeping Cells	97	23	120
The number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing where more than one Prisoner sleeps in one Cell	194	52	246

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Night Caps	..	1	Shifts	..	2
Day Caps	1	1	Beds	1	1
Jackets	1	..	Blankets	3	3
Waistcoats	1	..	Rugs		
Trowsers	1	..	Sheets	2	2
Shirts	2	..	Pillow Cases	1	1
Stockings	2	2	Towels	1	1
Handkerchiefs	2	2	Infirmary Beds	As circumstances may require.	
Shoes	1	1	,, Blankets		
Clogs	..	1	,, Rugs		
Gowns	..	1	,, Sheets		
Petticoats	..	1	,, Pillow Cases		
Flannel ditto	..	1	,, Towels		

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads :—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	728	7	3
,, Male and Female Clothing	47	0	0
,, Bedding	50	7	0
,, Straw	1	10	0
,, Extra Allowances, by order of the Surgeon	21	8	6
,, Fuel	138	12	0
,, Soap	8	13	6
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas	41	13	8
,, Washing	61	1	8
,, Stationery and Printing	36	16	0
,, Books	3	14	6
,, Assessed Taxes	3	7	11
,, Officers' Salaries	1002	9	6
,, Pensions to Retired Officers	85	8	6
,, Removal of Transported Convicts	22	10	7
,, Sundries not mentioned	136	17	7
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations and Additions	2389	18	2
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison, in the course of the Year	226	1	6
Grand Total	2615	19	8
Prison Diet, per head per Annum	10	2	7¾
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per head per Annum	1	8	2¾

No. 20.—Deaths in the course of the Year.

Name.	Age.	Sentence or Term of Imprisonment.	Date of Admission.	State of Health on Admission.	Date of Death.	How long in Prison before Death.	Disease or other Cause of Death.
Rich. G. .	28	12 Months .	Dec. 15, 1845.	Good . .	Oct. 28, 1846	10 Months & 13 Days.	Diseased kidneys.
Philip B. .	61	18 Months .	June 8, 1846.	Subject to giddiness in the head.	Nov. 25, 1846	5 Months & 17 Days.	Diseased heart.
Eliza W. .	23	For Trial . .	April 10, 1847	Not very good.	June 16, 1847	2 Months & 6 days.	Typhoid Fever.

No. 21.—Escapes in the course of the Year.

Name.	Age.	Date of Escape.	Offences with which charged or of which convicted.	Whether confined separately or with others, at the time of Escape.	If Retaken at the date of this Return.
Rich. H. .	32	Mar. 5, 1847.	Charged with sheep-stealing.	Separately . .	Not retaken up to the date of this return.

No. 23.—Dietary per Week.

	1st Class. Convicted Prisoners, not exceeding 3 Days.		2nd Class. Convicted Prisoners, exceeding 3 days and not exceeding 14 Days.		3rd Class. Convicted Prisoners at Hard Labour, exceeding 14 Days, but not more than 6 Weeks; and Convicted Prisoners not Hard Labour, exceeding 14 Days, and not more than 3 Months.					4th, 7th, and 8th Classes. Convicted Prisoners at Hard Labour, exceeding 6 Weeks and not more than 3 Months; and Convicted Prisoners not Hard Labour, exceeding 3 Months; Prisoners for further Examination; Prisoners before Trial; and poor Debtors.					5th Class. Convicted Prisoners at Hard Labour, exceeding 3 Months.					
	Bread.	Gruel.	Bread.	Gruel.	Bread.	Gruel.	Meat.	Potatoes or Rice.	Soup.	Bread.	Gruel.	Meat.	Potatoes or Rice.	Soup.	Bread.	Gruel.	Cocoa.	Meat.	Potatoes or Rice.	Soup.
	lbs.	Pnts.	lbs.	Pnts.	lbs.	Pnts.	ozs.	lbs.	Pnts.	lbs.	Pnts.	ozs.	lbs.	Pnts.	lbs.	Pnts.	Pnts.	ozs.	lbs.	Pnts.
Males . .	1½	14	168	14	168	14	6	3	2	168	14	21	2	3	168	11	3	39	3	3
Females .	112	14	126	14	126	14	6	3	2	126	14	21	2		126	11	3	12	1½	3

6th Class. Prisoners in Solitary Confinement.	9th Class. Prisoners under punishment for Prison Offences.
The ordinary diet of their Class.	Males—24 ozs. bread, 2 pints gruel, per diem. Females—18 ozs. bread, 2 pints gruel, per diem.

No. 25.—Scale of Crank Labour.

Months Employed.	Number of Working hours per day.	Number of Prisoners the Cranks will Employ at one Time.	The Ordinary Velocity of the Cranks per Minute.	The Daily Amount of Labour performed by each Prisoner.	How recorded with Precision.	Application of its Power.
January . }	7	40 in separate compartments.	From 22 to 28.	The mean per day for the year 13,080 turns of the crank.	Haden's Indicator.	No other application than that of pumping water.
February . }	8¾					
March . .						
April to September }	10					
October .	8¾					
November }	7					
December . }						

SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Returns, 1847.

Herefordshire.

Hereford County Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries per Annum.	Total.	Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
John Oliver Kettle	Governor	43	April, 1842	230 0 0	230 0 0	House rent-free, and coals and candles allowed.
Rev. T. Lingen Allen	Chaplain	40	Oct., 1840	150 0 0	150 0 0	£20 a-year extra from Brydges' Charity, and not from the County Rate.
Henry Graves Bull	Surgeon	30	April, 1846	70 0 0	70 0 0	
James Corbett	Clerk to Visiting Justices.	49	April, 1837	100 0 0	100 0 0	
James Harper	Schoolmaster	56	June, 1841	25 0 0	25 0 0	
John Piper	Porter	44	Sept., 1841	53 0 0	53 0 0	
William Pinder	Turnkey	43	Aug., 1842	£50 till Aug. } £53 since. }	50 8 6	
John Davies	Ditto	50	April, 1843	50 0 0	22 7 0	Dismissed Mar., 1847.
Thomas Godwin	Temporary ditto	38	March, 1847	50 0 0	27 13 0	
James Jones	Ditto	47	July, 1846	50 0 0	50 0 0	
Job English	Wardsman	34	Sept., 1840	35 0 0	14 19 6	Dismissed Mar., 1847.
				Per week.		
Thomas Godwin	Ditto	38	April, 1847	0 14 6	10 9 0	
James Watkins	Temporary ditto	20	Aug., 1847	0 11 6	4 18 6	
Charles Davies	Ditto	52	Aug., 1846	0 14 6	37 14 0	
Thomas Bevan	Cook and engineer	51	April, 1844	0 18 0	46 16 0	
Thomas Davis	Baker & scullery-man.	28	May, 1846	0 13 0	33 16 0	
Ann Bruton	Matron	63	Feb., 1842	0 10 0	26 0 0	
Sarah Bruton	Nurse	63	Sept., 1846	0 9 0	23 8 0	
				Per annum.		
Jane Moreton	Wardswoman.	58	Feb., 1844	18 0 0	18 0 0	
Margaret English	Errandwoman	43	July, 1822	8 0 0	8 0 0	
Total Number of Officers	20		Total	..	1,002 9 6	

NOTE.—The Turnkeys, Wardsmen, Matron, Nurse, and Wardswoman, residing in the Gaol, have all coals and candles allowed them.

No. 27.—Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	0	15	0
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate	4	0	0
Amount received from Exchequer for removal of transports	22	10	7
Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of transports	3	18	0
Other Receipts	26	9	8½
Total	£57	13	3½

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	2389	18	2
Total Receipts of ditto	57	13	3½
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	2332	4	10½
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	226	1	6
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts and Fees	2556	6	4½*

* The cost of each Prisoner per day is 1s. 9½d

HEREFORD.—City Gaol.

No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners Convicted at Assizes and Sessions, in the Prison at the commencement of the Year	2	2	1	..	3	2	5

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.								Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.								Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Assizes.		Sessions.				Total Adult.		Assizes.		Sessions.				Total Juvenile.				
	Felons.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.				Felons.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison, at the commencement of the Year	..	..	2	2	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4
Number of Prisoners Committed for Trial in the course of the Year	3	..	12	5	1	1	16	6	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	17	7	24
Total	3	..	14	7	1	1	18	8	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	19	9	28
How Disposed of.																			
Convicted—																			
Sentences to be undergone in this Prison	1	..	12	4	..	..	13	4	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	14	5	19
Sentenced to Transportation	2	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
No Bills found	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Left for Trial at the end of the Year	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4
Total	3	..	14	7	1	1	18	8	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	19	9	28
Prisoners committed for Examination in the course of the Year, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	..	..	15	1	..	..	15	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	16	1	17

No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year.	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
Deserters awaiting a Route	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Under the Vagrant Act	14	16	1	2	15	18	33
Under the Malicious Trespass Act	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Under the Larceny Act	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Under the Metropolitan, or Local Police Acts	22	7	2	..	24	7	31
For Assaults	10	2	..	..	10	2	12
For Want of Sureties	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
As known or reputed Thieves	13	3	3	1	16	4	20
Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	6	3	5	..	11	3	14
Total	70	31	12	3	82	34	116
Prisoners for Examination at the commencement of the Year	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Prisoners committed for Examination in the course of the Year, on charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	1	..	..	..	1	..	1

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

—	M.	F.	Total of both Sexes.
Under 8 and 9 Vic., c. 127	1	..	1

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Returns, 1847.

Herefordshire.

Hereford City Gaol.

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
In Custody at the commencement of the Year — Prisoners for Trial	2	2	..	..	2	2	4
In Custody at the commencement of the Year — Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	2	2	1	..	3	2	5
In Custody at the commencement of the Year — Summary Convictions	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors. — Prisoners for Trial	16	6	1	1	17	7	24
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors. — Summary Convictions	70	31	12	3	82	34	116
Charges, *i. e.* Prisoners committed to the Prison for Examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully committed	16	1	1	..	17	1	18
Total	110	42	15	4	125	46	171
DEBTORS.							
Admitted in the course of the Year	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total of Debtors and Criminals	111	42	15	4	126	46	172

No. 5.—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
Prisoners before Trial	2	2	..	..	2	2	4
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	4	1	1	..	5	1	6
Summary Convictions	7	1	..	..	7	1	8
Total	13	4	1	..	14	4	18
DEBTORS.							
Debtors	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total of Debtors and Criminals	14	4	1	..	15	4	19

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.																	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	5	3	3	1	2	2	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	6
Ditto after Trial	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	5	1	3	..	3	1	..	..	13	4
Ditto under Summary Conviction	25	6	17	15	17	10	9	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	31

	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		Life.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners Sentenced to Transportation	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..

—	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.												Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		Total Juvenile.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	17	7	24
Ditto after Trial	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	14	5	19
Ditto under Summary Conviction	8	..	..	1	3	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	12	3	82	34	116
Number of Prisoners																	

No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
12 Years and under 14	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
14 Years and under 17	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
17 Years and under 21	6	4	..	..	6	4	10
21 Years and under 30	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
30 Years and upwards	6	2	..	..	6	2	8
Total	16	6	1	1	17	7	24

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
12 Years and under 14	..	..	9	1	9	1	4
14 Years and under 17	..	..	3	2	3	2	11
17 Years and under 21	16	9	..	..	16	9	25
21 Years and under 30	25	15	..	..	25	15	40
30 Years and upwards	29	7	..	..	29	7	36
Total	70	31	12	3	82	34	116

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	5	3	..	..	5	3	8
Can Read only	1	2	..	1	1	3	4
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	10	1	..	..	10	1	11
Can Read and Write well	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Total	16	6	1	1	17	7	24

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	21	13	5	2	26	15	41
Can Read only	14	10	5	1	19	11	30
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	29	8	2	..	31	8	39
Can Read and Write well	6	..	..	..	6	..	6
Total	70	31	12	3	82	34	116

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death, in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	46	20	7	..	53	20	73
Greatest Number of Sick at any one time	2	3	1	..	3	3	6

No. 13.—Mode in which Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	78	34	12	4	90	38	128
Employment, not being Hard Labour	30	6	2	..	32	6	38
Not Employed	2	2	1	..	3	2	5
Total	110	42	15	4	125	46	171

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Returns, 1847.

Herefordshire.

Hereford City Gaol.

No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice, Magistrates, or Courts Martial, to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
By Courts of Justice or Magistrates . . .	..	1	..	..	..	1	1

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Dark Cells	1	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	8
Solitary Cells	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Stoppage of Diet	17	1	7	..	1	..	..	..	25	1	26
Total . . .	19	1	14	..	1	..	..	..	27	8	35

No. 17.—The Daily Average Number of Prisoners, &c.

—	M.	F.	Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year.	24	7	31
The daily average number of Prisoners throughout the Year	..	..	16
DEBTORS.			
The greatest number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year.	1	..	1
The number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate Sleeping Cells	26	12	38
The number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing where more than one Prisoner sleeps in one Cell, including Debtors	78	36	114

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Night Caps	..	1	Petticoats	..	1
Day Caps	1	1	Flannel ditto.	..	1
Jackets	1	..	Shifts.	..	1
Waistcoats	1	..	Beds	1	1
Trowsers	1	..	Blankets	2	2
Shirts.	1	..	Rugs	1	1
Stockings.	1	..	Sheets	2	2
Handkerchiefs	2	..	Pillow Cases.	1	1
Clogs.	1	..	Towels	1	1
Gowns	..	1			

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	158	6	7½
,, Male and Female Clothing	22	9	1½
,, Bedding	3	17	5
,, Extra Allowances by order of the Surgeon	7	15	4
,, Fuel	52	1	11
,, Soap	9	2	0
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas	15	9	4
,, Washing	1	19	9½
,, Stationery and Printing.	7	11	0
,, Books	1	0	6
,, Officers' Salaries	140	16	0
,, Removal of Transported Convicts	17	13	6
,, Sundries not mentioned.	28	11	4
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	466	13	10½
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	37	9	10
Grand Total	504	3	8½
Prison Diet, per head per Annum	9	10	1¼
Ditto per Day	0	0	6¼
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per head	1	11	6

No. 23.—Dietary per Week.

——	Bread.	Meat when Cooked.	Potatoes or Rice.	Gruel.
Hard Labour.	ozs.	ozs.	lbs.	Pints.
Men	168	12	7	14
Women	126			
Boys	112			
Employment not being Hard Labour.				
Men	168	..	7	14
Women	126			
Boys	112			
Not Employed.				
Men	168	..	..	14
Women	126			
Boys	112			

No Crank Labour. The Prisoners are employed in their separate Cells at Hearthrug-making, making Mats, weaving Coir Matting, &c.

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries per Annum.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances, per Annum.	Total.	Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
George Adams	Governor	37	Nov. 9, 1836.	10 0 0	..	10 0 0	House-rent, fire, candles, washing, &c.
Mary Ann Adams	Matron	36	Feb. 9, 1841	15 0 0	..	15 0 0	
Henry Pearce	Chaplain	53	..	22 0 0	8 0 0	30 0 0	Left by Charity.
Philip James	Surgeon.	57	Nov. 9, 1838.	20 0 0	..	20 0 0	
Samuel Scaffull	Turnkey	55	Feb. 9, 1839.	36 8 0	0 10 0	36 18 0	Cutting Prisoners' hair
George Goldrick	Ditto	36	March 9, 1845	36 8 0	0 10 0	36 18 0	Shaving Prisoners
Total Number of Officers 6			Total	139 16 0	9 0 0	148 16 0	

No. 27.—Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison	37	6	3
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	1	1	0
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the City Rate	3	0	0
Amount received for the support of Vagrants	0	17	4½
Amount received from the Exchequer for removal of Transports	17	13	6
Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports	3	3	0
Total	63	1	1½

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	466	13	10½
Total Receipts of Ditto	63	1	1½
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	403	12	9
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	37	9	10
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts and Fees	441	2	7*

* The cost of each Prisoner per day is 1s. 5¼d.

III.
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Returns, 1847.

Monmouthshire.
Monmouth County Gaol and House of Correction.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

MONMOUTH.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners Convicted at Assizes and Sessions, in the Prison at the commencement of the Year	18	4	..	..	18	4	22

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.								Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Assizes.				Sessions.		Total Adult.		Assizes.		Total Juvenile.				
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.				Felons.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison, at the commencement of the Year	2	..	..	..	1	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	3	1	4
Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year	24	5	..	..	6	1	30	6	1	..	1	..	31	6	37
Number of Prisoners received from the custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year	45	17	..	..	..	..	45	17	5	3	5	3	50	20	70
Number of Prisoners rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year	3	..	21	..	..	..	24	..	1	..	1	..	25	..	35
Total	74	22	21	..	7	2	102	24	7	3	7	3	109	27	136
Transferred to the custody of other Governors for Trial	..	..	..	..	7	2	7	2	..	..	..	..	7	2	9
Remainder	74	22	21	..	..	..	95	22	7	3	7	3	102	25	127
How Disposed of.															
Convicted—															
Sentences to be undergone in this Prison	31	10	21	..	..	..	52	10	1	3	1	3	53	13	66
Sentenced to Transportation	7	2	..	..	..	..	7	2	1	..	1	..	8	2	10
Transferred to other Governors after Conviction	13	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	2	..	2	..	15	..	15
Acquitted at the Bar	16	8	..	..	..	..	16	8	3	..	3	..	19	8	27
No Bills found	5	2	..	..	..	..	5	2	..	..	..	..	5	2	7
Found Insane on Arraignment	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	74	22	21	..	..	..	95	22	7	3	7	3	102	25	127
Prisoners for Examination at the commencement of the Year	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Prisoners committed for Examination in the course of the Year, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1

No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Deserters awaiting a Route	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
Under the Game Laws	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Under the Vagrant Act	6	..	..	..	6	..	6
Under the Larceny Act	..	2	..	..	..	2	2
For Assaults	3	1	..	..	3	1	4
For want of Sureties	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	8	..	..	..	8	..	8
Total	24	3	1	..	25	3	28

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

—	M.	F.	Total of both Sexes.
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	10	..	10
In Execution	10	1	11
Under 8 & 9 Vic., c. 127	2	..	2
Forfeiture of Recognizances, or on Attachment for Contempt	1	..	1
Crown Debtors or Offenders against the Revenue Laws, not kept on the Criminal side	1	..	1
Total	14	1	15

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
In Custody at the commencement of the Year: Prisoners for Trial	3	1	..	..	3	1	4
In Custody at the commencement of the Year: Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	18	4	..	..	18	4	22
In Custody at the commencement of the Year: Summary Convictions	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
In Custody at the commencement of the Year: For Re-examination	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors: Prisoners for Trial	23	4	1	..	24	4	28
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors: Ditto Transferred to other Governors for Trial	7	2	..	..	7	2	9
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors: Rendered in Court for Trial	24	..	1	..	25	..	25
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors: Summary Convictions	24	3	1	..	25	3	28
Received from the custody of other Governors, and enumerated in their Returns: Prisoners for Trial	45	17	5	3	50	20	70
Received from the custody of other Governors, and enumerated in their Returns: Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	23	4	..	..	23	4	27
Committed for Examination but afterwards discharged	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	170	35	9	3	179	38	217
DEBTORS.							
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	10	..	..	..	10	..	10
Admitted in the course of the Year	14	1	..	..	14	1	15
Total of Debtors and Criminals	194	36	9	3	203	39	242

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Returns, 1847.

Monmouthshire.

Monmouth County Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 5.—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
Prisoners before Trial	3	2	..	..	3	2	5
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	27	6	..	..	27	6	33
Summary Conviction	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Total	30	8	1	..	31	8	39
DEBTORS.							
Debtors	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
Total of Debtors and Criminals	34	8	1	..	35	8	43

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.

	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	52	21	6	1	5	1	10	..	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	78	24
Ditto after Trial	24	4	1	..	7	..	3	..	9	2	7	2	1	2	..	..	52	10
Ditto under Summary Conviction	10	..	9	..	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	3

	7 Years.		10 Years.		15 Years.		20 Years.		Life.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners Sentenced to Transportation	3	1	..	1	1	..	3	..	..	..	7	2

Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.

	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		Total Juvenile	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	5	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3
Ditto after Trial	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3
Ditto under Summary Conviction	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..

	7 Years.		10 Years.		15 Years.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84	27	111
Ditto after Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	13	67
Ditto under Summary Conviction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	3	28
Number of Prisoners Sentenced to Transportation	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	8	2	10

No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
12 Years and under 14	..	..	3	1	3	1	4
14 Years and under 17	..	..	4	1	4	1	5
17 Years and under 21	31	5	..	..	31	5	36
21 Years and under 30	40	13	..	..	40	13	53
30 Years and upwards	24	4	..	..	24	4	28
Total	95	22	7	3	102	25	127

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
14 Years and under 17	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
17 Years and under 21	10	..	..	..	10	..	10
21 Years and under 30	9	2	..	..	9	2	11
30 Years and upwards	5	1	..	..	5	1	6
Total	24	3	1	..	25	3	28

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	23	5	1	1	24	6	30
Can Read only	33	7	5	2	38	9	47
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	31	9	1	..	32	9	41
Can Read and Write well	8	1	..	..	8	1	9
Total	95	22	7	3	102	25	127

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Can Read only	14	2	1	..	15	2	17
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	10	..	..	..	10	..	10
Total	24	3	1	..	25	3	28

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death, in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	65	5	..	..	65	5	70
Infirmary Cases	2	1	..	..	2	1	3
Criminal Lunatics	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Greatest Number of Sick at any one time	2	..	..	..	2	..	2

No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year who have been previously Committed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	5	2	1	2	6	4	10

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

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Monmouthshire.
Monmouth County Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 13.—Mode in which Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	88	20	..	..	88	20	108
Employment not being Hard Labour	37	14	8	3	45	17	62
Not Employed	45	1	1	..	46	1	47
Total	170	35	9	3	179	38	217

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 years of Age and upwards.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Handcuffs and other Irons	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
Solitary Cells	20	1	..	..	20	1	21
Stoppage of Diet	48	..	..	..	48	..	48
Total	72	1	..	..	72	1	73

No. 17.—The Daily Average Number of Prisoners, &c.

—	M.	F.	Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS			
The greatest number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	87	18	105
The daily average number of Prisoners throughout the Year	42	6	48
DEBTORS.			
The greatest number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	10	1	11
The daily average number of Debtors throughout the Year	4	..	4
The number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing where more than one Prisoner sleeps in one Cell	*	*	*

* 36 Cells for male criminals, which are capable in case of necessity of accommodating 3 Prisoners each; 1 sleeping room for female criminals containing 6 beds, which in case of necessity will accommodate 12; 1 sleeping room for male debtors containing 12 beds; 2 infirmary rooms containing 6 beds each.

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.					
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Night Caps	1	1	Flannel Petticoat	..	1
Day Caps	1	1	Shifts	..	1
Jackets	1	1	Beds	1	1
Waistcoats	1	..	Blankets	2	2
Trowsers	1	..	Rugs	1	1
Shirts	1	..	Sheets	2	2
Stockings	1	1	Towels	1	1
Handkerchiefs	1	2	Infirmary Beds	6	6
Shoes	1	1	,, Blankets	12	12
Clogs	..	1	,, Rugs	6	6
Gowns	..	1	,, Sheets	12	12
Petticoats	..	1	,, Towels	6	6

Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	523	15	10½
,, Male and Female Clothing	12	4	6
,, Bedding	45	15	10
,, Wine, Beer, and Spirits	0	10	6
,, Fuel	89	11	3¾
,, Soap	11	0	6
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas	10	13	4½
,, Stationery and Printing	6	19	8
,, Books	1	15	10
,, Officers' Salaries	574	6	0
,, Removal of Prisoners to and from their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	24	3	0
,, Removal of Transported Convicts	39	9	6
,, Sundries not mentioned	63	16	9¼
Total Expenses of the Prison for the year, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	1,404	2	7¾
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison, in the course of the Year	65	13	5½
Grand Total	£1,469	16	1¼
Prison Diet, per head per Annum	10	18	3
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per head per Annum	1	4	8

No. 22.—Escapes in the course of the Year.

Name.	Age.	Date of Escape.	Offences with which charged, or of which Convicted.	Whether confined separately or with others, at the time of Escape.	If Retaken at the Date of this Return.
Patrick M.	30	Sept. 8, 1847.	Under Sentence of Transportation for Burglary.	Confined with others during the day and in separate cells at night.	Retaken the same day.
Thomas M.	22				
George A.	26				
Samuel H.	24				

No. 21.—Criminal Lunatics.

Name.	Age.	Sentence or Term of Imprisonment.	Date of Admission.	Whether Insane on Admission.	Whether known to have been Insane previous to Admission.	If Removed, Date of Removal.	Whither sent.
Thos. E.	45	Found Insane on arraignment, and ordered to be kept in strict custody until Her Majesty's pleasure be known respecting him.	July 22nd, 1847	Supposed to have been Insane on Admission.	Not known.	Sept. 17th, 1847	Lunatic Asylum, Whitchurch, Herefordshire.

No. 23.—Dietary per week.

The Dietary is the same as that recommended in the Official Code of Gaol Returns, for which see Dietary of Bodmin County Gaol.

No. 24.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.

Months Employed.	Number of Working Hours per day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time.	Height of each Step.	The ordinary Number of Steps per Minute.	The ordinary proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the Number of Prisoners on the Wheels.	Number of Feet in Ascent per Day, as per Hours of Employment.	The Daily Amount of Labour in feet of Ascent performed by every Prisoner.	How recorded with Precision.	Application of its Power.
January	7	10	8 in.	45	Two-fourths.	11,600	5,800	By Calculation.	Applicable to grinding corn, but not in use at present.
February	7					11,600	5,800		
March	8					14,400	7,200		
April to September	10					18,000	9,000		
October	8					14,400	7,200		
November	7					11,600	5,800		
December	7					11,600	5,800		

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries per Annum.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances per Annum.	Total.	Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Samuel Barret. .	Governor . .	47	February 1st 1842 . .	180 0 0	20 0 0	200 0 0	Apartments, washing, coa and candle.
Mary Barret . .	Matron . . .	40	February 1st, 1842 . .	30 0 0	..	30 0 0	
E. J. Gosling . .	Chaplain . .	40	June 26th, 1836 . .	120 0 0	..	120 0 0	
George Wilson .	Surgeon . . .	49	June 26th, 1843 . .	80 0 0	..	80 0 0	
George Allpass .	Turnkey . . .	29	July 16th, 1842 . .	45 10 0	..	45 10 0	
John Hathaway .	Ditto . . .	46	June 8th, 1845 . .	45 10 0	..	45 10 0	
Wm. Bradshaw .	Ditto . . .	30	March 28th, 1846 . .	45 10 0	4 0 0	49 10 0	Washing and lodging.
Mary Perry . .	Ditto . . .	48	May 20th, 1843 . .	26 0 0	4 0 0	30 0 0	Ditto.
Total Number of Officers . 8			Total . . .	572 10 0	28 0 0	600 10 0	

No. 27.—Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners.	2	5	6
Amount received from Exchequer for removal of Transports	39	9	6
Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of Convicts	295	15	0
Total	337	10	0

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year,

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	1404	2	7¾
Total Receipts of Ditto	337	10	0
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	1066	12	7¾
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	65	13	5½
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts and Fees	1132	6	1¼*

* The cost of each Prisoner per day is 1*s.* 1¼*d.*

USK.—County House of Correction.

No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners convicted at Assizes and Sessions, in the Prison at the commencement of the Year	12	2	1	..	13	2	15

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.										Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.						Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total Adult.		Assizes.		Sessions.		Total Juvenile.				
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.				Felons.		Felons.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison, at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	11	6	4	..	15	6	..	..	1	1	1	1	16	7	23
Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year	10	..	1	..	64	23	5	5	80	28	4	..	8	1	12	1	92	29	121
Number of Prisoners received from the custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	7	2	..	..	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	9
Number of Prisoners transferred to the custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year	36	18	1	..	..	..	..	..	37	18	2	2	..	..	2	2	39	20	59
Number of Prisoners rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	23	4	6	..	29	4	..	..	..	1	..	1	29	5	34
Total	46	18	2	..	105	35	15	5	168	58	6	2	9	3	15	5	183	63	246
Transferred to the custody of other Governors for Trial	36	18	1	..	..	..	..	..	37	18	2	2	..	..	2	2	39	20	59
Remainder	10	..	1	..	105	35	15	5	131	40	4	..	9	3	13	3	144	43	187
How Disposed of.																			
Convicted—																			
Sentences to be undergone in this Prison	7	..	1	..	46	7	7	3	61	10	3	..	4	3	7	3	68	13	81
Sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	8	3	..	..	8	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	3	11
Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Transferred to other Governors after Conviction	..	..	..	..	17	4	5	..	22	4	..	..	1	..	1	..	23	4	27
Acquitted at the Bar	..	..	..	..	20	11	..	..	20	11	..	..	1	..	1	..	21	11	32
No Bills found	..	..	..	..	5	3	..	..	5	3	..	..	2	..	2	..	7	3	10
Not Prosecuted	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Left for Trial at the end of the Year	3	..	..	..	9	7	1	2	13	9	1	..	1	..	2	..	15	9	24
Total	10	..	1	..	105	35	15	5	131	40	4	..	9	3	13	3	144	43	187
Prisoners committed for Examination in the course of the Year, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Returns, 1847.

Monmouthshire.

Usk County House of Correction.

No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. M.	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. F.	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age. M.	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age. F.	Total Adult and Juvenile. M.	Total Adult and Juvenile. F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	12	6	..	..	12	6	18
Deserters awaiting a Route	14	..	..	..	14	..	14
Under the Game Laws	7	..	..	..	7	..	7
Under the Revenue Laws	2	2	..	..	2	2	4
Under the Bastardy Laws	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Under the Vagrant Act	44	26	3	1	47	27	74
Under the Malicious Trespass Act	30	17	8	..	38	17	55
For Assaults	34	10	1	..	35	10	45
For want of Sureties	7	2	..	..	7	2	9
As known or reputed Thieves	11	..	3	..	14	..	14
Under the Juvenile Offenders' Act	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	47	3	3	..	50	3	53
Total	199	60	18	2	217	60	279

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

—	M.	F.	Total of both Sexes.
Under 9 and 10 Vic., cap. 95	10	..	10

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. M.	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. F.	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age. M.	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age. F.	Total Adult and Juvenile. M.	Total Adult and Juvenile. F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.							
In Custody at the commencement of the Year: Prisoners for Trial	15	6	1	1	16	7	23
In Custody at the commencement of the Year: Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	12	2	1	..	13	2	15
In Custody at the commencement of the Year: Summary Convictions	12	6	..	..	12	6	18
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors: Prisoners for Trial	80	28	12	1	92	29	121
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors: Ditto Transferred to other Governors for Trial	37	18	2	2	39	20	59
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors: Rendered in Court for Trial	29	4	..	1	29	5	34
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors: Summary Convictions	199	60	18	2	217	62	279
Received from the custody of other Governors, and enumerated in their Returns: Prisoners for Trial	7	2	..	..	7	2	9
Received from the custody of other Governors, and enumerated in their Returns: Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Charges, *i. e.* Prisoners committed to the Prison for Examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully Committed	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Total	396	126	34	7	430	133	563
DEBTORS.							
Admitted in the course of the Year	10	..	..	..	10	..	10
Total of Debtors and Criminals	406	126	34	7	440	133	573

No. 5.—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. M.	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. F.	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age. M.	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age. F.	Total Adult and Juvenile. M.	Total Adult and Juvenile. F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.							
Prisoners before Trial	13	9	2	..	15	9	24
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	14	2	..	1	14	3	17
Summary Convictions	13	3	..	1	13	4	17
Total	40	14	2	2	42	16	58
DEBTORS.							
Debtors	7	..	..	..	7	..	7
Total of Debtors and Criminals	47	14	2	2	49	16	65

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.																	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	14	1	21	6	27	10	27	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89	27
Ditto after Trial	2	..	..	..	15	4	21	4	13	2	11	..	1	..	1	..	64	10
Ditto under Summary Conviction	20	5	64	23	79	28	23	4	9	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	199	60

	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners Sentenced to Transportation	3	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	3

—	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.														Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		Total Juvenile.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	..	..	1	..	9	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	11	2	129
Ditto after Trial	2	..	..	..	2	1	2	2	1	..	..	..	7	3	84
Ditto under Summary Conviction	2	..	8	1	6	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	18	2	279
Number of Prisoners Sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11

—	Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	100	29	129
Ditto after Trial	71	13	84
Ditto under Summary Conviction	217	26	279
Number of Prisoners Sentenced to Transportation	8	3	11

No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	2	..	2	..	2
12 Years and under 14	..	..	3	1	3	1	4
14 Years and under 17	..	..	6	2	6	2	8
17 Years and under 21	27	5	..	..	27	5	32
21 Years and under 30	49	14	..	..	49	14	63
30 Years and upwards	42	12	..	..	42	12	54
Total	118	31	11	3	129	34	163

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
12 Years and under 14	..	..	6	1	6	1	7
14 Years and under 17	..	..	12	1	12	1	13
17 Years and under 21	43	19	..	..	43	19	62
21 Years and under 30	94	21	..	..	94	21	115
30 Years and upwards	62	20	..	..	62	20	82
Total	199	60	18	2	217	62	279

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

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Monmouthshire.
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No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

——	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	30	10	6	..	36	10	46
Can Read only	39	15	1	1	40	16	56
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	37	6	4	2	41	8	49
Can Read and Write well	12	..	..	..	12	..	12
Total	118	31	11	3	129	34	163

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

——	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	54	20	4	..	58	20	78
Can Read only	53	28	4	2	57	30	87
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	77	11	10	..	87	11	98
Can Read and Write well	15	1	..	..	15	1	16
Total	199	60	18	2	217	62	279

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death, in the course of the Year.

——	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	348	72	11	6	359	78	437
Infirmary Cases	7	5	..	..	7	5	12
Deaths	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Greatest number of Sick at any one time	4	2	..	..	4	2	6

No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year who have been previously Committed.

——	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	37	14	1	..	38	14	52
Twice	10	9	1	..	11	9	20
Thrice	4	2	..	..	4	2	6
Four times or more	9	5	..	..	9	5	14
Total	60	30	2	..	62	30	92

No. 13.—Mode in which Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been employed.

——	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	223	56	24	2	247	58	305
Employment not being Hard Labour	129	55	8	4	137	59	196
Not Employed	44	15	2	1	46	16	62
Total	396	126	34	7	430	133	563

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.

——	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Privately	..	..	3	..	3	..	3

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Handcuffs	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
Whipping	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Stoppage of Diet	25	5	4	2	2	..	..	3	31	10	41
Total	30	5	5	2	2	..	..	3	37	10	47

No. 17.—The Daily Average Number of Prisoners, &c.

—	M.	F.	Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	72	17	89
The daily average number of Prisoners throughout the Year	50¼	12	62¼
DEBTORS.			
The greatest number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	8	..	8
The daily average number of Debtors throughout the Year	¼	..	¼
The number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate Sleeping Cells	100	22	122
The number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing where more than one Prisoner sleeps in one Cell	300	63	363

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Night Caps	1	1	Shifts	..	1
Day Caps	1	1	Beds	1	1
Jackets	1	..	Blankets	3 or 4	3 or 4
Waistcoats	1	..	Rugs	1	1
Trowsers	1	..	Sheets	2	2
Shirts	1	..	Towels	1	1
Stockings	2	2	Infirmary Beds	1	1
Handkerchiefs	1	2	—— Blankets	4	4
Shoes	2	2	—— Rugs	1	1
Gowns	..	1	—— Sheets	2	2
Petticoats	..	1	—— Towels	1	1
Flannel ditto	..	1			

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	492	5	11
,, Male and Female Clothing	37	1	6½
,, Extra Allowances, by order of the Surgeon	2	6	2½
,, Wine, Beer, and Spirits	0	3	6
,, Fuel	116	19	6
,, Soap	14	0	0
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas	29	11	3½
,, Cooking	49	4	3
,, Stationery and Printing	11	17	9½
,, Books	8	1	0
,, Rent, Rates, and Taxes	0	6	1
,, Officers' Salaries	773	17	0
,, Removal of Prisoners to and from their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	20	14	1
,, Removal of Transported Convicts	32	12	0
,, Sundries not mentioned	88	12	0
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	1677	12	2
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	34	16	1½
Grand Total	£1712	8	3½
Prison Diet, per head per Annum	9	9	7
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per head per Annum	1	10	4

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Returns, 1847.

Monmouthshire.

Usk County House of Correction.

No. 20.—Deaths in the course of the Year.

Name.	Age.	Sentence or Term of Imprisonment.	Date of Admission.	State of Health on Admission.	Date of Death.	How long in Prison before Death.	Disease or other cause of Death.
George S.	26	2 calendar months' hard labour.	April 16, 1847.	Bad.	Aug. 17, 1847.	114 Days.	General disease of the chest.
John S.	22	2 calendar months' hard labour.	April 23, 1847.	Bad.	Sept. 3, 1847.	134 Days.	General disease of the chest.

No. 21—Escapes in the course of the Year.

Name.	Age.	Date of Escape.	Offences with which Charged, or of which Convicted.	Whether confined separately or with others, at the time of Escape.	If Retaken at the date of this Return.
John W. . . .	20	July 2, 1847. . .	Summarily convicted of stealing cabbage.	Confined separately.	No.

No. 23.—Dietary per Week.

The Dietary is the same as that recommended in the Official Code of Gaol Regulations, for which see Dietary of Bodmin County Gaol.

No. 24.—Scale of Tread-wheel Labour.

Months Employed.	Number of working hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time.	Height of each Step.	The ordinary Number of Steps per Minute.	The ordinary proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the Number of Prisoners on the Wheels.	Number of Feet in Ascent per Day as per Hours of Employment.	The Daily Amount of Labour in Feet of Ascent performed by every Prisoner.	How recorded with Precision.	Application of its Power.
January .	5	20	8 Inches.	50	Same Number off as on.	10,000	5,000	No record, but governed by the diary of working hours.	Labour only.
February .	6					12,000	6,000		
March . .	7					14,000	7,000		
April to September.	8½					17,000	8,500		
October .	7					14,000	7,000		
November .	6					12,000	6,000		
December .	5					10,000	5,000		

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Name.	Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries per Annum.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances per Annum.	Total.	Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
John Merrett . .	Governor . .	49	Michaelmas Sessions, 1829	110 0 0	..	110 0 0	Coals, candles, and garden
Mary Merrett . .	Matron . . .	43	Ditto	30 0 0	..	30 0 0	
Charles Mason .	Turnkey . .	43	April, 1839	46 16 0	2 8 3	49 4 3	Clothing cost 2*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*, coal and candles.
James Boulton .	Surgeon . . .	33	Trinity Sessions, 1842 .	80 0 0	2 2 0	82 2 0	The Coroner allows him 21*s.* on every inquest held in the Prison.
Keynon Homfray.	Chaplain . .	33	April Sessions, 1843 .	200 0 0	..	200 0 0	
John Brain . .	Turnkey . . .	36	October, 1843 . . .	46 16 0	2 8 3	49 4 3	Clothing cost 2*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*, coal and candles.
Thomas Skipp .	Porter . . .	43	February, 1844. . .	46 16 0	2 8 3	49 4 3	Ditto.
Mary Phillips .	Schoolmistress and Turnkey.	31	July, 1845	26 0 0	..	26 0 0	Furnished room, coal and candles.
William Dinham.	Turnkey . .	23	September, 1846 . .	46 16 0	2 8 3	49 4 3	Clothing cost 2*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*, coal and candles.
Richard Marfee .	Turnkey . .	29	October, 1846 . . .	46 16 0	2 8 3	49 4 3	Ditto.
John Scott . .	Schoolmaster .	28	February, 1847 . .	46 16 0	2 8 3	49 4 3	Ditto.
Richard Taylor .	Cook . . .	30	June, 1847	46 16 0	2 8 3	49 4 3	Ditto.
Alexander Keogh.	Turnkey . .	27	October, 1847 . . .	46 16 0	2 8 3	49 4 3	Ditto.
Total Number of Officers . 13			Total . .	820 8 0	21 8 0	841 16 0	

No. 27.—Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison	6	6	6
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	3	3	0
Total	9	9	6

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	1,677	12	2
Total Receipts of ditto	9	9	6
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	1,668	2	8
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	34	16	1½
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts and Fees	1,702	18	9½*

* The cost of each Prisoner per day is 1s. 5¾d.

PEMBROKESHIRE.

HAVERFORDWEST.—County Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners convicted at Assizes and Sessions, in the Prison at the commencement of the Year	15	4	..	..	15	4	19

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.										Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.						Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total Adult.		Sessions.				Total Juvenile.				
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.				Felons.		Misdemeanants.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	9	3	1	..	10	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	10	4	14
Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year	2	1	..	..	16	9	5	..	23	10	2	1	..	..	2	1	25	11	36
Number of Prisoners rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year	2	1	28	1	1	2	2	..	33	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	4	37
Total	4	2	28	1	26	14	8	..	66	17	2	1	..	1	2	2	68	19	87
How Disposed of.																			
Convicted—																			
Sentences to be undergone in this Prison	1	1	..	..	13	10	1	..	15	11	1	..	..	1	1	1	16	12	28
Sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties	..	..	28	1	..	..	..	..	28	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	1	29
Acquitted at the Bar	3	1	..	..	5	4	1	..	9	5	1	1	..	..	1	1	10	6	16
No Bills found	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Not Prosecuted	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
Left for Trial at the end of the Year	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Total	4	2	28	1	26	14	8	..	66	17	2	1	..	1	2	2	68	19	87
Prisoners committed for Examination in the course of the Year, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Returns, 1847.

Pembrokeshire.

Haverfordwest County Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	6	..	..	..	6	..	6
By Courts Martial	19	..	..	..	19	..	19
Under the Game Laws	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
Under the Bastardy Laws	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
Under the Vagrant Act	51	5	1	..	52	5	57
Under the Malicious Trespass Act	5	12	1	..	6	12	18
Under the Larceny Act	4	7	1	1	5	8	13
For Assaults	8	4	3	..	11	4	15
For want of Sureties	2	1	..	..	2	1	3
Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	19	4	2	1	21	5	26
Total	116	33	8	2	124	35	159

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

—	M.	F.	Total of both Sexes.
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	1	1	2
In Execution	10	1	11
Under 8 and 9 Vic., c. 127	2	..	2
Crown Debtors or Offenders against the Revenue Laws, not kept on the Criminal side	5	..	5
Total	17	1	18

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—		Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.								
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	Prisoners for Trial	10	3	..	1	10	4	14
	Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	15	4	..	.	15	4	19
	Summary Convictions	6	..	..	..	6	..	6
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors	Prisoners for Trial	23	10	2	1	25	11	36
	Rendered in Court for Trial	33	4	..	..	33	4	37
	Summary Convictions	116	33	8	2	124	35	159
Charges, *i. e.* Prisoners committed to the Prison for Examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully Committed.		1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total		204	54	10	4	214	58	272
DEBTORS.								
In Custody at the commencement of the Year		1	1	..	..	1	1	2
Admitted in the course of the Year		17	1	..	..	17	1	18
Total of Debtors and Criminals		222	56	10	4	232	60	292

No. 5.—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
Prisoners before Trial	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	9	2	..	..	9	2	11
Summary Convictions	7	4	..	..	7	4	11
Total	19	6	..	..	19	6	25
DEBTORS.							
Debtors	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Total of Debtors and Criminals	21	6	..	..	21	6	27

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.																	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	3	4	6	2	13	5	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	13
Ditto after Trial	..	..	1	1	..	3	2	..	3	4	5	3	5	..	..	..	16	11
Ditto under Summary Conviction	16	7	36	9	46	9	14	7	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	116	33

	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	4	..

—	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.														Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		Total Juvenile.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	32	15	47
Ditto after Trial	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2
Ditto under Summary Conviction	2	1	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2	124	35	159
Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4

No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
14 Years and under 17	..	..	2	2	2	2	4
17 Years and under 21	9	..	..	..	9	..	9
21 Years and under 30	19	11	..	..	19	11	30
30 Years and upwards	35	6	..	..	35	6	41
Total	63	17	2	2	65	19	84

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
12 Years and under 14	..	..	2	..	2	..	2
14 Years and under 17	..	..	6	2	6	2	8
17 Years and under 21	30	11	..	..	30	11	41
21 Years and under 30	42	14	..	..	42	14	56
30 Years and upwards	44	8	..	..	44	8	52
Total	116	33	8	2	124	35	159

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	11	12	1	..	12	12	24
Can Read only	20	3	..	1	20	4	24
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	17	1	1	1	18	2	20
Can Read and Write well	15	1	..	..	15	1	16
Total	63	17	2	2	65	19	84

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Returns, 1847.

Pembrokeshire. Haverfordwest County Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	30	17	2	1	32	18	50
Can Read only	41	12	1	1	42	13	55
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	39	3	5	..	44	3	47
Can Read and Write well	6	1	..	..	6	1	7
Total	116	33	8	2	124	35	159

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death, in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	9	..	..	..	9	..	9
Infirmary Cases	9	4	..	..	9	4	13
Greatest Number of Sick at any one time	5	..	..	..	5	..	5

No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year who have been previously Committed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	11	2	..	..	11	2	13
Twice	4	1	..	..	4	1	5
Four Times or more	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Total	15	4	..	..	15	4	19

No. 13.—Mode in which Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been Employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	118	33	4	3	122	36	158
Employment not being Hard Labour	46	19	5	1	51	20	71
Not Employed	40	2	1	..	41	2	43
Total	204	54	10	4	214	58	272

No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts Martial to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
By Courts Martial	8	..	..	..	8	..	8

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Solitary Cells	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	8

No. 17.—The Daily Average Number of Prisoners, &c.

—	M.	F.	Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	49	7	56
DEBTORS.			
The greatest Number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	1	1	2
The Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping cells	34	12	46
The Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing where more than one Prisoner sleeps in one cell	46	12	58

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.

—	M.	F.	—	M.	F.
Day Caps	..	1	Gowns	..	1
Jackets	1	..	Petticoats	..	1
Waistcoats	1	..	Aprons	..	1
Trowsers	1	..	Shifts	..	1
Shirts	1	..	Beds	1	1
Stockings	..	1	Blankets	1	1
Handkerchiefs	..	1	Rugs	2	2
Shoes	1	1	Towels (to each ward)	1	1

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads :—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	286	6	11½
,, Male and Female Clothing	54	8	3
,, Bedding	21	1	10
,, Straw	1	9	6
,, Extra Allowances, by Order of the Surgeon	56	7	6
,, Fuel	73	13	0
,, Soap	15	7	1
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas	15	14	10
,, Washing	2	11	2
,, Stationery and Printing	4	2	10
,, Rent, Rates, and Taxes	1	0	0
,, Officers' Salaries	329	8	0
,, Removal of Transported Convicts	52	7	6
,, Sundries not mentioned	116	14	3
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	1,030	12	8½
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, in and about the Prison, in the course of the Year	52	11	7
Grand Total	1,083	4	3½
Prison Diet, per head per Annum	8	6	10
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per head per Annum	1	10	0

No. 21.—Escapes in the course of the Year.

Name.	Age.	Date of Escape.	Offences with which Charged or Convicted.	Whether Confined separately or with others at the time of Escape.	If Retaken at the date of this Return.
Thomas C.	28	21st September, 1847.	Two separate charges of stealing in dwelling-houses	Separately	Yes, within 48 hours.

No. 23.—Dietary per Week.

—	Bread.	Butter.	Gruel.	Tea.	Milk Pottage.
	Ozs.	Ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.
Hard Labour	280 Barley Bread.	7	14	10½	14
Employment, not being Hard Labour . . .					
Not Employed . . .					

No. 24.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.

Months Employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time.	Height of each Step.	The ordinary Number of Steps per Minute.	The ordinary proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the Number of Prisoners on the Wheels.	Number of feet in Ascent per Day as per Hours of Employment.	The Daily Amount of Labour in Feet of Ascent performed by every Prisoner.	How recorded with Precision.	Application of its Power.
January . } February . }	7	There are two wheels, which will hold 12, *viz.* six on each wheel.	7½ inches	48	The same number as those on, if the whole number amounts to 8 and does not exceed 24; if less than 8, they all stand on at one time, and the mill is still every alternate 10 minutes.	12,600	6,300	By regulating the quantity of Corn to the number of Prisoners on the Wheel.	Grinding Corn.
March .	8¾					15,750	7,875		
April to September. }	10					18,000	9,000		
October .	8¾					15,750	7,875		
November . } December . }	7					12,600	6,300		

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries per Annum.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances per Annum.	Total.	Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Thomas Jones . . .	Governor . . .	47	April, 1825. Salary 180*l.*; but out of which he has to pay a Turnkey 31*l.* 4*s.* .	148 16 0	20 0 0	168 16 0	Residence and garden, soap, fuel, and candles.
David Price Garrett . .	Turnkey . . .	58		31 4 0	8 6 10	39 10 10	Has the same allowance of provisions as the Prisoners.
William Watts Harris .	Chaplain . . .	49	February, 1843 . .	50 0 0	..	50 0 0	
Richard Summers . .	Surgeon . . .	51	February, 1831 . .	40 0 0	..	40 0 0	
Catharine Smith . . .	Matron . . .	37	June, 1843 . . .	25 0 0	8 6 10	33 6 10	Ditto.
Thomas Gibbs . . .	Miller	58	June, 1821 . . .	26 0 0	8 6 10	34 6 10	Ditto.
Richard James . . .	Clerk to Visiting Justices . . .	37	June, 1839 . . .	8 8 0	..	8 8 0	
Total Number of Officers . .	7		Total . .	329 8 0	45 0 6	374 8 6	

No. 27.—Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	10	2	6
Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract.	179	4	8
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate	3	0	6
Amount received from Exchequer for the removal of Transports	52	7	6
Amount received for the subsistence of Revenue Prisoners	0	4	0
Total	£244	19	2

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	1,030	12	8½
Total Receipts of ditto	244	19	2
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	785	13	6½
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	52	11	7
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts and Fees	838	5	1½*

* The cost of each Prisoner per day is 1*s.* 1¾*d.*

RADNORSHIRE.

Radnorshire.

Presteign County Gaol and House of Correction.

PRESTEIGN.—County Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.						Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.						Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Assizes. [Felons.		Sessions. Felons.		Total Adult.		Assizes. Felons.		Sessions. Felons.		Total Juvenile.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison, at the commencement of the Year	..	..	3	2	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	5
Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year	7	2	..	..	7	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	8	2	10
Total	7	2	3	2	10	4	1	..	..	..	1	..	11	4	15
How Disposed of.															
Convicted—															
Sentences to be undergone in this Prison	2	1	1	2	3	3	..	..	1	..	1	..	4	3	7
Sentenced to Transportation	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Acquitted at the Bar	1	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
No Bills found	..	..	2	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
Total	3	1	7	3	10	4	..	..	1	.	1	..	11	4	15

No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under the Game Laws	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Under the Vagrant Act	15	3	3	..	18	3	21
Under the Malicious Trespass Act	..	1	3	..	3	1	4
For Assaults	1	1	..	..	1	1	2
For want of Sureties	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	1	1	2	..	3	1	4
Total	19	6	8	..	27	6	33

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

—	M.	F.	Total of both Sexes.
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	1	..	1
In Execution	3	..	3
Total	4	..	4

Returns, 1847.

Radnorshire. Presteign County Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	7	2	..	..	7	2	9
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Governors. — Prisoners for Trial	10	4	1	..	11	4	15
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Governors. — Summary Convictions	19	6	8	..	27	6	33
Total	36	12	9	..	45	12	57
DEBTORS.							
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Admitted in the course of the Year	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Total of Debtors and Criminals	40	12	9	..	49	12	61

No. 5.—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
Prisoners before Trial	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	1	1	..	..	1	1	2
Total	4	1	..	..	4	1	5

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.																	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	..	..	1	1	1	..	7	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	4
Ditto after Trial	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	3
Ditto under Summary Conviction	3	1	11	4	4	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	6

	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..

	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.												Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		Total Juvenile.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	11	4	15
Ditto after Trial	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	3	7
Ditto under Summary Conviction	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	8	..	27	6	33
Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2

No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
14 Years and under 17	..	..		..	1	..	1
17 Years and under 21	1	1	..	..	1	1	2
21 Years and under 30	2	3	..	..	2	3	5
30 Years and upwards	7	..	..	..	7	..	7
Total	10	4	1	..	11	4	15

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	3	..	3	..	3
12 Years and under 14	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
14 Years and under 17	..	..	4	..	4	..	4
17 Years and under 21	3	3	..	..	3	3	6
21 Years and under 30	8	2	..	..	8	2	10
30 Years and upwards	8	1	..	..	8	1	9
Total	19	6	8	..	27	6	33

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Can Read only	4	3	1	..	5	3	8
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	3	1	..	..	3	1	4
Total	10	4	1	..	11	4	15

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	6	1	7	..	13	1	14
Can Read only	4	5	1	..	5	5	10
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	9	..	..	..	9	..	9
Total	19	6	8	..	27	6	33

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death, in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	6	3	1	..	7	3	10
Deaths	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Greatest Number of Sick at any one time	2	1	..	..	2	1	3

No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been previously Committed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Twice	..	2	..	..	..	2	2

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Returns, 1847.

Radnorshire.

Presteign County Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 13.—Mode in which Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been Employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	19	..	5	..	24	..	24
Employment not being Hard Labour	..	4	..	..	..	4	4
Not Employed	17	8	4	..	21	8	29
Total	36	12	9	..	45	12	57

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Dark Cells	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2

No. 17.—The Daily Average Number of Prisoners, &c.

—	M.	F.	Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	6	1	7
The daily Average Number of Prisoners throughout the Year	5	2	7
DEBTORS.			
The greatest number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	2	..	2
The Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate Sleeping Cells	..	..	24

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Night Caps	1	1	Flannel Petticoats	..	1
Day Caps	1	1	Shifts	..	1
Jackets	1	..	Beds	1	1
Waistcoats	1	..	Blankets	3	3
Trowsers	1	..	Rugs	1	1
Shirts	1	..	Towels	1	1
Stockings	1	..	Infirmary Beds	1	1
Handkerchiefs	1	..	——— Blankets	3	3
Shoes	1	1	——— Rugs	1	1
Gowns	..	1	——— Towels	1	1
Petticoats	..	1			

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	48	11	10½
,, Male and Female Clothing	9	12	1
,, Medicines	0	8	8
,, Wine, Beer, and Spirits	1	0	7
,, Fuel	34	14	3
,, Soap	2	1	0
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas	3	4	0
,, Stationery and Printing	2	17	4
,, Rent, Rates and Taxes	0	1	8
,, Officers' Salaries	152	5	0
,, Sundries not mentioned	5	15	9
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	260	12	2½
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	15	16	5
Grand Total	276	8	7½
Prison Diet, per head per Annum	6	18	0
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per head per Annum	0	11	0

No. 23.—Dietary per Week.

—	Bread.	Gruel.
All Classes, each	ozs. 224	pints. 21

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries per Annum. £.	s.	d.
Henry Verdon . .	Gaoler . . .	33	1847	80	0	0
Fanny Verdon . .	Matron . . .	35	1847	8	0	0
James Meredith . .	Turnkey . .	52	..	17	0	0
George A. Blakeley	Chaplain . .	..	1844	26	5	0
Henry R. Ince . .	Surgeon. . .	..	..	21	0	0
Total Number of Officers . . 5			Total .	152	5	0

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	260	12	2½
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions.	15	16	5
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	276	8	7½*

* The Cost of each Prisoner per day is 2*s.* 2*d.*

NEW RADNOR.—BOROUGH GAOL.

New Radnor Borough Gaol.

Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, £10 10*s.**

* No Prisoners have been confined in this gaol during the Year ending Michaelmas, 1847, and no expense incurred xcepting the above, which was the Gaoler's salary.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

WILTON (TAUNTON).—County Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners Convicted at Assizes and Sessions, in the Prison at the commencement of the Year	40	4	2	2	42	6	48

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.										Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.						Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total Adult.		Assizes.		Sessions.		Total Juvenile.				
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.				Felons.		Felons.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison at the commencement of the Year	2	..	..	..	8	5	1	1	11	6	..	..	1	..	1	..	12	6	18
Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year	83	15	5	1	117	34	11	3	216	53	17	2	28	1	45	3	261	56	317
Number of Prisoners rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Total	85	16	5	1	125	39	12	4	227	60	17	2	29	1	46	3	273	63	336
How Disposed of.																			
Convicted—																			
Sentences to be undergone in this Prison	31	4	1	1	53	19	3	..	88	24	13	1	22	..	35	1	123	25	148
Sentenced to Transportation	9	..	..	..	20	1	..	..	29	1	1	..	2	..	3	..	32	1	33
Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Transferred to other Governors after Conviction	19	6	3	..	9	4	2	..	33	10	1	1	..	..	1	1	34	11	45
Acquitted at the Bar	16	6	1	..	23	10	1	..	41	16	1	..	1	..	2	..	43	16	59
No Bills found	6	..	..	..	3	2	1	..	10	2	1	..	1	..	2	..	12	2	14
Not prosecuted	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	2	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	5
Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Left for Trial at the end of the Year	1	..	..	..	16	3	2	2	19	5	..	..	3	1	3	1	22	6	28
Total	85	16	5	1	125	39	12	4	227	60	17	2	29	1	46	3	273	63	336

No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	22	8	4	1	26	9	35
By Courts Martial	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Deserters awaiting a route	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
Under the Game Laws	14	..	1	..	15	..	15
Under the Revenue Laws	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Under the Bastardy Laws	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
Under the Vagrant Act	98	43	20	4	118	47	165
Under the Malicious Trespass Act	28	5	9	2	37	7	44
Under the Larceny Act	41	21	23	4	64	25	89
For Assaults	44	9	2	..	46	9	55
For want of Sureties	21	..	..	..	21	..	21
Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	13	2	4	..	17	2	19
Total	272	80	59	10	331	90	421

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

—	M.	F.	Both Sexes.
In Custody at the commencement of the year	11	..	11
In Execution	19	1	20
Forfeitures of Recognizances, or on Attachment for Contempt	1	..	1
Bankrupts	3	..	3
Total	23	1	24

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
In Custody at the commencement of the Year: Prisoners for Trial	11	6	1	..	12	6	18
In Custody at the commencement of the Year: Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	40	4	2	2	42	6	48
In Custody at the commencement of the Year: Summary Convictions	22	8	4	1	26	9	35
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors: Prisoners for Trial	216	53	45	3	261	56	317
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors: Rendered in Court for Trial	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors: Summary Convictions	272	80	59	10	331	90	421
Received from the Custody of other Governors, and enumerated in their Returns: Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	67	7	12	1	79	8	87
Charges, *i. e.* Prisoners committed to the Prison for Examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully Committed	6	2	3	..	9	2	11
Total	634	161	126	17	760	178	938
DEBTORS.							
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	11	..	..	..	11	..	11
Admitted in the course of the Year	23	1	..	..	23	1	24
Total of Debtors and Criminals	668	162	126	17	794	179	973

No. 5.—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
Prisoners before Trial	19	5	3	1	22	6	28
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	66	11	4	..	70	11	81
Summary Convictions	25	11	11	..	36	11	47
Total	110	27	18	1	128	28	156
DEBTORS.							
Debtors	8	1	..	..	8	1	9
Total of Debtors and Criminals	118	28	18	1	136	29	165

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.																	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Imprisonment before Trial	52	18	48	9	60	19	42	8	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	208	54
Ditto after Trial	5	..	12	7	28	2	13	3	27	8	18	5	9	..	1	..	113	25
Ditto under Summary Conviction	25	9	93	31	93	33	34	4	24	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	272	80

	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		Life.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Sentenced to Transportation	14	..	12	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	29	1
Received from other Governors	16	1	18	5	2	..	5	..	2	..	43	6

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Returns, 1847.

Somersetshire.

Wilton (Taunton) County Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment &c.—*continued.*

	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.																	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Imprisonment before Trial	7	1	8	1	18	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	2
Ditto after Trial	7	1	9	..	9	..	9	..	9	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	44	1
Ditto under Summary Conviction	9	..	18	5	23	3	4	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	10

	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Imprisonment before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	251	56	307
Ditto after Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	157	26	183
Ditto under Summary Conviction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	331	90	421
Sentenced to Transportation	2	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	32	1	33
Received from other Governors	1	1	2	..	..	..	3	1	46	7	53

No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	8	..	8	..	8
12 Years and under 14	..	..	17	1	17	1	18
14 Years and under 17	..	..	18	1	18	1	19
17 Years and under 21	65	21	..	..	65	21	86
21 Years and under 30	80	18	..	..	80	18	98
30 Years and upwards	63	16	..	..	63	16	79
Total	208	55	43	2	251	57	308

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	2	..	2	..	2
12 Years and under 14	..	..	17	3	17	3	20
14 Years and under 17	..	..	40	7	40	7	47
17 Years and under 21	91	30	..	..	91	30	121
21 Years and under 30	76	34	..	..	76	34	110
30 Years and upwards	105	16	..	..	105	16	121
Total	272	80	59	10	331	90	421

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	55	18	11	..	66	18	84
Can Read only	38	17	13	1	51	18	69
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	77	16	13	1	90	17	107
Can Read and Write well	38	4	6	..	44	4	48
Total	208	55	43	2	251	57	308

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	71	20	11	4	82	24	106
Can Read only	68	33	25	4	93	37	130
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	95	21	21	1	116	22	138
Can Read and Write well	38	6	2	1	40	7	47
Total	272	80	59	10	331	90	421

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death, in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	34	2	4	..	38	2	40
Infirmary Cases	15	2	..	1	15	3	18
Criminal Lunatics	1	1	..	..	1	..	1
Deaths	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Greatest Number of Sick at any one time	4	1	1	1	5	2	7

No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year who have been previously Committed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	114	19	21	..	135	19	154
Twice	15	2	3	..	18	2	20
Thrice	13	3	2	..	15	3	18
Four times or more	10	1	1	..	11	1	12
Total	152	25	27	..	179	25	204

No. 13.—Mode in which Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been Employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	363	107	107	14	470	121	591
Employment not being Hard Labour	78	10	2	..	80	10	90
Not Employed	193	44	17	3	210	47	257
Total	634	161	126	17	760	178	938

No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice, Magistrates, or Courts Martial, to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
By Courts of Justice or Magistrates	1	..	2	..	3	..	3
By Courts Martial	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Total	3	..	2	..	5	..	5

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Privately Whipped	..	..	17	..	17	..	17

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Returns, 1847.

Somersetshire.

Wilton (Taunton) County Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Dark Cells	12	9	16	2	4	1	1	..	33	12	45
Stoppage of Diet	12	2	7	..	1	1	..	..	20	3	23
Total	24	11	23	2	5	2	1	..	53	15	68

No. 17.—The Daily Average Number of Prisoners, &c.

—	M.	F.	Both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	156	26	182
The daily average Number of Prisoners throughout the Year	130	18	148
DEBTORS.			
The greatest Number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	12	1	13
The daily average Number of Debtors throughout the Year	9	1	10
The Number of Prisoners, the Prison is capable of containing in separate Sleeping Cells	78	10	88
The Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing where more than one Prisoner sleeps in one Cell	250	50	300

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Night Caps	..	2	Shifts	..	2
Day Caps	..	2	Beds	1	1
Jackets	1	..	Blankets	2	2
Waistcoats	1	..	Rugs	2	2
Trowsers	1	..	Pillow Cases	1	1
Shirts	2	..	Towels	2	2
Stockings	2 pairs.	2 pairs.	Infirmary Beds	1	1
Handkerchiefs	2	2	,, Blankets	3	3
Shoes	1 pair.	1 pair.	,, Rugs	1	1
Clogs	..	1 pair.	,, Sheets	2	2
Gowns	..	2	,, Pillow Cases	2	2
Petticoats	..	2	,, Towels	2	2
Flannel ditto	..	2			

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	1,175	9	0
,, Male and Female Clothing	266	7	3
,, Straw	24	2	10
,, Extra Allowances, by order of the Surgeon	68	0	2
,, Wine, Beer, and Spirits	14	3	5
,, Fuel	148	16	8
,, Soap	21	1	0
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas	64	4	8
,, Stationery, Printing, and Books	26	17	7
,, Furniture	107	6	8
,, Rent, Rates, and Taxes	36	15	3
,, Officers' Salaries	1,325	14	0
,, Removal of Prisoners to and from their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	206	13	8
,, Removal of Transported Convicts	154	6	0
,, Sundries not mentioned	106	13	7
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	3,746	11	9
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, in and about the Prison, in the course of the Year	192	3	3
Grand Total	3,938	15	0
Prison Diet, per head per Annum	7	16	0
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per head per Annum	0	10	6

No. 20.—Deaths in the course of the Year.

Name.	Age.	Sentence or Term of Imprisonment	Date of Admission.	State of Health on Admission.	Date of Death.	How long in Prison before Death.	Disease or other cause of Death.
Arthur A. C.	83	Debtor.	Into Ilchester Gaol July 1, 1839, transferred to this Prison Feb. 22, 1842.	Very Bad	June 1, 1847.	7 Years and 11 Months.	Old Age.

No. 22.—Criminal Lunatics.

Name.	Age.	Sentence or Term of Imprisonment.	Date of Admission.	Whether Insane on Admission	Whether known to have been Insane previously to Admission.	Date of becoming Insane in this Prison.	Whether Insane at present.	If Removed, Date of Removal.	Whither sent.
Henry C.	19	10 Years' Transportation.	July 9, 1847.	Insane.	Had been before in an Asylum.	Insane when Received.	Insane at present.	Removed August 4, 1847.	Box Lunatic Asylum.

No. 23.—Dietary.

The same as that of the Official Regulations, for which see Dietary of Bodmin County Gaol.

No. 24.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.

Months Employed.	Number of Working hours per day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time.	Height of each Step.	The ordinary Number of Steps per Minute.	The ordinary proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the Number of Prisoners on the Wheels.	Number of Feet in Ascent per day as per Hours of Employment.	The Daily Amount of Labour in Feet of Ascent performed by every Prisoner.	How recorded with Precision.	Application of its Power.
January to December	7½	40	8 Inches.	40	One-fourth.	12,000	9,000	By an Ergometer	Grinding Corn.

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Name.	Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries per Annum.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances per Annum.	Total.	Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
James Gane.	Governor	43	Epiphany 1829	350 0 0	53 0 0	403 0 0	50 days' allowance at £1 per day, for attending Assizes and Sessions.
Joseph Gattey	Chaplain	45	Midsummer 1846	200 0 0	..	200 0 0	
John Liddon	Surgeon	55	Epiphany 1813	75 0 0	1 1 0	76 1 0	One Guinea allowed for attending Coroner's Inquest.
Mary Rider.	Matron.	51	,, 1844	20 0 0	..	20 0 0	House, Fuel and Washing
William Sutton	Turnkey	55	Spring 1842	50 0 0	5 0 0	55 0 0	5*l.* per annum allowed for acting as Chapel Clerk.
John Wood	Schoolmaster	35	Midsummer 1847	40 0 0	..	40 0 0	
Francis Hickman	Miller	36	Spring 1834	41 12 0	..	41 12 0	
William Denner	Turnkey	61	,, 1827	42 0 0	..	42 0 0	
George Arthur.	Ditto	48	,, 1840	39 0 0	..	39 0 0	
William Hardidge	Ditto	51	,, ,,	39 0 0	..	39 0 0	
Henry Sully	Ditto	30	,, ,,	36 8 0	..	36 8 0	
Amos Wheeler.	Ditto	69	,, ,,	36 8 0	..	36 8 0	
Thomas Lock	Ditto	39	Michaelmas 1842	36 8 0	..	36 8 0	
Henry Rogers	Ditto	54	Spring 1840	36 8 0	..	36 8 0	
John Pearce	Ditto	47	,, ,,	36 8 0	..	36 8 0	
Charles Lane	Ditto	29	,, ,,	36 8 0	..	36 8 0	
William Genge.	Ditto	45	,, ,,	36 8 0	..	36 8 0	
Thady Brady	Ditto	41	Michaelmas 1846	36 8 0	..	36 8 0	
Thomas Voisey.	Occasional Guard.	45	,, ,,	26 17 0	..	26 17 0	
George Knight	Cook	52	Epiphany 1840	26 0 0	..	26 0 0	1 lb. of Bread, 6 oz. of Meat, and 1 lb. of Potatoes per diem.
Thomas Bragg.	Ditto	51	,, ,,	26 0 0	..	26 0 0	
Total Number of Officers	21		Total	1,266 13 0	59 1 0	1,325 14 0	

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

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Somersetshire.

Wilton (Taunton) County Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 27.—Receipts.

	£	s.	d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison	27	1	0
Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract	169	11	0
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate	4	9	0
Amount received from Exchequer for removal of Transports	154	6	0
Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports	18	14	3
Amount received for the subsistence of Revenue Prisoners	7	3	6
Total	£ 381	4	9

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	3746	11	9
Total Receipts of Ditto	381	4	9
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	3365	7	0
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	192	3	3
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts	£3557	10	3*

* The cost of each Prisoner per day is 1*s.* 4*d.*

Shepton Mallet County House of Correction.

SHEPTON MALLET.—COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners convicted at Assizes and Sessions, in the Prison at the commencement of the Year	46	5	7	4	53	9	62

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.										Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.						Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total Adult.		Assizes.		Sessions.		Total Juvenile.				
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.				Felons.		Felons.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison at the commencement of the Year	4	..	..	..	11	6	3	..	18	6	..	..	5	1	5	1	23	7	30
Number of Prisoners Committed for Trial in the course of the Year	35	3	9	6	168	22	16	3	228	34	8	..	37	8	45	8	273	42	315
Number of Prisoners Rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year	3	..	..	..	8	2	1	..	12	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	2	14
Total	42	3	9	6	187	30	20	3	258	42	8	..	42	9	50	9	308	51	359
How Disposed of.																			
Convicted—																			
Sentences to be undergone in this Prison	14	2	7	5	86	12	8	1	115	20	3	..	26	5	29	5	144	25	169
Sentenced to Transportation	8	..	..	..	35	6	..	..	43	6	1	..	2	1	3	1	46	7	53
Transferred to other Governors after Conviction	5	..	1	..	18	..	..	1	24	1	2	..	7	..	9	..	33	1	34
Acquitted at the Bar	11	..	1	1	28	8	1	..	41	9	2	..	2	2	4	2	45	11	56
No Bills found	2	1	..	..	4	2	..	..	6	3	..	..	4	1	4	1	10	4	14
Not Prosecuted	..	..	..	..	2	..	7	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	9
Died before Trial	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Admitted evidence on the part of the Crown	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Left for Trial at the end of the Year	1	..	..	..	14	2	3	1	18	3	..	..	1	..	1	..	19	3	22
Total	42	3	9	6	187	30	20	3	258	42	8	..	42	9	50	9	308	51	359

No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	23	5	8	1	31	6	37
Deserters awaiting a Route	2	..	1	..	3	..	3
Under the Game Laws	21	..	1	..	22	..	22
Under the Revenue Laws	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Under the Bastardy Laws	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Under the Vagrant Act	85	10	3	..	88	10	98
Under the Malicious Trespass Act	124	37	46	9	170	46	216
For Assaults	35	10	2	..	37	10	47
For want of Sureties	20	1	1	..	21	1	22
Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	89	65	39	3	128	68	196
Total	379	123	93	12	472	135	607

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age, and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
In Custody at the commencement of the Year: Prisoners for Trial	18	6	5	1	23	7	30
In Custody at the commencement of the Year: Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	46	5	7	4	53	9	62
In Custody at the commencement of the Year: Summary Convictions	23	5	8	1	31	6	37
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors: Prisoners for Trial	228	34	45	8	273	42	315
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors: Rendered in Court for Trial	12	2	..	..	12	2	14
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors: Summary Convictions	379	123	93	12	472	135	607
Received from the custody of other Governors, and enumerated in their Returns: Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	33	10	1	1	34	11	45
Total	739	185	159	27	898	212	1110

No. 5.—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
Prisoners before Trial	16	3	1	..	17	3	20
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	50	1	4	2	54	3	57
Summary Convictions	33	6	14	1	47	7	54
Total	99	10	19	3	118	13	131

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.																	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		Transferred to other Governors.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Imprisonment before Trial	72	11	37	11	74	11	38	4	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	228	37
Ditto after Trial	5	1	10	5	24	4	18	..	30	10	20	..	8	..	67	7	182	27
Ditto under Summary Conviction	16	4	40	78	136	27	46	13	34	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	379	123

	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		Life.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Sentenced to Transportation	16	1	18	5	2	..	5	..	2	..	43	6

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

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Somersetshire.

Shepton Mallet County House of Correction.

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment, &c.—*continued.*

—	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.																	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		Transferred to other Governors.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Imprisonment before Trial	11	1	12	1	22	3	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	9
Ditto after Trial	3	..	5	1	12	..	3	1	2	3	3	..	1	..	12	1	41	6
Ditto under Summary Conviction	12	1	38	7	31	4	7	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	93	12

	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Imprisonment before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	277	46	323
Ditto after Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	223	33	256
Ditto under Summary Conviction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	472	135	607
Sentenced to Transportation	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	46	7	53

No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	4	..	4	..	4
12 Years and under 14	..	..	16	5	16	5	21
14 Years and under 17	..	..	29	4	29	4	33
17 Years and under 21	71	8	..	..	71	8	79
21 Years and under 30	89	19	..	..	89	19	108
30 Years and upwards	80	12	..	..	80	12	92
Total	240	39	49	9	289	48	337

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	6	2	6	2	8
12 Years and under 14	..	..	16	1	16	1	17
14 Years and under 17	..	..	71	9	71	9	80
17 Years and under 21	112	57	..	..	112	57	169
21 Years and under 30	123	42	..	..	123	42	165
30 Years and upwards	144	24	..	..	144	24	168
Total	379	123	93	12	472	135	607

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	91	16	18	2	109	18	127
Can Read only	66	9	19	5	85	14	99
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	55	13	9	2	64	15	79
Can Read and Write well	28	1	3	..	31	1	32
Total	240	39	49	9	289	48	337

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	139	49	30	5	169	54	223
Can Read only	87	49	29	2	116	51	167
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	107	13	28	5	135	18	153
Can Read and Write well	46	12	6	..	52	12	64
Total	379	123	93	12	472	135	607

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death, in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight indisposition	94	14	1	..	95	14	109
Infirmary Cases	18	2	1	..	19	2	21
Deaths	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Greatest number of Sick at any one time	13	3	..	..	13	3	16

No. 12.—Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year who have been previously Committed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	121	33	16	1	137	34	171
Twice	52	15	2	..	54	15	69
Thrice	19	9	4	..	23	9	32
Four times or more	33	16	..	..	33	16	49
Total	225	73	22	1	247	74	321

No. 13.—Mode in which Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been Employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	421	132	105	18	526	150	676
Employment, not being Hard Labour	60	11	4	..	64	11	75
Not Employed	258	42	50	9	308	51	359
Total	739	185	159	27	898	212	1110

No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice, or Magistrates, to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
By Courts of Justice or Magistrates	4	..	..	1	4	1	5

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Privately Whipped	..	..	14	..	14	..	14

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Returns, 1847.

Somersetshire.

Shepton Mallet County House of Correction.

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences in the Prison in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Solitary Cells	39	6	7	..	10	..	1	1	57	7	64
Stoppage of Diet	115	2	32	..	45	..	19	..	211	2	213
Total	154	8	39	..	55	..	20	1	268	9	277

No. 17.—The Daily Average Number of Prisoners, &c.

	M.	F.	Both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	157	38	195
The daily average number of Prisoners throughout the Year	121	22	143
The number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping cells	106	..	106
The number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing where more than one Prisoner sleeps in one cell	180	28	208

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.

	M.	F.		M.	F
Night Caps	1	1	Shifts	..	1
Day Caps	1	1	Beds	1	1
Jackets	1	..	Blankets	2	2
Waistcoats	1	..	Rugs	1	1
Trousers	1	..	Pillow Cases	1	1
Shirts	1	..	Towels	1	1
Stockings	2	2	Infirmary Beds	1	1
Handkerchiefs	1	1	,, Blankets	2	2
Shoes	2	2	,, Rugs	1	1
Clogs	..	2	,, Sheets	1	1
Gowns	..	1	,, Pillow Cases	1	1
Petticoats	..	1	,, Towels	1	1

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads :—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	1305	13	2
,, Male and Female Clothing	183	16	2
,, Bedding	26	16	8
,, Straw	6	12	0
,, Extra Allowances, by order of the Surgeon	11	6	11
,, Wine, Beer, and Spirits	1	8	3
,, Fuel	134	8	0
,, Soap	22	9	6
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas	66	13	10
,, Stationery and Printing	16	11	1
,, Books	1	10	0
,, Furniture	31	1	1
,, Rent, Rates, and Taxes	24	10	5
,, Officers' Salaries	1224	18	2
,, Removal of Prisoners to and from their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	51	16	6
,, Sundries not mentioned	201	10	2
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations and Additions	3311	1	11
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison, in the course of the Year	59	4	4
Grand Total	3370	6	3
Prison Diet, per head per Annum	9	2	0½
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per head per Annum	1	8	9

No. 20.—Deaths in the course of the Year.

Name.	Age.	Sentence or Term of Imprisonment.	Date of Admission.	State of Health on Admission.	Date of Death.	How long in Prison before Death. weeks.	days.	Disease or other Cause of Death.
Ambrose W. .	50	For Trial at Assizes.	May 8th, 1847	Bad	May 11th, 1847	0	3	Chronic Inflammation of Liver.
Charles O. . .	22	6 Cal. Months	Dec. 8th, 1846	Good	June 26th	28	5	Diarrhœa with Consumption.
Uriah B. . .	42	2 Cal. Months	Apr. 10th, 1847	Bad	July 20th	14	3	Ditto.

No. 23.—Dietary.

The Dietaries as recommended by the Secretary of State have been adopted, for which see Dietary of Bodmin County Gaol.

No. 24.—Scale of Tread-wheel Labour.

Months Employed.	Number of Working hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time.	Height of each Step.	The ordinary Number of Steps per Minute.	The ordinary proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the Number of Prisoners on the Wheels.	Number of Feet in Ascent per day, as per Hours of Employment.	The Daily Amount of Labour in Feet of Ascent performed by every Prisoner.	How recorded with Precision.	Application of its Power.
			Inches.						
January .	7	34	8	40	12	11,200	8,773	By a Regulator.	Grinding Corn.
February . to October .	7½					12,000	9,400		
November . December .	7					11,200	8,773		

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Name.	Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries per Annum. £.	s.	d.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances, per Annum. £.	s.	d.	Total. £.	s.	d.	Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.
James West .	Governor. .	42	1841	220	0	0	52	0	0	272	0	0	The £52. is an allowance of £1. per day for attendance at the Assizes and Sessions, also allowed coals, candles, washing, garden, house, and taxes.
W. C. Walker .	Surgeon . .	34	1847	75	0	0	3	3	0	78	3	0	One guinea for attending inquests and midwifery.
E. H. Cosens .	Chaplain . .	54	1825	200	0	0	..			200	0	0	
James Clark .	Turnkey . .	59	1834	63	4	0	4	10	0	67	14	0	5s. each for whipping prisoners, agreeable to sentence. Lodge, coals, candles, and washing.
Maria Dix . .	Matron . .	45	1839	26	12	0	..			26	12	0	House, coals, candles, and washing.
Harriet Slade .	Assistant Matron .	35	1842	22	8	0	..			22	8	0	Ditto.
Abraham Coles.	Miller . .	35	1836	42	4	0	..			42	4	0	House and Taxes.
James Hodges .	Porter . .	72	1818	33	6	0	..			33	6	0	
Thomas Brooks	Assistant Guards.	59	1820	38	1	5	3	18	0	33	6	0	Extra pay given to these officers acting as escorts to the prisoners, at the Assizes and Sessions, as shown in the column under the Fees and Emoluments.
Edward Chapman		66	1820	39	12	0	..			39	12	0	
James Tucker .		65	1829	38	11	5	2	8	0	40	19	5	
John Bishop .		55	1835	37	12	7	3	18	0	41	10	7	
Robert Russell .		66	1837	39	12	0	..			39	12	0	
George Richards		39	1840	38	1	2	4	4	0	42	5	2	
Joseph Brown .		51	1840	37	13	2	4	4	0	41	17	2	
George Baby .		52	1840	38	18	0	1	4	0	40	2	0	
George Brock .		58	1840	39	12	0	..			39	12	0	
William Stone .		31	1840	37	13	2	4	4	0	41	17	2	
William Carter.		31	1841	37	9	2	3	0	0	40	9	2	
Joseph Obern .		35	1844	38	13	9	2	8	0	41	1	9	
James Chapman	Cook . . .	31	1845	37	10	4	4	10	0	42	0	4	
James Murrow .	Schoolmaster.	38	1844	43	4	0	..			43	4	0	
Total Number of Officers . 22			Total . .	1224	18	2	93	11	0	1318	9	2	

No. 27.—Receipts.

	£	s.	d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison	57	8	10
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	3	2	0
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate	3	11	6
Amount received for the subsistence of Revenue Prisoners	1	1	0
Other Receipts	0	14	3
Total	£ 65	17	7

III. Southern and Western District.

Returns, 1847.

Somersetshire.

Shepton Mallet County House of Correction.

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	3,311	1	11
Total Receipts of Ditto	65	17	7
Actual cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Officers' Fees and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	3,245	4	4
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	59	4	4
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts and Fees	3,304	8	8*

* The cost of each Prisoner per day is 1*s*. 3¼*d*.

Bristol City Gaol and House of Correction.

BRISTOL.—City Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	25	22	6	2	31	24	55
Under the Vagrant Act	295	215	231	29	445	304	749
For Assaults	178	93	27	2	213	102	315
As known or reputed Thieves	47	12	21	16	78	34	112
Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	260	63	50	14	310	77	387
Total	780	383	339	61	1119	444	1563

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

		Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Criminals.								
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	Summary Convictions	25	22	6	2	31	24	55
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors	Summary Convictions	780	383	339	61	1119	444	1563
Charges, *i. e.* Prisoners committed to the Prison for Examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully Committed		158	37	73	12	231	49	280
Total		963	442	418	75	1381	517	1898

No. 5.—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Criminals.							
Summary Convictions	20	12	16	5	36	17	53

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.																	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Imprisonment under Summary Conviction.	358	263	288	81	104	37	32	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	780	383

—	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.												Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Imprisonment under Summary Conviction.	233	48	66	11	35	1	3	..	2	1	..	..	339	61	1119	444	1563

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	46	6	46	6	52
12 Years and under 14	..	..	100	13	100	13	113
14 Years and under 17	..	..	193	42	193	42	235
17 Years and under 21	258	130	..	..	258	130	388
21 Years and under 30	281	139	..	..	281	139	420
30 Years and upwards	241	114	..	..	241	114	355
Total	780	383	339	61	1119	444	1563

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	207	146	146	43	353	189	542
Can Read only	129	113	48	11	177	124	301
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	292	81	109	5	401	86	487
Can Read and Write well	152	43	36	2	188	45	233
Total	780	383	339	61	1119	444	1563

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death, in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Infirmary cases	122	31	76	18	198	49	247
Greatest number of Sick at any one time	6	2	3	..	9	2	11

No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year who have been previously Committed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	82	35	34	9	116	44	160
Twice	39	11	25	1	64	12	76
Thrice	26	6	12	1	38	7	45
Four Times or more	92	78	38	5	130	83	213
Total	239	130	109	16	348	146	494

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Returns, 1847.

Somersetshire.

Bristol City Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 13.—Mode in which Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been Employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	529	267	295	49	824	316	1140
Not Employed	434	175	123	26	557	201	758
Total	963	442	418	75	1381	517	1898

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Dark Cells	14	6	..	..	7	4	..	..	21	10	31

No. 17.—The Daily Average Number of Prisoners, &c.

—	M.	F.	Both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	53	32	85
The daily average number of Prisoners throughout the Year	41	11	52

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Night-caps	1	1	Flannel petticoats	..	1
Jackets	1	..	Shifts	..	1
Trowsers	1	..	Beds	1	1
Shirts	1	..	Blankets	2	2
Stockings	1	1	Rugs	1	1
Handkerchiefs	2	2	Pillow Cases	1	1
Gowns	..	1	Towels	1	1
Petticoats	..	1			

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	264	13	2
,, Male and Female Clothing	30	13	3
,, Bedding	28	11	0
,, Straw	2	6	4
,, Extra Allowances, by order of the Surgeon	8	4	5
,, Wine, Beer, and Spirits	1	11	0
,, Fuel	49	13	8
,, Soap	19	15	0
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas	8	2	3
,, Stationery and Printing	2	1	0
,, Furniture	13	1	0
,, Rent, Rates, and Taxes	10	4	4
,, Officers' Salaries	526	6	0
,, Sundries not mentioned	9	14	10
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	974	17	3
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	166	17	4
Grand Total	1141	14	7
Prison Diet, per head per Annum	5	1	9½
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per head per Annum	1	3	8

No. 23.—Dietary per Week.

The Dietary is the same as that recommended in the Official Code of Gaol Regulations, for which see Dietary of Bodmin County Gaol.

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Name.	Office.	Age.	Salaries per Annum. £.	s.	d.	Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.
Thomas Williams	Keeper	55	150	0	0	House-rent and taxes.
Frances Williams	Matron	43	20	0	0	Wife of the Keeper.
William Silvester.	Turnkey	53	52	0	0	Apartments rent-free, and clothing.
Thomas Fry	Ditto	36	52	0	0	Clothing.
Cecilia Walker Feltham.	Ditto	34	31	4	0	Apartments rent-free.
Samuel Bishop	Ditto	24	46	16	0	Apartments rent-free, and clothing.
Sarah Pick	Ditto	28	31	4	0	Apartments rent-free.
Ralph M. Bernard	Surgeon	32	50	0	0	
Charles Evanson	Chaplain	36	80	0	0	
Total Number of Officers 9			513	4	0	

No. 27.—Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison	13	10	6
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	1	1	0
Total	14	11	6

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	974	17	3
Total Receipts of ditto	14	11	6
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	960	5	9
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	166	17	4
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts and Fees	£1127	3	1*

* The cost of each Prisoner per day is 1*s.* 2¾*d.*

BRISTOL.—Common Gaol.

No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners convicted at Assizes and Sessions, in the Prison at the commencement of the Year	34	6	7	2	41	8	49

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.										Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.								Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total Adult.		Assizes.		Sessions.				Total Juvenile.				
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.				Felons.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison, at the commencement of the Year	1	..	1	3	12	11	3	4	17	18	..	..	9	1	..	..	9	1	26	19	45
Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year	19	3	2	..	178	72	28	3	227	78	2	..	50	5	2	..	54	5	281	83	364
Number of Prisoners transferred to the custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year	17	2	3	3	..	..	..	..	20	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	22	5	27
Total	37	5	6	6	190	83	31	7	264	101	4	..	59	6	2	..	65	6	329	107	436
Transferred to the Custody of other Governors for Trial	17	2	3	3	..	..	..	..	20	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	22	5	27
Remainder	20	3	3	3	190	83	31	7	244	96	2	..	59	6	2	..	63	6	307	102	409
How Disposed of,																					
Convicted—																					
Sentences to be undergone in this Prison	4	1	2	3	102	48	7	3	115	55	1	..	42	6	2	..	45	6	160	61	221
Sentenced to Transportation	7	1	..	..	5	1	..	..	12	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	13	2	15
Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Acquitted at the Bar	5	..	..	..	47	12	1	2	53	14	..	..	7	..	..	..	7	..	60	14	74
No Bills found	..	..	..	..	4	2	9	2	13	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	4	17
Not Prosecuted	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
Died before Trial	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Left for Trial at the end of the Year	4	1	1	..	28	20	10	..	43	21	..	..	10	..	..	..	10	..	53	21	74
Total	20	3	3	3	190	83	31	7	244	96	2	..	59	6	2	..	63	6	307	102	409

No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	3	1	..	..	3	1	4
Deserters awaiting a Route	17	..	..	..	17	..	17
Under the Revenue Laws	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
For want of Sureties	5	3	..	..	5	3	8
Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	..	..	6	..	6	..	6
Total	23	3	6	..	29	3	32

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

——	M.	F.	Both Sexes.
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	6	..	6
In Execution	31	3	34
Under 8 & 9 Vic., c. 127	49	..	49
Total	80	3	83

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

——	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
In Custody at the commencement of the Year . . . Prisoners for Trial . . .	17	18	9	1	26	19	45
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	34	6	7	2	41	8	49
Summary Convictions . .	3	1	..	..	3	1	4
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Governors . . . Prisoners for Trial . . .	227	78	54	5	281	83	364
Ditto Transferred to other Governors for Trial . . .	20	5	2	..	22	5	27
Summary Convictions . .	23	3	6	..	29	3	32
Received from the Custody of other Governors, and enumerated in their Returns . Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	15	3	2	..	17	3	20
Total	339	114	80	8	419	122	541
DEBTORS.							
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	6	..	..	..	6	..	6
Admitted in the course of the Year	80	3	..	..	80	3	83
Total of Debtors and Criminals . .	425	117	80	8	505	125	630

No. 5.—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

——	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
Prisoners before Trial	42	21	10	..	52	21	73
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	50	13	7	3	57	16	73
Summary Convictions	1	1	6	..	7	1	8
Total	93	35	23	3	116	38	154
DEBTORS.							
Debtors	22	..	..	..	22	..	22
Total of Debtors and Criminals . . .	115	35	23	3	138	38	176

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

——	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.																			
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		Transferred to other Governors.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Imprisonment before Trial	15	21	58	17	71	20	52	16	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	20	5	221	80
Ditto after Trial . .	2	2	..	3	11	5	6	9	59	27	28	7	11	2	..	..	..	..	117	55
Ditto under Summary Conviction . . .	8	..	11	..	1	..	..	1	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	3

	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		Life.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Sentenced to Transportation	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1
Received from other Governors . . .	3	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	7	1

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment, &c.—*continued.*

—	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.																			
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		Transferred to other Governors		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Imprisonment before Trial	10	1	22	3	17	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	55	6
Ditto after Trial	..	..	1	..	10	2	7	..	17	4	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	6
Ditto under Summary Conviction	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..

	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		Total Adult.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Imprisonment before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	276	86	362
Ditto after Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	162	61	223
Ditto under Summary Conviction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	3	32
Sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	6
Received from other Governors	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	8	1	9

No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	5	1	5	1	6
12 Years and under 14	..	..	9	1	9	1	10
14 Years and under 17	..	..	49	4	49	4	53
17 Years and under 21	64	32	..	..	64	32	96
21 Years and under 30	76	36	..	..	76	36	112
30 Years and upwards	104	28	..	..	104	28	132
Total	244	96	63	6	307	102	409

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	4	..	4	..	4
12 Years and under 14	..	..	2	..	2	..	2
14 Years and under 17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Years and under 21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 Years and under 30	6	..	..	..	6	..	6
30 Years and upwards	17	3	..	..	17	3	20
Total	23	3	6	..	29	3	32

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	31	9	14	..	45	9	54
Can Read only	70	28	23	3	93	31	124
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	97	44	20	3	117	47	164
Can Read and Write well	46	15	6	..	52	15	67
Total	244	96	63	6	307	104	409

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	3	..	1	..	4	..	4
Can Read only	9	3	4	..	13	3	16
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	8	..	1	..	9	..	9
Can Read and Write well	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Total	23	3	6	..	29	3	32

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death, in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	70	19	17	3	87	22	109
Infirmary Cases	13	1	3	..	16	1	17
Criminal Lunatics	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Deaths	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Greatest Number of Sick at any one time	10	..	..	..	10	..	10

No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year who have been previously Committed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	16	9	23	1	39	10	49
Twice	1	3	16	..	17	3	20
Thrice	2	..	3	..	5	..	5
Total	19	12	42	1	61	13	74

No. 13.—Mode in which Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been Employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	158	62	54	8	212	70	282
Employment, not being Hard Labour	149	47	24	..	173	47	220
Not Employed	32	5	2	..	34	5	39
Total	339	114	80	8	419	122	541

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Privately Whipped	..	..	31	..	31	..	31

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Handcuffs and other Irons	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	5
Solitary Cells	12	1	30	1	5	..	18	1	65	3	68
Stoppage of Diet	118	15	28	11	119	5	52	3	317	34	351
Other Punishments	10	..	4	..	1	..	6	..	21	..	21
Total	143	16	63	12	126	5	76	4	408	37	445

No. 17.—The Daily Average Number of Prisoners, &c.

—	M.	F.	Both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	133	36	169
The daily average number of Prisoners throughout the Year	95	28	123
DEBTORS.			
The greatest number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	18	1	19
The daily average number of Debtors throughout the Year	9	..	9
The Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping cells	165	42	207
The Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing where more than one Prisoner sleeps in one cell	495	126	621

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Night Caps	..	1	Shifts	..	1
Day Caps	1	1	Beds	1	1
Jacke's	1	1	Blankets	2	2
Waistcoats	1	..	Rugs	1	1
Trowsers	1	..	Towels	1	1
Shirts	1	..	Infirmary Beds	1	1
Stockings	1	1	,, Blankets	2	2
Handkerchiefs	1	1	,, Rugs	1	1
Shoes	1	1	,, Sheets	2	2
Petticoats	..	1	,, Pillow Cases	1	1
Flannel ditto	..	1	,, Towels	1	1

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	930	0	7
,, Male and Female Clothing	67	7	0
,, Bedding	52	15	9
,, Straw	5	16	11
,, Wine, Beer, and Spirits	27	1	2
,, Fuel	104	6	6
,, Soap	30	8	4
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas	138	14	3
,, Stationery and Printing	21	9	3
,, Furniture	7	4	10
,, Rent, Rates, and Taxes	14	0	10
,, Officers' Salaries	1,713	8	0
,, Pensions to Retired Officers	200	0	0
,, Removal of Prisoners to and from their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	35	6	6
,, Removal of Transported Convicts	38	2	6
,, Sundries not mentioned	108	8	6
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	3,494	10	11
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison, in the course of the Year	420	6	6
Grand Total	3,914	17	5
Prison Diet, per head per Annum	8	10	10½
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per head per Annum	0	6	1¾

No. 20.—Deaths in the course of the Year.

Name.	Age.	Sentence or Term of Imprisonment	Date of Admission.	State of Health on Admission.	Date of Death.	How long in Prison before Death.	Disease or other cause of Death.
Edward R.	24	Untried .	Oct. 12, 1846.	The same Disease as he died of.	Dec. 14, 1846.	2 Months and 2 Days.	Consumption.
Robert C.	29	12 Months.	Sept. 14, 1846.	Ditto.	July 8, 1847.	9 Months and 25 Days.	Disease of the Heart and Kidneys.

No. 22.—Criminal Lunatics.

Name.	Age.	Sentence or Term of Imprisonment.	Date of Admission.	Whether Insane on Admission.	Whether known to have been Insane previously to Admission.	Whether Insane at present.	If removed, date of Removal.	Whither sent.
James P.	35	Unlimited.	Aug. 2, 1847	Insane.	Insane previously to admission.	Not known	Removed Aug. 13, 1847 as Insane.	St. Peter's Hospital, Bristol.

No. 23.—Dietary per Week.

The same as that contained in the Official Code of Prison Regulations, for which see Dietary of Bodmin County Gaol

No. 24.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.

Months Employed.	Number of Working hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time.	Height of each Step.	The ordinary Number of Steps per Minute.	The ordinary proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the Number of Prisoners on the Wheels.	Number of Feet in Ascent per Day, as per Hours of Employment.	The Daily Amount of Labour in Feet of Ascent performed by every Prisoner.	How recorded with Precision.	Application of its Power.
January to March .	6	21	8 Inches.	69	One-half.	16,560	8,280	By no Machine.	Raising Water for the use of the Gaol.
April to September .	8					22,080	11,040		
October to December .	6					16,560	8,280		

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Name.	Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries per Annum.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances per Annum.	Total.	Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
James Anthony Gardner.	Governor . .	39	June, 1838	350 0 0	30 0 0	380 0 0	House, washing, fuel, and fees for copies of Debtors' warrants.
John Swete, D.D.	Chaplain . .	60	Jan., 1845	200 0 0	..	200 0 0	
George H. Hetling	Surgeon. . .	..	May, 1836	100 0 0	..	100 0 0	
Eliza Gardner .	Matron . . .	34	June, 1838	50 0 0	..	50 0 0	
Thomas Powell.	Clerk . . .	30	Oct., 1847	80 0 0	10 0 0	90 0 0	Clothing.
James Bees. .	Lodge-keeper .	57	June, 1838	54 12 0	6 0 0	60 12 0	Ditto.
John Chivers .	Schoolmaster .	49	April, 1839	52 0 0	6 0 0	58 0 0	Ditto.
John Gatehouse	Cook . . .	43	Oct. 1843	46 16 0	6 0 0	52 16 0	Ditto.
William Pearce	Turnkey . .	39	June, 1838	46 16 0	6 0 0	52 16 0	Ditto.
John Cook . .	Ditto . . .	38	June, 1838	46 16 0	6 0 0	52 16 0	Ditto.
Samuel Wharem	Ditto . . .	43	Oct., 1840	46 16 0	6 0 0	52 16 0	Ditto.
Wm Campbell .	Ditto . . .	33	June, 1838	46 16 0	6 0 0	52 16 0	Ditto.
George Perrin .	Ditto . . .	43	June, 1841	46 16 0	6 0 0	52 16 0	Ditto.
David Fudge .	Ditto . . .	31	May, 1842	46 16 0	6 0 0	52 16 0	Ditto.
Henry Snow .	Ditto . . .	35	Dec., 1838	46 16 0	6 0 0	52 16 0	Ditto.
John Galfun .	Ditto . . .	47	August, 1843	46 16 0	6 0 0	52 16 0	Ditto.
John Nash . .	Ditto . . .	46	Dec. 1844	46 16 0	6 0 0	52 16 0	Ditto.
James Williams	Ditto . . .	30	Oct., 1845	46 16 0	6 0 0	52 16 0	Ditto.
William Howell	Ditto . . .	31	July, 1846	46 16 0	6 0 0	52 16 0	Ditto.
James Brayley .	Ditto . . .	30	Dec., 1844	46 16 0	6 0 0	52 16 0	Ditto.
William Merrick	Ditto . . .	30	Oct., 1845	46 16 0	6 0 0	52 16 0	Ditto.
Isabella Balch .	Ditto . . .	..	May, 1840	31 4 0	5 0 0	36 4 0	Lodging, washing and fuel.
Amelia Hook .	Ditto . . .	..	June, 1847	31 4 0	5 0 0	36 4 0	Lodging, washing and fuel.
Elizabeth Croom	Ditto . . .	..	July, 1847	31 4 0	5 0 0	36 4 0	Lodging, washing and fuel.
Jane Perrin. .	Ditto . . .	..	Nov. 1841	31 4 0	..	31 4 0	..
Total Number of Officers 26			Total . .	1713 8 0	157 0 0	1870 8 0	

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Returns, 1847.

Somersetshire.

Bristol Common Gaol.

No. 27.—Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison	51	14	11
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	5	8	0
Total	£57	2	11

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	3,494	10	11
Total Receipts of Ditto	57	2	11
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	3,437	8	0
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	420	6	6
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts and Fees	3,857	14	6*

* The cost of each Prisoner per day is 2*s.* $0\frac{1}{4}d$

BATH.—City Gaol.

No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners convicted at Assizes and Sessions, in the Prison at the commencement of Year	2	1	..	..	2	1	3

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.								Prisoners under 17 Years Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.						Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Assizes.		Sessions.				Total Adult.		Assizes.		Sessions.		Total Juvenile.				
	Felons.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.				Felons.		Felons.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison, at the commencement of the Year	1	..	6	9	1	..	8	9	..	..	4	..	4	..	12	9	21
Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year	8	1	44	30	3	3	55	34	2	..	25	5	27	5	82	39	121
Total	9	1	50	39	4	3	63	43	2	..	29	5	31	5	94	48	142
How Disposed of.																	
Convicted—																	
Sentences to be undergone in this Prison	3	..	28	27	4	2	35	29	2	..	22	4	24	4	59	33	92
Sentenced to Transportation	1	..	5	1	..	..	6	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	7	1	8
Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	2	..	2
Acquitted at the Bar	..	..	6	6	..	1	6	7	..	..	3	1	3	1	9	8	17
No Bills found	..	..	3	2	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	5
Not Prosecuted	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1
Left for Trial at the end of the Year	5	1	8	2	..	..	13	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	3	16
Total	9	1	50	39	4	3	63	43	2	..	29	5	31	5	94	48	142
Prisoners for Examination at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Prisoners Committed for Examination in the course of the Year, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	..	..	14	7	..	..	14	7	..	..	13	..	13	..	27	7	34

No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	8	2	2	..	10	2	12
Under the Bastardy Laws	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Under the Vagrant Act	35	34	32	4	67	38	105
Under the Malicious Trespass Act	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Under the Larceny Act	16	3	23	..	39	3	42
Under the Metropolitan, or Local Police Acts	4	1	..	..	4	1	5
For Assaults	51	8	5	1	56	9	65
For want of Sureties	34	7	5	1	39	8	47
Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	42	8	15	1	57	9	66
Total	185	61	80	7	265	68	333

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

—	M.	F.	Both Sexes.
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	6	..	6
Under 8 & 9 Vic., c. 127	29	4	33

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—		Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total both Sexes.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.								
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	Prisoners for Trial	8	9	4	..	12	9	21
	Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	2	1	..	..	2	1	3
	Summary Convictions	8	2	2	..	10	2	12
	For Re-examination	1	1	..	..	..	1	1
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Governors	Prisoners for Trial	55	34	27	5	82	39	121
	Summary Convictions	185	61	80	7	265	68	333
Charges, *i. e.* Prisoners Committed to the Prison for Examination, but afterwards Discharged, not being fully Committed		14	7	13	..	27	7	34
Total		272	115	126	12	398	127	525
DEBTORS.								
In Custody at the commencement of the Year		6	..	..	..	6	..	6
Admitted in the course of the Year		29	4	..	..	29	4	33
Total of Debtors and Criminals		307	119	126	12	433	131	564

No. 5.—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
Prisoners before Trial	13	3	..	..	13	3	16
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	12	5	5	..	17	5	22
Summary Convictions	12	4	5	..	17	4	21
Total	37	12	10	..	47	12	59

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Returns, 1847.

Somersetshire.

Bath City Gaol.

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners, confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.																	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Imprisonment before Trial	13	8	4	2	14	15	8	8	10	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	50	40
Ditto after Trial	2	2	6	6	7	8	6	5	6	6	6	2	1	..	1	..	35	29
Ditto under Summary Conviction	76	31	66	24	33	5	4	..	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	185	61

	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Sentenced to Transportation	3	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1

—	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.																	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		Total Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Imprisonment before Trial	1	2	6	..	7	..	10	2	5	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	31	5
Ditto after Trial	3	0	8	1	3	2	4	..	4	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	24	4
Ditto under Summary Conviction	23	5	36	2	18	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	7

	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Imprisonment before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	81	45	126
Ditto after Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	33	92
Ditto under Summary Conviction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	265	68	333
Sentenced to Transportation	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	7	1	8

No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	3	..	3	..	3
12 Years and under 14	..	..	6	3	6	3	9
14 Years and under 17	..	..	22	2	22	2	24
17 Years and under 21	22	19	..	..	22	19	41
21 Years and under 30	13	9	..	..	13	9	22
30 Years and upwards	15	12	..	..	15	12	27
Total	50	40	31	5	81	45	126

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	14	..	14	..	14
12 Years and under 14	..	..	17	2	17	2	19
14 Years and under 17	..	..	49	5	49	5	54
17 Years and under 21	65	16	..	..	65	16	81
21 Years and under 30	67	14	..	..	67	14	81
30 Years and upwards	53	31	..	..	53	31	84
Total	185	61	80	7	265	68	333

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	10	11	12	3	22	14	36
Can Read only	8	11	5	2	13	13	26
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	30	17	14	..	44	17	61
Can Read and Write well	2	1	..	..	2	1	3
Total	50	40	31	5	81	45	126

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	55	25	28	4	83	29	112
Can Read only	40	20	23	3	63	23	86
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	87	16	29	..	116	16	132
Can Read and Write well	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Total	185	61	80	7	265	68	333

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death, in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	142	57	58	23	200	80	280
Infirmary Cases	4	..	2	..	6	..	6
Criminal Lunatics	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Deaths	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Greatest number of Sick at any one time	12	6	4	3	16	9	25

No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year who have been previously Committed.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	31	15	19	9	50	24	74
Twice	18	12	11	4	29	16	45
Thrice	14	8	2	..	16	8	24
Four Times or more	20	15	3	..	23	15	38
Total	83	50	35	13	118	63	181

No. 13.—Mode in which Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been Employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	87	66	79	8	166	74	240
Employment not being Hard Labour	133	24	25	3	158	27	185
Not Employed	52	25	22	1	74	26	100
Total	272	115	126	12	398	127	525

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Privately Whipped	..	..	9	..	9	..	9

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Returns, 1847.

Somersetshire.

Bath City Gaol.

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Whipping	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Dark Cells	4	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	9	..	9
Stoppage of Diet	3	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	12	..	12
Other Punishments	6	2	..	..	10	5	..	..	16	7	23
Total	13	2	..	..	24	5	1	..	38	7	45

No. 17.—The Daily Average Number of Prisoners, &c.

—	M.	F.	Both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	58	8	66
The daily average number of Prisoners throughout the Year	37	12	49
DEBTORS.			
The greatest Number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	6	..	6
The daily average number of Debtors throughout the Year.	1	..	1
The number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate Sleeping Cells	..	..	118

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.						
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Night Caps	..	1	Gowns	..	1
Day Caps	1	1	Shifts	..	1
Jackets	1	..	Beds	1	1
Waistcoats	1	..	Blankets	2	2
Trowsers	1	..	Rugs	1	1
Shirts	1	..	Sheets	2	2
Stockings	2	2	Pillow Cases	1	1
Handkerchiefs	1	1	Towels	1	1
Shoes	2	2			

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	286	0	1½
,, Male and Female clothing	13	11	0
,, Extra Allowances, by order of the Surgeon	80	5	3
,, Medicines			
,, Wine, Beer, and Spirits			
,, Fuel	148	11	7
,, Soap	59	11	0
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas			
,, Stationery and Printing	16	16	11
,, Books			
,, Furniture	15	5	9
,, Rent, Rates, and Taxes	15	17	2
,, Officers' Salaries	1135	8	0
,, Removal of Prisoners to and from their trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	65	19	2
,, Removal of Transported Convicts			
,, Sundries not mentioned	22	11	9
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	1859	17	8½
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison, in the course of the Year	89	18	0
Grand Total	1949	15	8½
Prison Diet, per head per Annum	5	16	8¾
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per head per Annum	0	5	6¼

No. 20.—Deaths in the course of the Year.

Name.	Age.	Sentence or Term of Imprisonment.	Date of Admission.	State of Health on Admission.	Date of Death.	How long in Prison before Death.	Disease or other cause of Death.
Henry F.	26	1 Month	15 April, 1847	Good	5 August, 1847	112 days.	Inflammation of Bowels.

No. 22.—Criminal Lunatics.

Name.	Age.	Sentence or Term of Imprisonment.	Date of Admission.	Whether Insane on Admission.	Whether known to have been Insane previously to Admission.	Date of becoming Insane in this Prison.	Whether Insane at present.	If removed, Date of of removal.	Whither sent.
Henry C. .	17	6 Months . .	Jan. 2, 1847	Good .	Yes . . .	Feb. 20 .	Not known	March 11.	Bailbrook Asylum.
John C. .	27	For Trial . .	Feb. 2,	Bad .	Yes . . .	March 31	Ditto.	April 23.	Ditto.

No. 23.—Dietary per Week.

The Dietary is precisely that recommended by the Secretary of State for the Home Department, for which see Dietary of Bodmin County Gaol.

No. 25.—Scale of Crank Labour.

Months Employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Cranks will Employ at one time.	The ordinary Velocity of the Cranks per Minute.	The Daily Amount of Labour performed by each Prisoner.	How recorded with Precision.	Application of its Power.
January .	5	Two	From 30 to 40.	1¼ hours.	By Index.	Nothing.
February .	5½					
March . .	5½					
April . .	6					
May . .	6½					
June to August .	7					
September.	6½					
October .	6					
November .	5½					
December.	5					

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries per Annum. £.	s.	d.	Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.
Rev. W. C. Osborn, *M.A.*	Chaplain . . .	33	February 1843	200	0	0	
W. R. Bayntun, Esq. .	Surgeon . . .	46	April 1836	125	0	0	
John Pike	Keeper . . .	40	April 1839	150	0	0	House, coal, candles, and washing.
Georgina Pike . . .	Matron. . . .	39	April 1839	50	0	0	
William McGeorge .	Warder . . .	48	November 1841	78	0	0	
Jacob Gale	Ditto	39	April 1840	54	12	0	
James Brown . . .	Cook	56	September 1840	54	12	0	
William Summers . .	Warder . . .	35	January 1841	54	12	0	
William Pritchard. .	Watchman . .	54	February 1841	54	12	0	
Alexander Keogh . .	Warder . . .	26	July 1843	54	12	0	
Joseph Lansdown . .	Ditto	44	September 1840	54	12	0	
Aaron Baker . . .	Engineer . . .	28	March 1844	70	4	0	
Thomas Pike . . .	Schoolmaster . .	54	March 1844	60	0	0	
Frances Pike . . .	Schoolmistress .	46	March 1844	20	0	0	
George Francis. . .	Labourer . . .	28	May 1846	15	12	0	Lodging and ration.
Ann Shepherd . . .	Warder . . .	45	April 1846	39	0	0	Apartments, coal, candles and washing.
Total Number of Officers . . . 16			Total . . .	1135	8	0	

No. 27.—Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison	11	0	0
Amount received for the support of Vagrants	0	4	10
Amount received from Exchequer for removal of Transports	25	10	0
Amount received for the subsistence of Revenue Prisoners	1	11	6
Total	38	6	4

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	1859	17	8½
Total Receipts of Ditto	38	6	4
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	1821	11	4½
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	89	18	0
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts and Fees	1911	9	4½*

* The Cost of each Prisoner per day is 2*s.* 1*d.*

WILTSHIRE.

FISHERTON-ANGER (SALISBURY).—County Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 1—Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners Convicted at Assizes and Sessions, in the Prison at the commencement of the Year . . .	9	5	..	..	9	5	14

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.										Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.						Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total Adult.		Assizes.		Sessions.		Total Juvenile.				
	Felons.		Misdemeanants		Felons.		Misdemeanants.				Felons.		Felons.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison, at the commencement of the Year	1	..	..	..	18	3	1	..	20	3	..	..	1	..	1	..	21	3	24
Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year . .	48	4	2	..	86	26	10	2	146	32	4	..	17	4	21	4	167	36	203
Number of Prisoners Transferred to the custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Number of Prisoners Rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	49	4	2	..	106	29	12	2	169	35	4	..	18	4	22	4	191	39	230
Transferred to the Custody of other Governors for Trial	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Remainder . . .	49	4	2	..	104	29	12	2	167	35	4	..	18	4	22	4	189	39	228
How Disposed of. Convicted:—																			
Sentences to be undergone in this Prison .	8	2	..	..	17	14	2	1	27	17	2	..	9	3	11	3	38	20	58
Sentenced to Transportation	7	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	12
Sentences deferred. .	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
Whipped, Fined or Discharged on Sureties .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Transferred to other Governors after Conviction	22	..	1	..	43	6	..	..	66	6	2	..	5	1	7	1	73	7	80
Acquitted at the Bar . .	6	1	..	..	20	4	1	..	27	5	..	..	1	..	1	..	28	5	33
No Bills found	3	1	..	..	8	2	..	..	11	3	..	..	1	..	1	..	12	3	15
Not Prosecuted . . .	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6
Left for Trial at the end of the Year	2	..	..	..	10	3	2	..	14	3	..	..	2	..	2	..	16	3	19
Total	49	4	2	..	104	29	12	2	167	35	4	..	18	4	22	4	191	39	228
Prisoners Committed for Examination in the course of the Year, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	..	1	..	1	2	3	..	..	2	5	..	..	2	..	2	..	4	5	9

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

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Wiltshire.

Fisherton-Anger (Salisbury) County Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement or the Year	6	1	1	..	7	1	8
Deserters awaiting a Route	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Under the Game Laws	24	..	2	..	26	..	26
Under the Bastardy Laws	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Under the Vagrant Act	25	6	..	..	25	6	31
Under the Malicious Trespass Act	7	..	..	..	7	..	7
Under the Larceny Act	38	3	8	..	46	3	49
For Assaults	17	6	1	..	18	6	24
For want of Sureties	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
As known or reputed Thieves	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	38	8	11	2	49	10	59
Total	156	23	23	2	179	25	204

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

—	M.	F.	Both Sexes.
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	4	1	5
On Mesne Process	4	1	5
In Execution	5	..	5
Under 8 & 9 Vic. c. 127	15	1	16
Forfeitures of Recognizances, or on Attachment for Contempt	1	..	1
Bankrupts	1	..	1
Total	26		28

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—		Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.								
In Custody at the commencement of the Year		35	9	2	..	37	9	46
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Governors.	Prisoners for Trial	146	32	21	4	167	36	203
	Ditto Transferred to other Governors for Trial	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
	Rendered in Court for Trial	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
	Summary Convictions	156	23	23	2	179	25	204
Received from the Custody of other Governors, and enumerated in their Returns	Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	34	3	1	..	35	3	38
Charges, *i. e.* Prisoners committed to the Prison for Examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully Committed		2	5	2	..	4	5	9
Total		376	72	49	6	425	78	503
DEBTORS.								
In Custody at the commencement of the Year		4	1	..	..	4	1	5
Admitted in the course of the Year		26	2	..	..	26	2	28
Total of Debtors and Criminals		406	75	49	6	455	81	536

No. 5.—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
Prisoners before Trial	14	3	2	..	16	3	19
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	26	9	2	..	28	9	37
Summary Convictions	21	1	..	..	21	1	22
Total	61	13	4	..	65	13	78
DEBTORS.							
Debtors	..	2	..	..	..	2	2
Total of Debtors and Criminals	61	15	4	..	65	15	80

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

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Wiltshire.

Fisherton-Anger (Salisbury) County Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.																	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Imprisonment before Trial	54	8	26	8	44	13	19	3	8	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	152	32
Ditto after Trial	3	2	5	2	..	3	7	2	4	4	4	4	4	..	..	..	27	17
Ditto under Summary Conviction	8	3	52	7	64	10	20	2	10	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	156	23

	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		Life.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Sentenced to Transportation	8	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	12	..
Received from other Governors	11	..	9	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	22	1

—	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.												Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		Total Juvenile.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Imprisonment before Trial	7	2	6	..	3	1	1	1	3	..	..	..	20	4	172	36	208
Ditto after Trial	4	1	3	..	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	11	3	38	20	58
Ditto under Summary Conviction	1	..	6	1	10	1	4	..	2	..	..	..	23	2	179	25	204
Sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	12
Received from other Governors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	1	23

No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	3	..	3	..	3
12 Years and under 14	..	..	4	..	4	..	4
14 Years and under 17	..	..	13	4	13	4	17
17 Years and under 21	38	9	..	..	38	9	47
21 Years and under 30	58	13	..	..	58	13	71
30 Years and upwards	59	10	..	..	59	10	69
Total	155	32	20	4	175	36	211

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	2	..	2	..	2
12 Years and under 14	..	..	4	..	4	..	4
14 Years and under 17	..	..	17	2	17	2	19
17 Years and under 21	54	6	..	..	54	6	60
21 Years and under 30	55	15	..	..	55	15	70
30 Years and upwards	47	2	..	..	47	2	49
Total	156	23	23	2	179	25	204

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	48	9	7	..	55	9	64
Can Read only	50	17	6	4	56	21	77
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	49	5	7	..	56	5	61
Can Read and Write well	8	1	..	..	8	1	9
Total	155	32	20	4	175	36	211

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	39	8	10	..	49	8	57
Can Read only	56	10	9	2	65	12	77
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	58	4	4	..	62	4	66
Can Read and Write well	3	1	..	..	3	1	4
Total	156	23	23	2	179	25	204

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death, in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	42	14	14	..	56	14	70
Infirmary Cases	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Greatest number of Sick at any one time	12	2	2	..	14	2	16

No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year who have been previously Committed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	26	3	3	1	29	4	33
Twice	21	2	4	..	25	2	27
Thrice	6	..	2	1	8	1	9
Four Times or more	7	1	..	..	7	1	8
Total	60	6	9	2	69	8	77

No. 13.—Mode in which Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been Employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	121	29	19	5	140	34	174
Employment, not being Hard Labour	43	12	10	..	53	12	65
Not Employed	212	31	20	1	232	32	264
Total	376	72	49	6	425	78	503

No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice, or Magistrates, to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
By Courts of Justice or Magistrates	4	2	2	..	6	2	8

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

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Wiltshire.

Fisherton-Anger (Salisbury) County Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Privately	2	..	6	..	8	..	8

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Handcuffs and other Irons . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Dark Cells	10	1	4	1	15	..	..	..	29	2	31
Stoppage of Diet	29	2	19	..	19	2	6	1	73	5	78
Other Punishments	32	1	10	..	13	..	4	..	59	1	60
Total	72	4	33	1	47	2	10	1	162	8	170

No. 17.—The Daily Average Number of Prisoners, &c.

—	M.	F.	Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	74	19	93
The Daily average number of Prisoners throughout the Year	47¾	14¾	62½
DEBTORS.			
The greatest number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	9	2	11
The Daily average number of Debtors throughout the Year.	4	1¾	5¾
The number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping cells	98	13	111
The number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing where more than one Prisoner sleeps in one cell . . .	130	20	150

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Night Caps	1	1	Shifts	..	1
Day Caps	1	1	Beds	1	1
Jackets	1	1	Blankets	2	2
Waistcoats	1	..	Rugs	1	1
Trowsers	1	..	Sheets	2	2
Shirts	1	..	Towels	1	1
Stockings	1	1	Infirmary Beds	1	1
Shoes	1	1	,, Blankets . . .	2	2
Gowns	..	1	,, Rugs	1	1
Petticoats	..	1	,, Sheets	2	2
Flannel ditto	..	1	,, Towels	1	1

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads :—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	498	15	3¼
,, Male and Female Clothing	113	4	5
,, Bedding	11	15	7
,, Straw	13	3	3
,, Extra Allowances, by order of the Surgeon	77	14	8
,, Wine, Beer, and Spirits	4	7	1½
,, Fuel	74	13	2½
,, Soap	9	9	0
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas	17	13	11
,, Washing	21	7	6½
,, Stationery and Printing	10	7	2
,, Books	6	5	3
,, Rent, Rates and Taxes	24	18	6½
,, Officers' Salaries	729	0	0
,, Removal of Prisoners to and from their trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	49	9	5
,, Removal of Transported Convicts	65	2	9½
,, Sundries not mentioned	104	1	4½
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	1831	8	6¼
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	484	1	9½
Grand Total	2315	10	3¾
Prison Diet, per head per Annum	7	8	3
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per head per Annum	1	17	1¾

No. 23.—Dietary per Week.

——	Bread.	Meat when cooked.	Potatoes.	Soup.	Gruel.*	Other Allowances.
	ozs.		lbs.			
Men. Women. Boys	196	Ox heads on Sundays about 3½ ozs.	4½	One pint of Meat soup each in the afternoons of Mondays from ox heads.	Twelve pints each, 1½ oz. best oatmeal to the quart.	None unless ordered by the Surgeon.

No. 25.—Scale of Crank Labour.

A Water Capstan is worked by four Prisoners from four to six hours per day, to supply the establishment with water.

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries per Annum.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances per Annum.	Total.	Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Wm. Dowding.	Governor.	42	April, 1838	325 0 0	..	325 0 0	
William Mayo.	Chaplain.	47	June, 1843	120 0 0	..	120 0 0	£20 per annum is given as a gratuity by the Marquess of Bath.
William Andrews	Surgeon.	64	January, 1815	80 0 0	..	80 0 0	
Emma Noke Dowding.	Matron.	41	June, 1838	25 0 0	..	25 0 0	
Thomas Garratt	Turnkey.	51	September, 1817	60 0 0			For shaving the Prisoners and cutting hair, &c.
Charles Cooper.	Ditto.	38	September, 1841	42 0 0			
Thomas Webb.	Ditto.	33	August, 1844	42 0 0	6 14 10½	185 14 10½	
George Goddard	Ditto.	29	December, 1845	35 0 0			
Total Number of Officers 8			Total.	729 0 0	6 14 10½	735 14 10½	

No. 27.—Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison	34	10	0
Amount of fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate	11	7	8
Amount received from Exchequer for removal of Transports	65	2	9½
Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports	25	15	11¾
	£136	16	5¼

III.
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

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'Fisherton-Anger (Salisbury) County Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	1831	8	6¼
Total Receipts of Ditto	136	16	5¼
Actual cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	1694	12	1
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	484	1	9½
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts and Fees	2178	13	10½*

* The cost of each Prisoner per day is 1*s* 9½*d*.

DEVIZES.—COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners convicted at Assizes and Sessions, in the Prison at the commencement of the Year	35	4	..	..	35	4	39

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.										Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.										Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total Adult.		Assizes.				Sessions.				Total Juvenile.				
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.				Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison, at the commencement of the Year	1	..	..	..	20	3	..	..	21	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	3	24
Number of Prisoners Committed for Trial in the course of the Year	50	4	5	..	92	23	16	3	163	30	8	..	1	..	15	5	1	..	25	5	188	35	223
Number of Prisoners Rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	5
Total	51	4	5	..	116	27	16	3	188	34	8	..	1	..	15	5	1	..	25	5	213	39	252
How Disposed of.																							
Convicted—																							
Sentences to be undergone in this Prison	33	4	..	..	88	15	6	..	127	19	6	..	..	..	12	5	..	..	18	5	145	24	169
Sentenced to Transportation	6	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	11
Transferred to other Governors after Conviction	4	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	7	..	7
Acquitted at the Bar	6	..	4	..	10	9	7	3	27	12	1	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	5	..	32	12	44
No Bills found	1	..	..	..	12	3	2	..	15	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	16	3	19
Not Prosecuted	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	51	4	5	..	116	27	16	3	188	34	8	..	1	..	15	5	1	..	25	5	213	39	252
Prisoners Committed for Examination in the course of the Year, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	9

No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	36	2	5	..	41	2	43
Deserters awaiting a Route	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
Under the Game Laws	56	..	5	..	61	..	61
Under the Bastardy Laws	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
Under the Vagrant Act	42	12	4	..	46	12	58
For Assaults	19	1	..	1	19	2	21
For want of Sureties	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	264	52	45	4	309	56	365
Total	394	65	54	5	448	70	518

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

—	M.	F.	Total of both Sexes.
Under 9 & 10 Vic., c. 95	3	..	3

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—		Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.								
In Custody at the Commencement of the Year.	Prisoners for Trial	21	3	..	..	21	3	24
	Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	35	4	..	..	35	4	39
	Summary Convictions	36	2	5	..	41	2	43
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Governors	Prisoners for Trial	163	30	25	5	188	35	223
	Rendered in Court for Trial.	4	1	..	..	4	1	5
	Summary Convictions	394	65	54	5	448	70	518
Received from the Custody of other Governors and enumerated in their Returns	Convicted at Asssizes and Sessions.	93	15	11	2	104	17	121
Charges *i.e.* Prisoners committed to Prison for Examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully Committed		6	3	..	..	6	3	9
Total		752	123	95	12	847	135	982
DEBTORS.								
Admitted in the course of the Year		3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Total of Debtors and Criminals.		755	123	95	12	850	135	985

No. 5.—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
Prisoners before Trial	11	6	..	..	11	6	17
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	75	2	5	1	80	3	83
Summary Convictions	32	8	6	..	38	8	46
Total	118	16	11	1	129	17	146

III
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

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Devizes, County House of Correction.

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.																	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Imprisonment before Trial	41	3	52	11	67	13	18	7	8	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	188	34
Ditto after Trial	1	2	7	2	35	4	17	4	19	5	25	1	22	1	1	..	127	19
Ditto under Summary Conviction	26	2	102	23	163	34	56	4	46	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	394	65

	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Sentenced to Transportation	8	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	11	..

—	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.												Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		Total Juvenile.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Imprisonment before Trial	7	4	8	..	7	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	25	5	213	39	252
Ditto after Trial	..	1	3	1	6	2	1	..	3	1	5	..	18	5	145	24	169
Ditto under Summary Conviction	5	2	15	3	17	..	5	..	12	..	..	..	54	5	448	70	518
Sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	11

No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
12 Years and under 14	..	..	8	2	8	2	10
14 Years and under 17	..	..	16	3	16	3	19
17 Years and under 21	61	5	..	..	61	5	66
21 Years and under 30	70	15	..	..	70	15	85
30 Years and upwards	57	14	..	..	57	14	71
Total	188	34	25	5	213	39	252

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
12 Years and under 14	..	..	9	1	9	1	10
14 Years and under 17	..	..	45	4	45	4	49
17 Years and under 21	133	24	..	..	133	24	157
21 Years and under 30	123	26	..	..	123	26	149
30 Years and upwards	138	15	..	..	138	15	153
Total	394	65	54	5	448	70	518

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	30	7	2	..	32	7	39
Can Read only	85	13	17	4	102	17	119
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	56	14	5	1	61	15	76
Can Read and Write well	17	..	1	..	18	..	18
Total	188	34	25	5	213	39	252

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	89	10	12	1	101	11	112
Can Read only	164	44	17	4	181	48	229
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	92	10	25	..	117	10	127
Can Read and Write well	49	1	..	..	49	1	50
Total	394	65	54	5	448	70	518

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	82	17	9	..	91	17	108
Infirmary Cases	41	3	2	..	43	3	46
Deaths	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Greatest Number of Sick at any one time	12	2	1	..	13	2	15

No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year who have been previously Committed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	116	18	19	..	135	18	153
Twice	56	7	17	..	73	7	80
Thrice	28	..	1	..	29	..	29
Four times or more	26	8	3	..	29	8	37
Total	226	33	40	..	266	33	299

No. 13.—Mode in which Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been Employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	521	84	72	10	593	94	687
Not Employed	232	39	23	2	254	41	295
Total	752	123	95	12	847	135	982

No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice, or Magistrates, to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
By Courts of Justice or Magistrates	1	..	1	..	2	..	2

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Privately	6	..	13	..	19	..	19

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Returns, 1847.

Wiltshire.

Devizes County House of Correction.

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Handcuffs and other Irons	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Dark Cells	53	..	29	..	14	..	13	..	109	..	109
Stoppage of Diet	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	11
Total	66	..	29	..	14	..	13	..	122	..	122

No. 17.—The Daily Average Number of Prisoners, &c.

—	M.	F.	Both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	174	28	202
The daily average number of Prisoners throughout the Year	151	16	167
DEBTORS.			
The greatest number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	2	..	2
The number of Prisoners the prison is capable of containing in separate Sleeping Cells	198	28	226

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Night Caps	1	1	Beds	1	1
Day Caps	1	1	Blankets	2	2
Jackets	1	1	Rugs	1	1
Waistcoats	1	..	Sheets	1	1
Trowsers	1	..	Towels	1	1
Shirts	1	..	Infirmary Beds	1	1
Stockings	1	1	,, Blankets	2	2
Shoes	1	1	,, Rugs	1	1
Petticoats	..	1	,, Sheets	1	1
Flannel ditto	..	1	,, Towels	1	1
Shifts	..	1			

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	1,600	11	3
,, Male and Female Clothing and Bedding	445	14	8
,, Straw	15	3	9
,, Extra Allowances, by order of the Surgeon	145	2	5
,, Fuel	100	12	7
,, Soap	19	7	0
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas	12	18	0
,, Stationery, Printing, and Books	41	5	1
,, Rent, Rates, and Taxes	14	13	4
,, Officers' Salaries	933	0	0
,, Removal of Prisoners to and from their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	106	6	6
,, Sundries not mentioned	323	4	0
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	3,757	18	7
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	164	7	1
Grand Total	3,922	5	8
Prison Diet, per head per Annum	9	11	8
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per head per Annum	2	13	4½

No. 20.—Deaths in the course of the Year.

Name.	Age.	Sentence or Term of Imprisonment.	Date of Admission.	State of Health on Admission.	Date of Death.	How long in Prison before Death.	Disease or other cause of Death.
John H. .	23	6 Months . .	Dec. 17, 1846	Healthy.	April 21, 1847	18 weeks .	Consumption.
Joseph K. .	30	12 Months . .	Michaelmas Sessions, 1846.	Delicate	July 18, 1847	37 weeks and 1 day.	Ditto.

No. 23.—Dietary.

The Dietary of each Prisoner is 2 lbs. of the best wheaten bread, two pints of gruel made from 2 ozs. of oatmeal, with spice and salt, and 1 lb. of potatoes per day; on Tuesdays and Fridays, in lieu of potatoes, one pint of vegetable soup: to those who work more than eight hours per day on the treadw-heels, each one biscuit of the weight of 4 ozs.

No. 24.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.

Months Employed.	Number of Working Hours per day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time.	Height of each Step.	The ordinary Number of Steps per Minute.	Number of Feet in Ascent per Day as per Hours of Employment.	The Daily Amount of Labour in Feet of Ascent performed by every Prisoner.	Application of its Power.
January .	5¼	60	8½ inches.	48 on and 12 off, or ½	11,730	9,384	Grinding corn.
February .	7				14,280	11,424	
March to May . .	8¼				16,830	13,464	
June to September.	9				18,360	14,688	
October .	8				16,320	13,056	
November.	7				14,280	11,424	
December .	6				12,240	9,792	

No. 25.—Scale of Crank Labour.

No Crank labour, except a water engine worked by two Prisoners at one time, for supplying the Prison with water.

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries per Annum. £.	s.	d.	Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.
Thomes Haywood. .	Governor . . .	..	Easter Sess. 1824	300	0	0	House and garden.
Ellen Haywood . .	Matron	..	,, ,,	30	0	0	
William Hill . . .	Chief Turnkey . .	58	,, ,,	80	0	0	
Henry Rolfe . . .	Turnkey	39	,, ,, 1838	42	0	0	
Charles Inggs . . .	Ditto.	32	Michaelmas. 1842	42	0	0	
John Gerrish . . .	Ditto.	36	Midsummer. 1843	42	0	0	
George Brown . . .	Ditto.	26	Easter. 1845	42	0	0	
James Chivers . . .	Night watch. . .	29	Midsummer. 1843	25	0	0	
T. B. Haywood . .	Schoolmaster . .	..	Michaelmas. 1842	30	0	0	
Rev. A Manning . .	Chaplain	..	,, ,, 1839	200	0	0	
Charles Trinder . .	Surgeon	..	,, ,, 1821	100	0	0	
Total Number of Officers . 11			Total . .	933	0	0	

No. 27.—Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.
Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract	90	16	6
Other Receipts	34	8	6
Total	125	5	0

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	3757	18	7
Total Receipts of Ditto	125	5	0
Actual Cost to the County City, or Borough, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	3632	13	7
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	164	7	1
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts and Fees	3797	0	8*

* The cost of each Prisoner per day is 1*s.* 2¼*d.*

MARLBOROUGH.—County Bridewell.

No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.										Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.						Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total Adult.		Assizes.		Sessions.		Total Juvenile.				
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.				Felons.		Felons.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison, at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	11	3	4	..	15	3	..	..	1	..	1	..	16	3	19
Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year	32	7	1	..	47	11	3	..	83	18	5	..	2	1	7	1	90	19	109
Total	32	7	1	..	58	14	7	..	98	21	5	..	3	1	8	1	106	22	128
How Disposed of.																			
Convicted—																			
Sentenced to Transportation	8	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	1	12
Transferred to other Governors after Conviction	18	4	..	..	30	7	1	..	49	11	5	..	2	..	7	..	56	11	67
Acquitted at the Bar	4	..	..	..	13	2	..	..	17	2	..	..	1	1	1	1	18	3	21
No Bills found	1	2	..	..	7	1	..	..	8	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	3	11
Not Prosecuted	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	6
Admitted evidence on the part of the Crown	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Left for Trial at the end of the Year	1	1	..	..	5	2	1	..	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	3	10
Total	32	7	1	..	58	14	7	.	98	21	5	..	3	1	8	1	106	22	128
Prisoners committed for Examination in the course of the Year, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	..	..	..	..	17	2	..	..	17	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	18	2	20

No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	6	1	1	..	7	1	8
Deserters awaiting a Route	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Under the Game Laws	6	..	2	..	8	..	8
Under the Vagrant Act	5	6	1	..	6	6	12
Under the Malicious Trespass Act	8	8	4	2	12	10	22
For Assaults	11	2	..	..	11	2	13
For want of Sureties	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	20	15	4	7	24	22	46
Total	54	31	11	9	65	40	105

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the Course of the Year.

—		Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Criminals.								
In custody at the commencement of the Year	Prisoners for Trial	15	3	1	..	16	3	19
	Summary Convictions	6	1	1	..	7	1	8
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors	Prisoners for Trial	83	18	7	1	90	19	109
	Summary Convictions	54	31	11	9	65	40	105
Charges, *i. e.* Prisoners committed to the Prison for Examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully Committed		17	2	1	..	18	2	20
Total		175	55	21	10	196	65	261

No. 5.—Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
Prisoners before Trial	7	3	..	..	7	3	10
Summary Convictions	4	..	2	..	6	..	6
Committed for Examination	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	12	3	2	..	14	3	17

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.																	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		Transferred to other Governors.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Imprisonment before Trial	21	8	17	3	25	5	16	2	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91	18
Ditto under Summary Conviction	10	..	17	18	18	11	6	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	31

	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		Life.		Total Adult.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Prisoners Sentenced to Transportation	4	..	6	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	11	1

—	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.												Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		Total Juvenile.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Imprisonment before Trial	2	..	3	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	99	19	118
Ditto under Summary Conviction	2	2	4	3	2	3	1	1	2	..	..	..	11	9	65	40	105
Prisoners Sentenced to Transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	1	12

No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	..	..	2	..	2	..	2
14 Years and under 17	..	..	6	1	6	1	7
17 Years and under 21	14	6	..	..	14	6	20
21 Years and under 30	37	7	..	..	37	7	44
30 Years and upwards	40	5	..	..	40	5	45
Total	91	18	8	1	99	19	118

No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
12 Years and under 14	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
14 Years and under 17	..	..	10	9	10	9	19
17 Years and under 21	19	11	..	..	19	11	30
21 Years and under 30	18	14	..	..	18	14	32
30 Years and upwards	17	6	..	..	17	6	23
Total	54	31	11	9	65	40	105

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Returns, 1847.

Wiltshire.

Marlborough County Bridewell.

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	27	7	5	..	32	7	39
Can Read only	24	4	1	..	25	4	29
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	39	7	2	1	41	8	49
Can Read and Write well	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	91	18	8	1	99	19	118

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 2.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	22	12	1	1	23	13	36
Can Read only	16	6	3	2	19	8	27
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	16	13	7	6	23	19	42
Total	54	31	11	9	65	40	105

No. 11.—Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death, in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	2	2	..	..	2	2	4
Infirmary Cases	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Greatest Number of Sick at any one time	1	1	..	..	1	1	2

No. 12.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year who have been previously Committed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	9	5	2	2	11	7	18
Twice	1	4	..	..	1	4	5
Thrice	1	1	..	..	1	1	2
Total	11	10	2	2	13	12	25

No. 16.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Solitary Cells	8	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	10	..	10

No. 17.—The Daily Average Number of Prisoners, &c.

—	M.	F.	Both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year.	33	16	49
The Daily average number of Prisoners throughout the Year	15	4⅔	19⅔
The number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate Sleeping Cells	12	5	17
The number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing where more than one Prisoner sleeps in one Cell	60	20	80

No. 18.—Clothing and Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Night Caps	..	1	Gowns	..	1
Day Caps	1	1	Petticoats	..	1
Jackets	1	..	Flannel ditto	..	1
Waistcoats	1	..	Shifts	..	1
Trowsers	1	..	Beds	1	1
Shirts	1	..	Blankets	1	1
Stockings	1	1	Rugs	3	3
Handkerchiefs	1	1	Towels	1	1
Shoes	1	1			

No. 19.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:—

	£	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	115	0	2
,, Male and Female Clothing, Bedding	31	19	6½
,, Straw	3	0	0
,, Extra Allowances, by order of the Surgeon	20	10	4
,, Fuel	14	18	5
,, Soap	1	19	0
,, Candles, Oil, and Gas	1	0	0
,, Washing	17	8	0
,, Stationery and Printing, Books	2	7	0
,, Furniture	6	9	10½
,, Rent, Rates and Taxes	5	16	8
,, Officers' Salaries	218	9	0
,, Removal of Prisoners to and from their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	38	14	6
,, Sundries not mentioned	35	3	10½
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	512	16	4½
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison, in the course of the Year	81	6	0½
Total	594	2	5
Prison Diet, per head per Annum	6	19	11
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per head per Annum	1	13	0

No. 23.—Dietary.

196 ozs. of Bread per Week each Prisoner, ½ lb. of Meat per Week after the first 3 Months, 1 lb. of Potatoes per Day after the first Month.

No. 26.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries per Annum. £.	s.	d.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances per Annum £.	s.	d.	Total. £.	s.	d.	Nature of Fees, Emoluments and Allowances.
Alfred Alexander	Keeper	40	1831	75	0	0	11	11	0	86	11	0	7s. per day when attending Assizes or Sessions.
Fanny Alexander	Matron	40	1831	10	0	0	..			10	0	0	
William Cann	Chaplain	58	1843	75	0	0	..			75	0	0	
David Maurice	Surgeon	46	1830	25	0	0	..			25	0	0	
George Brooks	Turnkey	34	1843	31	4	0	..			31	4	0	
Total Number of Officers 5			Total	216	4	0	11	11	0	227	15	0	

No. 28.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Officers' Fees, and Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	512	16	4½
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	81	6	0½
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts and Fees	594	2	5*

* The cost of each Prisoner per day is 1*s.* 7*d.*

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THIRTEENTH REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS

APPOINTED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT 5 & 6 WILL. IV. C. 38,

TO VISIT THE DIFFERENT

PRISONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

IV.

NORTHERN DISTRICT.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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1848.

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IV.

THIRTEENTH REPORT ON THE PRISONS IN THE NORTHERN DISTRICT, &c.

To the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart., Secretary of State for the Home Department.

SIR, Hampstead, 1st July, 1848.

I HAVE the honour to present the Thirteenth Report on the Prisons in the Northern Districts of England and Wales, being my first Report since you acceded to my wish for a residence near London, by assigning me my present post, in exchange for my late district—Scotland.

During the year I have visited many of the larger prisons in my new district, and a great number of small prisons and lock-up houses. The lock-up houses I have classed together, and have treated of them in the latter portion of my Report. Prisons visited.

I am sorry to say that there has been a general increase in the number of prisoners during the last year. Increase in number of prisoners.

In the year ending 30th June, 1847, the average number of prisoners in the 16 largest prisons in the district, was 3482; while in the year ending 30th June, 1848, it was 4375; being an increase of one quarter.

The increase has not been confined to particular prisons, but has extended, though in different proportions, to all; as will be seen by the following Table relating to these prisons:—

	Average Number of Prisoners in the Year ending 30th June, 1847.	Average Number of Prisoners in the Year ending 30th June, 1848.	Increase.	Centesimal Increase.
Cumberland:—				
Carlisle	70	82	12	17
Northumberland:—				
Newcastle	88	102	14	16
Morpeth	48	54	6	12
Durham:—				
Durham	181	213	32	17
Lancashire:—				
Lancaster	208	298	90	43
Preston	193	256	63	33
Liverpool (County Prison)	306	363	57	19
,, Borough Prison	619	822	203	33
Manchester (County and Borough Prison.)	552	641	89	16
Yorkshire:—				
York Castle	137	166	29	21
Beverley	62	72	10	16
Wakefield*	539	644	105	20
Kingston-upon-Hull	77	142	65	84
Northallerton	79	122	43	54
Cheshire:—				
Chester Castle	84	115	31	37
Knutsford	239	283	44	18
Total	3,482	4,375	893	25

The increase is accounted for, in part, by the bad state of trade, and the want and idleness consequent upon it; and, in part, by the great influx of Irish. How caused.

* This includes the Borough Prison at Leeds, the prisoners from that town having been sent to Wakefield Prison until the prison at Leeds was opened in October, 1847.

IV. Northern District.

Heavy tax arising from Irish delinquents.

It is painful, especially at this particular time, to have to point to the large portion of the crime which is committed by the Irish; but justice to those who might otherwise be exposed to the reproach of the whole of the crime, and who are compelled, under present arrangements, to bear all the expense which it entails, renders the duty imperative.

As respects the town of Liverpool, the amount of crime attributable to the Irish is peculiarly great, and the tax caused by it very heavy, as will be seen by the evidence of the governor of the prison, p. 15.

The following are portions of this evidence:—

The present number of prisoners (November, 1847) is much greater than at any former period during the seven years that I have been governor of this prison. The number began first to increase materially at the beginning of this year, but has increased most rapidly during the last three months. * * The increase has been chiefly among prisoners committed for petty offences, particularly for vagrancy and pilfering, and has been almost entirely among the Irish. * * It is well known that, in some instances, the Irish have committed offences with the express object of getting into prison. * * The proportion of Irish prisoners has been rapidly increasing for the last three years, and particularly during the year now closing. * * Out of a total increase in three years of 1837 prisoners, 1241 were Irish. The portion which the Irish form of the whole population of Liverpool is less than half their share of the criminality of the town, and this is not only the case with petty offences but with serious offences also. The number of felonies last year committed in Liverpool, by persons born in Ireland, was 222; while the whole number committed by persons born in Lancashire was only 269, though there are more than three times as many people in Liverpool who were born in Lancashire as were born in Ireland. During the last three years the number of felonies committed in Liverpool by Lancashire people has actually diminished, notwithstanding the increase in the population; but the felonies committed by the Irish have more than doubled. * * The very names of the prisoners and their brogue show how many of them are Irish. The cost of the prison, last year, exclusive of the interest of the capital expended in the building was nearly 10,000*l.*, of which 40 per cent., or 4000*l.*, must be considered as the expense falling on the borough of Liverpool for prisoners strictly Irish, not to speak of the great cost of the prosecution of these offenders, and of the expense of police in watching them. Owing to the insufficiency and bad construction of the present prison, a new prison is about to be erected, the cost of which is estimated at more than 120,000*l.* Of this great expense, 40 per cent., or 48,000*l.*, is caused by this same class of prisoners.

If to the prisoners who are strictly Irish, those, who though born in England are of Irish parentage, were added, the proportion of Irish prisoners would be yet greater. A return was made of these two classes of prisoners on one day of my inspection, and I found that they formed more than half the whole number of prisoners.

It will be seen by the foregoing statement, that in another and more costly form, viz., that of crime, Ireland is still thrusting much of her pauperism on England; the late alteration in the law of settlement not in any way providing for the evil in the shape in which it now appears. The governor of the prison at Liverpool stated that, even at the present period of distress, he believes that few offences are committed from destitution, except among the Irish, who know that if they apply for parish relief they will now be sent back to their own country.

At Manchester I found several Irish beggars in prison for refusing to state what parish they belonged to, as they expected that if they gave this information they should be sent back to Ireland. Some of them had been in prison several months, though they knew that they should be liberated as soon as they gave the information required.

Responsibility of parents and parishes for pauperism should be extended to crime also.

I am glad to see that an opinion is gaining ground, which I have long entertained, and which is expressed in some of my Reports, namely, that if a parent, or, he failing, his parish, is made responsible in cases of pauperism, yet more just is it that the same parties should be held accountable in cases of crime. To me it seems right that, as respects these Irish offenders, the borough of Liverpool should have a claim on the parishes to which they belong, for the full cost of their imprisonment, leaving it in turn to the parishes to enforce their claim, when possible, on the parents.

By such an arrangement a large portion of the cost of crime would fall on those who are best able to prevent it.

While the number of Irish offenders at Liverpool is greatly beyond the proportion of Irish inhabitants, the number of Scottish offenders appears to be slightly below the proportion of Scottish inhabitants, as will be seen by the following table:—

Birth-places of Population, taken at the Census in 1841, exclusive of 1461 whose Birth-places were not specified.	Number of Inhabitants.	Per Cent. of Inhabitants.	Number of Persons Committed in 1846–7.	Per Cent. of Persons Commited.
Born in Lancashire	157,748	55·3	2,490	36·8
,, Other English and Welsh Counties	64,192	22·5	1,133	16·8
,, Scotland	11,088	3·9	238	3·5
,, Ireland	49,639	17·4	2,680	39·6
,, Colonies, or Foreign Countries	2,359	0·9	228	3·3
Total	277,286	..	6,769	..

Health of prisoners.

Notwithstanding the general prevalence of sickness last year, the health of the prisoners in my district seems to have been, for the most part, good. Fever, influenza, and scurvy, appeared to some extent in several prisons which I have visited, but not in a serious degree; and the fever was generally brought in by destitute Irish. The influenza seems, in several cases, to have been less general in prison than out of it; and when scurvy broke out, it soon yielded to a more plentiful supply of vegetables; the high price of potatoes having, in many cases, caused the use of vegetables to be almost discontinued for a time.

In the registers of sickness in the Scottish prisons, a record is always made of the number of days which a prisoner is unable, from illness, to work. This entry is perhaps the best means of marking the degree of illness, and, together with the number of deaths, affords a ready means of comparing the amount of illness in one prison with that in another. Hitherto no such entry has been made in the register of sickness in the English prisons; but it is very desirable that such a record should be kept.

Rate of mortality.

The following table shows the average number of prisoners in each of the largest prisons in my district, with the number of deaths, and liberations or removals on account of sickness, in the year ending June 30, 1848.

——	Average Number of Prisoners.	Deaths.	Liberations or Removals on account of Illness.	Centesimal Proportion of Deaths, estimating two Liberations or Removals as equivalent to one Death.
Cumberland:—				
Carlisle	82	1	..	1·2
Northumberland:—				
Newcastle	102	..	..	..
Morpeth	54	1	..	1·9
Durham:—				
Durham	213	3	..	1·4
Lancashire:				
Lancaster	298	2	2	1·0
Preston	256	1	2	·8
Liverpool (County Prison)	363	8	1	2·3
,, Borough Prison	822	16	7	2·4
Manchester (County and Borough Prison.)	641	8	..	1·2
Yorkshire:—				
York Castle	166	3	14	6·0
Beverley	72	3	1	..
Wakefield	541	7	1	1·4
Kingston-upon-Hull	142	1	1	1·1
Northallerton	122	7	1	6·1
Cheshire:—				
Chester Castle	115	6	..	5·2
Knutsford	283	7	..	2.5
Total	4,272	74	30	2·1

Comparison between English and Scottish prisons.

In this, my first Report on an English district, it may be useful to compare, to some extent, the systems in use in the English and Scottish prisons, together with their different results, (so far as these can be ascertained,) in the hope that that which is deserving of imitation in either may be adopted in the other.

In making this comparison, I shall consider the term English prisons to include Welsh prisons also.

IV. NORTHERN DISTRICT.

Systems of discipline.

In most of the English prisons which I have as yet examined, the prisoners are either associated together, in classes corresponding more or less with the classification laid down in the Gaol Acts (under occasional and inefficient superintendence only), or they are collected in larger bodies and subjected to the silent system; the separate system not having hitherto been at all generally adopted in England. In Scotland, on the other hand, the separate system has been introduced into almost every prison in the country, and in most cases is extended to the greater portion of the prisoners, in many, indeed, to all; and in almost every instance where the prisoners are in classes, they are placed under efficient superintendence.

Though strongly opposed to the unlimited use of the separate system, I think it far preferable, even when carried to excess, both to the classification of prisoners according to the provisions of the English Gaol Acts, and to the silent system. Such classification has no reference to the individual characters and conduct of the different prisoners, and therefore brings into association those whom it is important to keep apart, and who are sure to injure each other; while, as it is not made compulsory on the prison authorities to provide even a single officer to each class, prisoners, where this classification is acted upon, are often left to themselves, and that without any occupation; and thus the rule is frequently productive of very mischievous effects.

A necessary though very objectionable step in making the improvements introduced some time ago into Preston prison, and in removing some of the evils so powerfully portrayed in Mr. Clay's Reports, was to set the law at nought respecting classification, and to bring together (under supervision) prisoners whom the law directed to be kept separate, but for whom it had provided no superintendence.

Although it appears quite futile for the law to attempt to classify prisoners, and that those only can perform this task safely and beneficially who have an opportunity of acquiring a knowledge of their individual characters, I think that a general principle of classification may be laid down, viz., to place together those who, in the opinion of the superior officers of the prison, can under superintendence associate without injury; and that all others, including, with few exceptions, the untried and those who are committed for short periods, should be confined in separate cells.

Separation of untried prisoners kind and just to prisoners themselves.

It is sometimes regarded as a hardship to subject untried prisoners to the separate system; but to me it appears an act of true humanity and of justice to the prisoners themselves. What kind and considerate parent, if his child should fall under suspicion of crime, would hesitate to prefer that he should be kept apart from all other prisoners, than that he should be associated with them, and exposed to the risk of forming dangerous acquaintances, of becoming familiarized with guilt, and of being instructed in all its arts and deceptions? And surely the State is, in like manner, bound to look to the real welfare of those whom it takes under charge for a time and places in confinement, and not (so far as relates to the untried) to regulate the discipline of the prisons by the mere wishes of the inmates.

Delay in bringing prisoners to trial very objectionable.

At the same time it is important, for many reasons, that the period of confinement before trial should be reduced to the shortest possible time. Both for the sake of justice to the prisoner, and to render his punishment, if he be convicted, as efficacious as possible in deterring others from crime, it is very desirable that every trial should be proceeded with immediately that the evidence is collected. But this cannot be the case until, as in Scotland, there is a resident local judge in every district in England always ready to preside at a trial.

When prisoners are brought together it will, I think, be generally admitted, that they should really associate as human beings, and not be doomed, as under the silent system, to eternal silence, with their heads and eyes fixed, like statues, in one direction; and that all attempts to enforce such a system, and to carry on such a warfare with nature, must be productive of endless attempts at deception, and lead to much punishment; though even this system is better, in my opinion, than indiscriminate association without superintendence.

One evil of the silent system is, that by turning the officers into constant organs of punishment, it must greatly weaken their moral influence among the prisoners, and tend to prevent that feeling of respect and attachment which it is so desirable to create.

The object of discipline in a prison, so far as relates to control, ought to be to curb only the bad passions and evil propensities, and not to destroy the social feelings and to stifle desires which are in themselves innocent. When, therefore, prisoners are placed together, although neither idleness nor disorder of any kind

should be allowed, I would never recommend that they should be forbidden to look at each other, or at stated periods and in a quiet tone to converse.

It will be seen, where I have to speak of the conduct of the prisoners, how large the number of punishments is by which the silent system, which is much in use in England, is enforced.

Corruption in Prisons.

From what has been stated, it will appear that, even where the silent system is in use, I am of opinion that the work of corruption must be going on, and that many offenders must leave prison in a worse state than they entered it; but where, as in several prisons in my present district, prisoners are brought together not only, as under the silent system generally, without any regard to their different characters or degrees of criminality—the timid being placed with the violent and reckless, the novice in guilt with the cunning and hardened—but with very imperfect superintendence, and, as respects a large portion of the prisoners, with no employment, the effect must be most pernicious and corrupting.

In neither England nor Scotland has the principle of association, when a prisoner has arrived at a given stage of improvement, been hitherto adopted, except to a very slight degree; and yet, I would submit that in long periods of imprisonment, this principle should be extensively acted upon, as well for the prevention of positive injury to mind and body as for giving new vigour to both, and preparing a prisoner to combat the difficulties of life.

Time of rising and going to bed.

As respects daily arrangements, the hours for rising and going to bed in the English prisons which I have visited vary generally with the season; the time passed in bed, even in summer, being often 10 or 11 hours, while in winter it is not unfrequently 14 or 15 hours, namely, from about half-past four or five in the afternoon till about eight the next morning! In Scotland, on the other hand, the prisoners never rise later than six throughout the year, and do not go to bed before nine; so that nine hours (certainly, however, an ample allowance) is there the maximum time spent in bed.

Habits of slothfulness engendered in English prisons.

Pernicious habits of slothfulness must be engendered by such an excessive amount of time as is passed in bed by prisoners in England; and to factory operatives and other dependent in part on a habit of early rising for obtaining a livelihood, the practice of remaining so long in bed must be very prejudicial. It prevents the prisoners, moreover, from performing a proper quantity of work, and must be injurious to their health.

The irregularity in the hours of rising and going to bed in the English prisons necessarily makes many of the other proceedings irregular; whereas in the Scottish prisons everything goes on uniformly throughout the year.

Meals crowded together.

One effect of the short interval in winter between rising and going to bed, is often to crowd the meals together to such an extent as must prevent one meal from being digested before another is eaten, to the injury of health and the waste of food. Thus, at the City Prison at Chester, the prisoners breakfast at eight, dine at twelve, and in winter sup at four.

Want of artificial light in English prisons.

The reasons generally assigned for the late hour of rising and the early time of going to bed are, that there is no provision for artificial light, and that the duties of the officers would be too heavy if the prisoners were up for a longer time.

By one of the rules in Scotland, which might readily be adopted in England, every prison is supplied, when the season requires it, with artificial light; and as respects the number of officers, there are, I believe, fewer generally to a given number of prisoners in Scotland than in England; yet the prisoners are properly superintended during the whole of the 15 hours that they are up. It is not necessary that all the officers should be on duty for the whole of this time. In the latter portion of the day, when the chief part of the work is over, the number of officers may, under good arrangements, be reduced; and I have generally recommended that on the alternate days every officer should be relieved at four o'clock. I have always recommended in addition, that each officer should have at least one unbroken week's holiday every year.

Hours for meals in Scottish prisons.

The hours for meals in the Scottish prisons are as follows: breakfast at half-past seven, dinner at half-past one, and supper at seven.

Before the present hour of rising was adopted in the Scottish prisons, the time was often as late and irregular as it is now in the English prisons, and it was thought wise therefore to be satisfied, for a time at least, with so great an improvement as making it never later than six; but I should prefer five o'clock or even an earlier hour.

IV. NORTHERN DISTRICT.

Useful and productive labour.

It is difficult to over-estimate the importance of useful and productive labour in a prison. Among the causes of crime, the want of the habit of steady industry is one of the most prevalent. And how is this habit to be given but by associating pleasurable feelings with industry, and painful ones with idleness? by cultivating each prisoner's peculiar powers, so that he may follow an occupation for which nature has fitted him? and by accustoming him to the daily and punctual performance of a quantity of work, sufficient when at large to procure him a comfortable subsistence?

In English prisons, hard labour made degrading.

Little of the work interesting, or instructive.

Few prisoners taught trades or exercised in their own trades.

In most of the English prisons which I have seen, very little is at present done to meet these requirements. Hard labour is at the outset often made degrading instead of honourable, by forming part of the sentence of punishment awarded only to the worst offenders. Then again the kinds of work chosen are generally those which are least likely to be interesting or instructive; such as picking oakum, or working on a treadmill; the power in the latter case being sometimes turned to absolute waste. Few of the prisoners are instructed in a trade, or have even an opportunity of exercising themselves in any trade which they may have learnt. Pain, to a certain extent, certainly often follows the neglect of the work allotted to a prisoner, but the pain is artificial and irregular, and not, as in the outward world, the natural consequence of idleness, in the loss, measured by the amount of work unperformed, of the necessaries or comforts of life; and, however energetic or industrious a prisoner may be, the hope of reward in being allowed to partake of the fruits of his industry is scarcely ever open to him; indeed, it is for the most part systematically excluded. Even the motive to industry afforded by giving a man a specified task to perform, instead of requiring him to work a certain number of hours, is seldom given; and measured in time the quantity is irregular and liable to change with the different seasons; the least quantity of work being required at that period of the year when the frame is capable of bearing most, and when, for the vigorous circulation of the blood, and the maintenance of the animal heat, most exercise is necessary.

Want of motives to industry.

The little importance hitherto attached to useful and productive labour in many English prisons is shown by the small regard often paid to the possession of a knowledge of such kinds of employment in the selection of the officers. These appear, for the most part, to be taken from the army and police; and to be chosen with reference to habits of discipline in the most limited sense of the term. Of 15 male officers whom I examined in one prison, only three were acquainted with any kind of work which could be carried on there.

Under such circumstances, little can be done towards cultivating habits of industry; and it is not surprising that the inmates of the English prisons do very little towards maintaining themselves by their labour, and nothing towards supporting their families, or providing a fund to serve for a time after leaving prison; indeed, as regards convicted prisoners, and even such of the untried as are subsequently convicted, the rules, as at present framed, not only do not encourage the attainment of these objects, but in general absolutely prohibit them.

The following evidence by the governor of the County Prison at Chester, and by the deputy governor of the prison at Lancaster, shows how much the industry of the prisoners is diminished by the want of greater motives to exertion.

The governor of the County Prison at Chester stated:—

Before being appointed governor of this prison, I had the governorship of Knutsford prison. I was there three years. During that time, and during a considerable portion of the time that I have had the charge of this prison, it was the rule for every prisoner to have one-sixth part of his earnings, as a little fund to support him with for a time on his release, and, if he chose, to help to maintain his family with while he was in prison. This rule acted very beneficially; but it was abolished when a change was made in the law by the Act 2 and 3 Vict. c. 56, s. 8, which was understood to prohibit the practice of allowing prisoners any part of their earnings. *Very few prisoners who earned much money under this rule ever returned to prison.* I used to give them just sufficient to carry them home, and I placed the remainder generally in the hands of some person, such as the overseer of the parish, the churchwarden, or the superintendent of police, to give out to them in such way as they might think most conducive to their benefit. In this manner many discharged prisoners were supported till they got regular employment, and some were set up in trade again. I recollect one man in particular who learnt shoemaking in the prison, and who became an excellent workman. He lived respectably after leaving the prison till the time of his death, which was many years subsequently. I do not remember how much money he earned for himself, but I know that it was several pounds, and that after deducting what he had sent to his family. One part of the regulation was, that half the prisoner's portion of his earnings might be expended by him in prison in extra food, or sent to the prisoner's family; and this man, I recollect, always sent the portion thus at his command to his family.

The deputy governor of Lancaster Prison said:—

We are greatly impeded in our efforts to introduce useful and productive labour into the prison by the law forbidding the prisoners to have any portion of their earnings, or any additional allowance of food in consequence of work done for the prison. The prisoners are thus deprived of almost all motive to work, except that of fear of punishment. Formerly the prisoners were allowed a portion of their earnings, and they then worked with more zeal. They had also an incitement to do their work well, because the abatements for imperfect work were made from the prisoners' share of the earnings.

Produce of labour in English prisons.

According to the returns for the three years ending Michaelmas, 1846, (the last which have been published,) the average produce of the labour of the prisoners in England, exclusive of work done for the prisons (of which there is no return) is only about 1*l.* 4*s.* each per annum, or less than a penny per working day.

Work in Scottish prisons.

Although many of the checks to active and cheerful industry which I have enumerated exist also in the Scottish prisons, they do so in a much less degree; and hence the results respecting work are more satisfactory; though even there the average produce of the labour, exclusive of work done for the prisons, is not more than about 1*l.* 16*s.* each per annum, or less than 1½*d.* per working day, or, including the work done for the prisons, about 3*l.* per annum, or 2¼*d.* per working day.

In Scotland no one is ever sentenced to "hard labour," but every convicted prisoner is set to work as a matter of course, and has a daily task assigned him, equal to what may fairly be expected to occupy him 10 hours. An effort is made to employ the prisoners, as far as practicable, at their own trades, or to teach them a trade when they are ignorant of one; and though many prisoners, particularly among those sentenced to short periods of confinement, are employed as in England, in comparatively uninteresting and unproductive kinds of work, the proportion of those who are engaged in useful, instructive, and profitable labour is much greater than in England; while there is not in the whole of Scotland a single treadmill.

How much more attractive the labour is made in Scotland than in England, is shown by the fact, that although in the Scottish prisons the untried are not required to work any more than in England almost all of them do work; while in the English prisons which I have visited, most of the untried are idle.

In the Scottish prisons the allowance of food is made to depend to a great extent on the industry of a prisoner; but in the English prisons, little regard appears to be paid to this circumstance except as a matter of occasional punishment for idleness.

Under what appeared to me to be an excellent arrangement, every one who did more than his allotted task, in a Scottish prison, was till lately allowed the value of the over-work for himself (subject to the control of the governor in its disposal), and although an alteration has been recently made in this respect, a prisoner has still an opportunity by industry and good conduct, to earn a certain sum for himself at liberation. Nothing of the kind, however, exists in the English prisons; the money which is given to any of their inmates on discharge, being a matter of charity, and depending chiefly, like alms-giving in general, on the degree of destitution.

In the Scottish prisons when the inmates had the value of their over-work, some of them assisted in maintaining their families or parents, when in prison, while a great number earned a suit of decent clothing (which was not only a direct benefit, but rendered it easier for them to procure employment again on their liberation), and many had a small fund with which to support themselves until they could get work.

In one instance, a little boy in Glasgow Prison, who had previously been a great source of trouble to his mother, was enabled when his mother fell ill, to send her 1*l.* which by great industry (rising frequently as early as three in the morning), he had earned. In another instance, a prisoner at Aberdeen (a blacksmith), obtained money enough not only to assist his family while in prison and to fit up a forge for himself at liberation, but to repay the person whom he had injured, and at whose instance he was in prison, the whole amount of the loss which he had occasioned him, which was 25*l.*; the prisoner having forged this person's signature to a bill for that sum. And in a third case, at Edinburgh, a young man who was an engraver, not only improved himself in his profession, while in prison, but earned money enough to pay his passage to America, and thus to place himself in a position far removed from his former scene of disgrace, where he might obtain a new character, and where in fact he was afterwards heard of living respectably.

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Dietary in English and Scottish prisons.

The food of the prisoners in England is of a much dearer kind than that of the prisoners in Scotland, and yet it does not appear to me to be more conducive to health. In fact, the general health of the prisoners in both countries seems to be good, and the rate of mortality is low, while in Scotland, where a register is generally kept of the weight of prisoners on admission and liberation, it is found that more prisoners increase in weight than fall off. The number of days also which prisoners are off work from sickness in Scotland, is small, being little more on an average than five days in the year; but as no similar record is at present kept in the English prisons, a comparison in this particular cannot be made.

It appears very desirable that the records just referred to should be kept in England as well as in Scotland.

Comparative cost.

According to the returns already referred to, the average cost per head of the food in the English prisons is rather more than 4*d.* per day; while in the Scottish prisons, notwithstanding the inmates rise earlier, and do more work, and therefore really require more food, the cost (calculated for the same period) is only 3*d.* per day. In truth, the difference is yet greater, for owing in part probably to the greater complexity of the English dietary and to its containing more food of a kind which offers temptation to theft, it appears to be the general practice to employ at least one paid officer in the kitchen of an English prison, whereas in Scotland, with very few exceptions, all the cooking is done by the prisoners.

If the cost of food in the English prisons were reduced to the same as in the Scottish prisons, there would be an annual saving of about 25,000*l.*

Superior mode of regulating dietary in Scotland.

The dietary in Scotland consists chiefly of oatmeal-porridge (which is now I believe admitted to be as nutritious as it is wholesome), milk, wheaten bread, barley-broth, pea-soup and potatoes. This dietary is at least as good as that of the hard-working and frugal labouring classes generally of Scotland, and I should be sorry to see it made at all more expensive. There are three different scales in the dietary (exclusive of some for prisoners confined for very short periods), and it rests with the governor, subject to the review of the surgeon, to determine upon what scale each prisoner shall be placed; having regard to the prisoner's age, sex, constitution, the kind of work he is employed upon, and his industry.

I would submit, that this plan of regulating the dietary is much better than that in use in England, where the rules generally pay no regard to a difference in age, constitution, or industry, and where consequently some prisoners have more than they can eat, while others have possibly not enough. The plan, too, seems to give rise to fewer complaints. Perhaps a yet better arrangement, however, would be for each prisoner to purchase his food out of a portion of his earnings (when the earnings can be rendered sufficient to admit of this), and to be permitted, within certain limits, to fix the quantity; much in the way that has been suggested by Captain Maconochie.

Clothing.

In the English prisons in my new district, the arrangements respecting the clothing of the prisoners are often very defective and unsatisfactory. Many even of the convicted prisoners generally wear a portion at least of their own clothing, and few of the untried are clad in the prison-dress. Even in the important prison at Preston, none of the prisoners had till lately been furnished with stockings.

The use of party-coloured clothing also continues in many English prisons, carrying with it a degrading badge, opposed to that feeling of self-respect which, in the process of reformation, it is so important to create and preserve.

In the Scottish prisons every convicted prisoner is supplied with a complete prison-dress, including shoes, stockings, and every requisite article, and he is not permitted, even if he desire it, to wear anything of his own. And every untried prisoner who wishes it, or whose own clothes are unfit for use, is, in like manner, furnished with a complete suit of clothing; and, in fact, with rare exceptions, all the untried prisoners wear the prison clothing.

The clothing in the Scottish prisons is free from anything that can serve to degrade the prisoner; what has been aimed at being to give a prisoner the neat, durable, and cheap kind of dress which a thrifty working man or woman would be likely to wear out of prison, and such as in most cases it is desirable that the prisoner should wear after his liberation.

Among other reasons why it is important that prisoners should not continue to wear their own clothing in prison are these; their clothing affords the means of smuggling tobacco and other forbidden articles into the prison, and increases the difficulty of keeping out dirt and vermin, and of preventing the spread of infectious

diseases; and if a prisoner's clothing be worn out in prison, he is in a position, at liberation, of increased difficulty in obtaining honest employment.

Public worship and religious instruction.

The English prisons are much more generally provided with regular chapels than the Scottish prisons; but in Scotland the prison, even when small, is generally so constructed that the central hall can be used as a chapel, or a large room is sometimes applied to this purpose; and such an arrangement satisfies the feelings of the Scottish people, who are unaccustomed to attach ideas of sacredness to the edifice used for worship. Still there are several prisons in Scotland where a suitable place for public worship is at present much wanted.

The time employed by chaplains in Scotland in the important office of visiting prisoners in their separate cells, or, where there are no separate cells, in seeing them in private elsewhere, is in general greater than in the English prisons which I have visited; and more is generally done in Scotland by means of visits and correspondence, or through intermediate parties, towards paving the way for the safe restoration of prisoners to society, and towards maintaining a partial superintendence and good influence over them after liberation. At the prison at Glasgow, indeed, in addition to the time which the chaplain can give to these duties, there is an officer whose sole occupation it is to visit liberated prisoners and their friends.

In my communications with the chaplains of prisons in Scotland, I have always urged the importance of these duties, and I would respectfully call the attention to them of the chaplains of the prisons in my present district; though I am fully aware that in some cases no such appeal is necessary.

Secular instruction.

In the English prisons in my district the secular instruction of the prisoners is often very inadequately provided for, and the prison libraries are generally small, and usually contain but little variety of literature. It is frequently the case that there is no provision whatever for teaching the female prisoners writing, and it seldom happens that all the prisoners who wish for it can get instruction.

There is room for improvement in these respects even in the Scottish prisons; nevertheless, every prisoner, whether male or female, who is sentenced to three months' confinement or upwards, has there an opportunity of learning reading and writing, and frequently arithmetic also; and in many prisons this privilege is extended to all who desire it. The prison libraries, too, are generally much superior to those which I have found in the English prisons, and contain many books, which, while they are free from everything objectionable, are much better calculated than the generality of the books I have seen in the English prison libraries to foster a taste for reading—a taste of great importance in its tendency to prevent a relapse into crime, among other ways, by affording a pleasant and innocent occupation for that time which often hangs heavily, and presents temptations to expensive and sensual enjoyments.

Prison libraries.

In my Eighth Report on the Prisons of Scotland will be found a list of cheap books recommended for the use of prisoners; and a list, constructed with the same object, appears in Captain Williams's Eleventh Report.

The chief books with which I am acquainted, published since my own list appeared, and suitable for a prison library, are "Chambers's Miscellany of Useful and Entertaining Tracts;"* some of "Knight's Weekly and Monthly

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* The following numbers of "Chambers's Miscellany" are particularly recommended:—

2. Tale of Norfolk Island.
5. Time Enough. By Mrs. S. C. Hall.
10. The Two Beggar Boys.
11. Select Poems on the Domestic Affections.
12. Heroism in Humble Life.
26. Annals of the Poor.
31. Lives of Wallace and Bruce.
38. Insurrections in Lyons.
40. Life of Captain Cook.
46. Scenes from the Cottagers of Glenburnie.
51. Cleanliness—Bathing—Ventilation.
52. Anecdotes of the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind.
53. Life of Sir Stamford Raffles.
56. It's only a Drop. By Mrs. S. C. Hall.
65. Life of a Sailor Boy.
69. Life of William Hutton.
74. The Scottish Adventurers.
79. Story of the Factories. By Camilla Toulmin.
81. Adventures of Robert Drury.

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Volumes;"* some numbers of an edition in sixpenny parts of Miss Edgeworth's "Parent's Assistant" (now printed under the title of "Stories for Children;") † and the following publications of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, viz., "Sketches of Rural Affairs," in 11 parts, "Useful Arts and Manufactures of Great Britain," in 19 parts, and "Lessons derived from the Animal World," in 11 parts. These can all be procured of Messrs. Groombridge and Sons, Paternoster-row, London, strongly and suitably bound, at prices varying from 6*d.* to 1*s.* 3*d.* each.

Complaint is sometimes made of the injury done to books in a prison; and in my inspections, I have frequently to call attention to the bad condition of the books. By strictly adhering, however, to a few simple rules, this evil may be avoided, and a good practical lesson given in care of property. These rules are as follows:—First. Whenever a book is written in, blotted, or otherwise defaced, not to give it to another prisoner, until the injured part is pasted over. Secondly. Never to give a book to a prisoner without showing him that it is in a perfect state, and telling him that he will be required to give it up in the same state. Thirdly. Always to examine a book when it is received from a prisoner (which may be done in a few seconds, if there are no old marks to allow for), and immediately to report the prisoner for punishment, if the book be injured. Fourthly. Never to give a prisoner an expensive book, until he has shown that he takes good care of inexpensive books.

The best punishment for injuring a book, is to deprive the prisoner of books for a time, and to compel him, either by additional work or by the loss of part of his food, to pay the cost of the injury. There are now many very good books which do not cost more than a single prison meal.

Specimens of writing.

It is usual in the Scottish prisons to keep a specimen of the writing, on admission and liberation, of every prisoner who receives instruction in writing. This is found to act as a stimulant to exertion, both to teacher and pupil, and I would recommend the adoption of this practice in the English prisons.

Registers.

In the Scottish prisons most of the various registers which are ordered to be kept are on a uniform plan, so as to afford a ready means of comparing the results in

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Chambers' Miscellany—continued.

87. Life of Oberlin.
96. Life of Columbus.
97. Narrative of the Russian Campaign.
98. Love is Power.
107. The Montyon Prizes.
110. The Three Ways of Living. Within the Means; Up to the Means; Beyond the Means.
112. Life of Howard.
118. There is no Hurry! A Tale of Life Assurance. By Mrs. S. C. Hall.
128. Life of William Penn.
129. Do you think I'd inform? By Mrs. S. C. Hall.
134. Be Just before you are Generous.
136. Life of James Watt.
148. Present to Apprentices.
158. Story of Jacquard.
161. Life of Count Rumford.
165. Moral Tales from the French.
170. Hints to Workmen.
177. Songs of Home and Fatherland.

* The following numbers are recommended of Knight's "Weekly and Monthly Volume":—

	Vol.
Sketches of China	1
The Lost Senses—Deafness and Blindness	2
The Elephant	1
Popular Customs—Sports and Recollections of the South of Italy	1
Capital and Labour, and the Results of Machinery	1
Feats on the Fiord	1
Popular Tumults, illustrative of the Effects of Social Ignorance	1
Memoirs of a Working Man	1

† The following Numbers are recommended of Edgeworth's "Stories for Children":—

18. Tarleton and the White Pigeon.
20. The Orphans.
21. Waste Not, Want Not.
22. 23. Simple Susan.
24. The False Key.
25. 26. The Little Merchants.
28. Lazy Lawrence.
32. The Basket Woman, and Forgive and Forget.

one prison with those in another; but in the English prisons little uniformity exists. For example, the register of sickness is very different in different prisons, as is the register of punishments; indeed, in many prisons there is no separate register of punishments, the entries being made only in the governor's journal, an inconvenient place for recording them (though, by one of the rules of the Gaol Act, such a record is at present required), and attended with a danger of omissions, when, at the end of the year, the entries have to be collected for the return of the number of punishments.

Accounts and returns.

In the English prisons there is frequently a want of a provision for auditing the different accounts and returns, so as to secure accuracy and to prevent dishonesty. In merely a cursory examination of some of the annual returns, I have detected several serious errors. For example, in one case, the average number of prisoners had been computed by mere guess-work; in another, the charge for food was considerably greater than could be accounted for by the dietary; and the number of punishments returned was much below the true number; in two others, the whole of the receipts for labour had been entered as profit, without any deduction being made for the expense of materials, &c.; and, in many cases, the average cost of each prisoner had been calculated wrongly. As respects the proceeds of the prisoners' labour it is often difficult, in an English prison, to come to any safe conclusion, for want of an annual stock account, and of a record or estimate of work done for the prison, such as cooking, washing, making and repairing clothes, &c.

In Scotland such irregularities are, to a great extent, guarded against and prevented by the uniformity of the registers, the form in which the annual return of expenses, and of the profits from the prisoners' work is required to be made, and by the appointment of a paid and responsible officer in each county, who acts as clerk to those who have the superintendence of the prisons, and who is ready at any time to check the accuracy of any accounts or returns.

Conduct of prisoners.

The general conduct of the prisoners in my new district has, in most cases, been reported to be good; but there are serious outbreaks in some of the prisons, as shown in the case of the prison at Lancaster, by extracts from the governor's journal (page 10); and in other prisons, although such gross misconduct does not exist, the number of punishments (chiefly for breaches of the silent system), is so great as to be in some cases equal to the whole number of punishments in all the Scottish prisons put together. This is the case at the prisons at Preston, Liverpool, and Salford; at each of which more punishments were inflicted last year than in all the prisons in Scotland united, although there is no laxity of discipline in the Scottish prisons; indeed, in several respects, as has been seen, more is required of prisoners in Scotland than in England.

More punishment in English than in Scottish prisons.

In the Scottish prisons a record is always made, at the departure of a prisoner, of his general conduct during his confinement; and it is found by these entries, that the great majority of the prisoners conduct themselves well. No such entry, however, has hitherto been made in the registers of the prisons in my present district.

Corporal punishment in English prisons, but none in Scottish prisons.

In the English prisons some of the punishments are of a more degrading kind than in the Scottish prisons, for they include whipping, which, for prison offences, is altogether prohibited in Scotland; indeed, it may be stated as a general remark, that the system of discipline in use in England, without being more exact, is more coercive and stern than that adopted in Scotland; and the same observation applies to the general administration of the criminal law of the two countries; the punishment of flogging being, in practice, unknown in Scotland, and that of transportation being much less frequently resorted to than in England.

On the subject of corporal punishment, the following evidence appears in my present Report:—

Mr. Clay, chaplain of Preston Prison, stated as follows:—

Effects of corporal punishment.

I am of opinion, confirmed by long observation, that the use of corporal punishment, whether as a sentence of a court of justice or for an offence within a prison, is inefficacious and injurious; and I am glad to say that there appears to be a growing conviction of this on the minds of the magistrates of the county. In the prison, the use of corporal punishment has been discontinued for several years; and the number of persons sentenced by courts of justice to be whipped is diminishing from year to year. With one single exception, no such sentence has been passed in the last four general sessions held at Preston. I am satisfied that whipping has little or no effect in preventing the recommittal of a prisoner. This punishment was in

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frequent use in the case of boys, up to the time of the improvement in the system of discipline here; but recommittals of boys at that time were very numerous, much more so than since the diminished use of the punishment of whipping.

Colonel Martin, governor of the same prison, gave similar evidence.

Mr. Shepherd, governor of Wakefield prison, said,—

I am of opinion, founded on long experience, that corporal punishment has, in almost all cases, a hardening and bad effect. I have observed that a much greater proportion of prisoners who have been sentenced to this punishment return to prison than of those who are subjected to imprisonment only. I have found that not less than 90 per cent. of those who have been sentenced to whipping have been afterwards recommitted, whereas the ordinary proportion of recommittals is about 33 per cent. I am happy to say that the use of this punishment has much diminished in the West Riding of Yorkshire. I believe that the chairmen of the quarter sessions are most of them now convinced of its inefficacy. During the last year, only four prisoners out of 606 tried at the West Riding Sessions, were sentenced to be whipped; whereas, till within the last few years, the number of prisoners annually sentenced to whipping was very considerable. It is now four years since I recommended the magistrates to order any prisoner to be whipped for an offence in the prison; and I am of opinion that this punishment may be wholly discontinued in prisons without any injury to the discipline.

The degrading duty of flogging prisoners generally devolves on one of the prison officers (in small prisons on the governor), and must necessarily weaken his moral influence and usefulness.

Conduct of debtors.

Debtors are generally the least orderly and most troublesome prisoners, owing to their being associated together without regard to character, to their passing most of their time in idleness, and to their being allowed the use of intoxicating liquors. In the English prisons, too, the debtors are permitted to smoke. In fact the debtors' side of Lancaster Castle, and it is probably the same in some other prisons, is more like a tavern and tea-garden than what every prison, whether for debtors or criminals, ought to be—a place of perfect order, rigid economy, and quiet reflection. Debtors may there be seen all day long idling about, talking in a loud voice, smoking, and playing at skittles or pitch-farthing.

The governor of the Borough prison, at Liverpool, stated that three-quarters of the debtors committed to that prison, including almost all the female debtors, had been keepers of taverns or beer-shops.

The following cases of misconduct, are extracted from the journal of the governor of Lancaster Castle:—

June 30, 1847.—Debtor E. P. B., complained that he had been violently assaulted in bed last night, and that he stood in bodily fear of debtors J. H. and R. W. I sent for the two latter, and in their presence told Mr. B. (to whom I gave the address of the magistrates' clerks,) that his remedy was to apply to the magistrates for sureties, &c. I have reason to believe that Mr. B.'s statements were greatly exaggerated as to the assault, &c. I have, however, so arranged that the accused could not molest him again at night.

July 6.—Debtor J. H. locked up at 4½ p.m., for being drunk. This man had a sum of money upon him, which he was squandering away in drink, and which the turnkeys, Bard and Pennington, have very properly taken charge of. He is to be heard on his petition, in the Insolvent Court, next week. On being let out (7th July, at 9½ p.m.), he said that he had just 12*l.* upon him when locked up; and, on opening the sealed parcel handed to me by turnkey Bond, I found it to contain a 5*l.* Bank of England note, and seven 1*l.* Irish notes, which at my suggestion, J. H. has put into the hands of Mr. Bond. He expressed great sorrow for his misconduct, admitting he had been most shamefully lavishing his creditors' money on drink, and in treating a set of worthless fellows.

Every one must have a strong feeling of compassion for a debtor who has acted honestly in his engagements, who has entered into no reckless undertakings, and who, although he has manfully struggled against misfortune, has ultimately fallen into prison. It is satisfactory to think that the number of such prisoners must now be very small; and most men will rejoice, when imprisonment under such circumstances is rendered impossible, and when no persons are sent to prison, whether as debtors or criminals, except those who have really committed an offence, and who require for a time the control and corrective discipline of a prison.

It will be generally admitted that every penny which a debtor wastes in prison is a fraud upon his creditors; and for this reason, as well as for maintaining good order, and for the real benefit of the prisoner himself, I would submit that the use of intoxicating drinks and smoking should be wholly prohibited. In the Scottish prisons smoking has for several years been excluded, and the use of fermented liquor has been greatly restricted, though it has not yet been abolished.

Again, if debtors be allowed to have fermented liquor and tobacco, it is often difficult to prevent criminal prisoners also from getting supplies. In the Report on the prison at Ruthin, page 59, a case is mentioned, in which a criminal prisoner who had been cleaning the debtors' rooms got quite drunk, and in that state made a violent assault on one of the officers.

Re-committals in England and Wales.

The proportion of re-committals appears to be about the same in Scotland as in England; but when it is remembered that transportation is less used in Scotland than in England, and that the temptations to crime in Scotland are greater in consequence of there being no legal provision for able-bodied poor who are out of employment, it might reasonably be expected that re-committals to the Scottish prisons would be much more numerous than to the English prisons.

According to the returns, the average number of re-committals in Scotland is about 37 per cent., and in England about 36 per cent.; which means that, of 100 prisoners received into a Scottish prison, it is found, on an average, that 37 had been in that prison before, and that of 100 prisoners received into an English prison, that 36 had been there before. But this difference is more than counterbalanced by the circumstance, that in Scotland, county and borough prisons are always united, while in England they are frequently separate; and when separate, a person who is sent to one of these prisons, and afterwards to the other, does not count as a case of re-committal.

Present returns of re-committals unsatisfactory, and but little indication of comparative merit of different prisons.

On the general subject of re-committals it may be remarked, that the present mode of ascertaining the proportion of re-committed prisoners is very unsatisfactory, and, moreover, that this proportion, even if correctly ascertained, affords but little indication, unless other things be also taken into account, of the comparative efficacy of the system of discipline in different prisons, in reforming offenders or deterring from crime.

Some of the worst prisons have fewest re-committals.

At present some of the worst prisons have the fewest re-commitments, owing often to their being in country districts where the whole population is small, where, from the extent to which every one's actions become known, it is difficult for an offender to continue to reside, and where, consequently, it will generally be found that most of the prisoners are strangers passing through the district, who, when they are next apprehended, are likely to be in some other part of the country. Other prisons again, such as that at Lancaster, although in towns, are used only (as respects offenders brought from other parts of the county) for those under serious charges, who are likely when liberated to remove to a distance, and who, if detected in fresh offences, will probably be transported, and the possibility of their afterwards appearing as re-committed prisoners thereby prevented.

Again, the average length of imprisonment, and the means consequently of effecting a change in a prisoner's mind and habits, are very different in different prisons; and, doubtless, the care with which the fact of a previous commitment is ascertained and recorded, is also very different.

Lastly, the present return of re-committals, as already stated, is, in its very nature an imperfect index of the efficacy of the different kinds of management or systems of discipline. What is wanted is not the number of re-committals to any prison, as compared with the whole number of committals, but the proportion of prisoners (distinguishing confirmed offenders from those who are young in crime) who, having been in a given prison a certain length of time, are subsequently re-committed either to that or any other prison.

Considering how important it is, not only as a test of the success of different systems of prison discipline, but as a means of tracing offences to their real perpetrators, that the identity of the persons of offenders, and the fact of any previous imprisonment they may have undergone, should be ascertained, it would be well worth while, if practicable, to establish a system for having these points determined in a methodical and complete manner.

Plan suggested for securing accurate return of re-committals, and for assisting in tracing offenders.

The plan which I would respectfully suggest is as follows:—

1. Means to be provided in every police office for taking an exact description, according to a prescribed form, of the person of every one who, on examination, is not at once liberated; and this description, together with any other information which may be had respecting the offender, to be forwarded to a central office, there to be compared with other descriptions previously received, and if found to be that of a person who had never been arrested before, to be recorded.

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2. Every case of subsequent arrest, with the result of each trial, the name of the prison to which he is sent, and any facts which may be learnt respecting his future history, to be recorded opposite the name of every person who is thus entered in the register at the central office.

3. On the fact being ascertained of the arrest of a person who, by the confession of the party, or by a comparison of the description, is found to have been convicted before, a statement of the previous entries respecting him to be transmitted to those who are charged with his prosecution, and to the governor of the prison where the party is confined.

4. An annual report to be made from the central office, containing, among other particulars, a statement of the number of persons committed to the different prisons of the country during each of the four or five previous years, arranged according to the length of the periods of confinement, with the number in each case who, after liberation, had been again convicted of an offence.

It may be objected, that it is very difficult to give such a description of a person as to afford the means of identification; or that even, if this could be done, the number of descriptions would be so great that it would be impossible to ascertain which related to the same person.

I do not, however, think that either of these objections is valid, though there is no doubt that skilful directing management would be necessary. As regards the first objection, it has been found, that besides the varieties in different persons in height, colour of hair and eyes, &c., there are less marked differences in the length of the arms, legs, neck, and feet (which, however, by an instrument constructed for the purpose, can be quickly measured), which it is believed together afford the means of distinguishing every human being. And as respects the second objection, I would observe, in the first place, that well-arranged indexes would greatly facilitate the means of recognizing similar descriptions; secondly, that the labour of keeping the records and of making the necessary comparisons would be greatly reduced if the unwise practice of short and repeated imprisonments were abandoned; and, thirdly, that my experience goes to show that the real number of offenders in the country is much less than is generally supposed, owing to the great number of offences often committed by a single criminal.

Number of prisoners, as compared with population, less in Scotland than in England.

While the proportion of re-committals in Scotland is about the same as in England, the whole number of prisoners in Scotland, as compared with the population, is less than in England, especially as respects debtors; though, except as regards the latter class of prisoners, this is scarcely manifest from the returns. The English returns, however, do not include many prisoners who appear in the returns from Scotland; inasmuch as every place is in Scotland regarded as a regular prison, to which persons remanded for further examination can be sent; whereas, in England, such persons are often detained in lock-up houses, from which no returns are made. Consequently, the real difference in the number of prisoners in the two countries, as compared with the population, is greater than the apparent difference.

According to the returns, the average number of criminal prisoners in Scotland is, in round numbers, 2200, out of a population of 2,600,000, or one in 1180; while in England and Wales, the average is about 14,000, out of a population of 16,000,000, or one in 1140.

Here again the observations respecting the less frequent use of transportation in Scotland than in England and the want of a more efficient Poor Law in Scotland apply. Moreover, the institution of public prosecutor in Scotland (with a subordinate agency throughout the country)—an institution so much wanted in England—by enabling a party who has been injured to obtain the apprehension and punishment of the offender, and the protection, thereby, of himself and the public from further molestation, at little trouble and with no expense, must cause many offences to be brought to light in Scotland, which in England would be passed over in silence. A rural police, too, in Scotland, has been much more generally established than, judging from my present district, is the case in England.

As respects debtors, the average number, as compared with population, is less than half what it is in England; indeed there are generally more debtors in the single prison of Lancaster (though this is not the only debtors' prison in the county) than in all the prisons of Scotland taken together.

To the general good results of the system of prison discipline which has been established in Scotland, strong testimony is borne by the Lord Justice Clerk (the supreme Judge in criminal law in Scotland), in his replies to the questions

addressed to him by the Select Committee of the House of Lords, on the execution of the Criminal Law.

Cost of imprisonment in England and Scotland.

With regard to the cost of imprisonment, the average expense in the English prisons is much greater than in Scotland. Exclusive of the cost of building and of some expenses not directly falling on the prisons, such as the salaries of the clerks to Visiting Justices, or of the clerks to County Prison Boards, the yearly cost of a prisoner in England, taken on an average for the three years ending Michaelmas, 1846, is about 22*l.*, while in Scotland, taken on the same average, it is about 16*l.*, or only three-quarters of the cost in England. And yet the expense of imprisonment in Scotland appears to me to be very high, and much higher than it might readily be made, if the baneful practice of short and frequent imprisonments were abandoned, and some other improvements were made.

If the whole annual cost of imprisonment in England were reduced even to the same level as in Scotland, a saving would be effected of more than 90,000*l.* a-year.

Causes of difference in English and Scottish prisons.

The question here arises, to what are these great differences between the English and Scottish prisons chiefly attributable?—In my opinion they are owing to a very considerable extent to the different systems of government provided for the prisons in the two countries.

In England the system at present in use appears to me to be complex, and otherwise ill adapted for efficient action.

Superintendence of prisons in England. Visiting Justices.

The immediate superintendence of the prisons, as is well known, is placed in the hands of Visiting Justices, appointed from time to time at the general or quarter sessions; but, in some cases, these gentlemen are changed as frequently as four times a-year, and even during their term of office usually act only in rotation. Again, their powers are insufficient to make them really responsible for the management of the prisons. The appointment and dismissal of the officers of the prison, the expenditure of money in improvements, and the adoption of new rules, do not rest with them, but generally with the justices at quarter sessions, and sometimes, as respects the appointment of the governor, with the sheriff. Indeed, in some instances, the power of appointment is, even to this day, hereditary in certain families; as, for example, in the case of the debtors' prison at Sheffield.

Doubtless the recommendations of the Visiting Justices have much weight with their brethren at quarter sessions; but great delay often arises, the recommendations are not always adopted, and, in some cases, the whole body of justices is canvassed to obtain an appointment.*

As regards borough prisons, another body has to be applied to in all matters of expenditure, namely, the town council; and, in some instances, this body claims the right of making appointments, though, I believe, it has been decided in a case, in which the question was carried into a court of law, that this power lies with the magistrates, and not with the town council.

Superintendence of prisons in Scotland. General and County Boards.

In Scotland the superintendence of the prisons is entrusted to County Prison Boards, appointed in part by the landowners, and in part by the corporations of the boroughs (in proportion to their respective contributions to the prison funds); and these County Boards are under the general direction of a Central Board, called the General Board of Directors of Prisons in Scotland.

In the appointment of the County Boards, the electors are not confined to members of their own bodies, but may choose any persons they think proper; and under this arrangement gentlemen have been sometimes selected who were neither landowners nor members of town councils, but who were known to take a great interest in the subject of prison discipline.

The County Prison Boards have the disposal of the funds raised for the support of the prisons in their different counties (there being no distinction between county and borough prisons), the appointment and dismissal of the officers, and the general management of the prisons; and they are authorized to delegate any of their powers to committees.

The sheriffs and sheriff-substitutes, or local judges in Scotland, a very valuable class of men, trained to the profession of the law, and fully alive from their position to the importance of good prison discipline, are most of them members of the County Boards ex-officio, and often take a leading part in the direction; and

* I have heard of one case in which nearly 70 county justices voted in the appointment of a governor of a prison, the numbers being nearly equally divided.

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being permanent officers, they have time to become thoroughly acquainted with the real state of the different prisons, and with the characters of the governors.

Under the arrangements described, susceptible as they are, in my opinion, of great improvement, the management of the prisons is far more simple and energetic than in England; while there is no waste, such as exists in many places in England, from having two separate prisons with separate staffs of officers, within a mile of each other, based on the useless distinction of county and borough prison. It will be seen by reference to page 27, that, in my opinion, a saving of about 60,000*l.* in mere building, besides a considerable annual saving in current expenses, might be obtained at Manchester alone by a junction, in prison matters, between the county and borough; and that, besides this saving, increased efficiency might be obtained in the management.

No expensive and useless distinction, in Scotland, between county and borough prisons.

In Scotland, those who have the superintendence of the prisons being comparatively few in number, seldom changed, and being entrusted with full powers to act, a feeling of responsibility and a vigour of management are created, such as cannot exist in England under present circumstances. These are especially shown by the comparative promptitude with which suggested improvements are considered and decided on, and with which ill-qualified officers are removed.

Governors in Scotland generally select their own subordinate officers.

In the same way, too, as the County Boards are held responsible to the General Board, so in turn the governor of each prison is usually held responsible to the County Board, by the Board abstaining from interfering in matters of detail, and by their entrusting him with a power of appointing and dismissing the subordinate officers; a most important principle, in my opinion, in the good management of a prison or institution of any kind, and essential both for efficiency and economy.

Prisons in Scotland generally better officered than prisons in new district, yet cost of officers less in Scotland than in England.

Putting out of the comparison some very meritorious officers both in my present district and in Scotland, I consider the prisons in Scotland to be in general better officered than the English prisons under my inspection; the smaller number of the officers being more than counterbalanced by their superior qualifications.* With this greater efficiency the expense is so much less (partly owing to a lower scale of salaries) that while the cost of officers (calculated on the average number of prisoners) is in England nearly 11*l.* per head, it is in Scotland less than 8*l.*

If the cost of officers in England were reduced to the same sum per prisoner as in Scotland, there would under this head alone be an annual saving of more than 50,000*l.*

Rules in English and Scottish prisons.

Many of the rules respecting the English prisons being laid down in Acts of Parliament, cannot be readily changed, even when they are found to be highly objectionable; but in Scotland this is not the case, the framing of the rules being there left (subject to the control of the Secretary of State) to the General Board.

Scottish rules uniform, but not so English rules.

While in the English prisons there is much diversity in the rules, the rules in Scotland are, with a few modifications here and there, uniform throughout; and they are at the same time more simple, more comprehensive in principle (though fewer in number), and far more regularly acted upon than the rules in the English prisons which I have visited.

Ready power of discontinuing bad or useless prisons in Scotland, and of legalizing new prisons.

In addition to the powers which I have described, the General Board in Scotland have authority to discontinue prisons (a power much wanted in England), and to declare new buildings to be legal prisons, and that under any limitations which they may think proper as to the kind of prisoners to be admitted, and the length of their confinement; and, in a word, the Board have the general powers of direction and control which most people will admit are essential to the good government of the prisons of the country.†

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* For a statement of what appear to me to be the requisite qualifications of a prison officer, I beg to refer to a letter on the subject which, at the request of the General Board of Directors of Prisons in Scotland, I addressed to their chairman, Lord Melville, soon after the General Board was created. The Board directed that a return should thenceforth be made to them of every appointment of an officer; and that it should be stated in the return whether the person possessed the qualifications enumerated in the letter, and if not, in what respect he was deficient. This letter is reprinted in the Appendix to the present Report.

A thoughtful and judicious paper on the necessary qualifications and proper conduct of subordinate officers in prisons, entering into fuller details than I went into in my letter to Lord Melville, has been written by the present governor of the prison at Dumfries, and has been published at that town, price 6*d.*, under the title, "Importance of Prison Discipline: Duties of Warders and Rights of Prisoners impartially considered, by an old Warder." I should be glad to see a copy of this little pamphlet in the hands of every warder in the country.

† In looking over a recent volume of the Statutes, I came to an Act passed for the sole purpose of discontinuing a small prison at Rothwell, a little village in Yorkshire. In Scotland such a matter would have been disposed of, without either trouble or expense, by the General Board of Directors of Prisons.

I believe no difficulty would be found in introducing similar arrangements into England to those existing in Scotland, and even in materially improving upon these arrangements; and I have no doubt that their adoption would be speedily followed by measures which would remove many of the present causes of corruption in English prisons, would establish a good and uniform system of management, and would effect a great saving of expense.

Results which might be looked for by adoption in England of system of prison government similar to that in Scotland.

It very fortunately happens that much that tends to improve the discipline and to promote the establishment of good habits, such as early rising, steady industry, the use of plain but wholesome fare, to the exclusion of all kinds of luxury or excess, tends also to promote economy: and, conversely, as a general rule, that which tends to promote economy serves also to improve the discipline. For the sake of good discipline, therefore, as well as for its own sake, a determined effort should be made to render the prisons much less expensive than they are at present, and, as far as possible, self-supporting.

Good discipline and economy generally allied.

In one of my early Reports, I stated with respect to the Scottish prisons, that if I had to arrange them in the order of excellence, I might with general correctness place them in the inverse order of expense; and the same rule probably holds good elsewhere. While, however, extravagance in every form ought carefully to be guarded against, I would protest against a narrow economy, which looks only to its immediate object without regard to the mental and moral improvement of the prisoners, or their maintenance in robust health, both so necessary for enabling them to struggle vigorously against the temptations to which they will be exposed on their release from prison.

One arrangement which would greatly facilitate the introduction of productive labour into prisons, and thereby reduce their expense, would be the appointment of a person possessing the requisite knowledge to visit the different prisons with reference solely to the examination of the work department.

Separate system.

Of the good effects of the separate system, where judiciously applied, I have never entertained any doubts. Indeed, I was a practical supporter of this system when it had made but little progress in this country. But I think that there is at present a tendency to carry the separate system too far, to over-estimate its results, and to neglect other important principles of good prison discipline.

Present tendency to carry separate system too far, to over-estimate its effects, and to neglect other important principles.

Great stress has been laid on the reduction in the number of the re-commitments in a large class of male prisoners, consequent on the partial introduction of the separate system into the prison at Preston; but it will be seen by referring to my Report on that prison, page 7, that this could not be the sole or even the chief cause of the reduction; since there has been a large decrease also in the re-commitments among the same class of female prisoners, who are not subjected to the separate system, but among whom the old and wretched practice of indiscriminate association of prisoners before trial, and that without employment, has been put an end to, as among the male prisoners. Indeed, in this very same prison, beneficial effects have been found to result from the relaxation of the separate system, even among the male prisoners, as is shown by the following statements by the governor and chaplain.

The governor stated:—

Active labour in association may often be beneficially introduced.

There are sometimes 70 or 80 at work on the grounds, but they are selected for their good conduct, and it is very seldom that any one of them abuses the confidence placed in him. They have been employed, and are still at work, in making new drains for the prison, and new roads, and in getting sand for the new building. They are drafted in about equal numbers from the separate cells and from the work-rooms. This labour in company, and in the open air, is a great mitigation both of the separate and silent system. I think it has in every way been beneficial.

The following remarks appear in the journal of Mr. Clay, the chaplain:—

April 14th.—Many of the prisoners who would be otherwise confined in the corridor, and who have undergone a certain term of "*encellulement,*" are now employed in the open air in taking down the old buildings, &c. The superintendence over them is very strict, and, I believe, perfectly effectual. At all events, if a word of communication should be now and then risked, anything like *contamination* is impossible. Varied by this bodily and healthy labour, the service of the chapel seems to be now *enjoyed.* It is to be observed that this employment is only granted to the better-conducted prisoners. There is still a large number to whom the discipline of the cell or the work-room is indispensable.

May 31st.—Many of the prisoners employed in the new buildings occupy the cells of the corridor at meals and at night. It is only during the meal-hour that I can have a fit opportunity to speak to them. I have every reason to be assured that, in the great majority of these cases, the out-door labour, carried on as it is under the strictest discipline, and not permitting

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any communication, does not impede the reformatory process which is desired. I had an opportunity to-day of conversing with about 12 or 15 of these men, and in every case I am satisfied that moral progress is decidedly made. Two men more especially, B. and M., manifested as much feeling as I ever saw evinced by men subjected to the *strict* separation of the cell.

August 18th.—Since the beginning of May, the works carried on within the prison walls have required the presence of about 90 bricklayers, stonemasons, labourers, &c., and about 30 or 40 of the prisoners. On some occasions a still larger number have been employed in wheeling, excavating, dressing bricks, &c. The discipline has not suffered under these circumstances in the slightest degree. On the other hand, the order, and regularity, and decorum of the prisoners seem to have been in some measure communicated to the workmen.

I have never heard any noise from them but that of their tools; their conversation is never, as far as can be heard, improper or even loud; and the governor and officers assure me, that ever since their work commenced, oaths or other profane language have never been heard from them.

Prison at Berne. Prisoners work in bodies, but sleep separately.

In the Cantonal Prison at Berne, which I visited about two years ago, the prisoners, as a general rule, work in bodies, (under superintendence,) but sleep in separate cells. Many of them are employed in the open fields, and others are hired out as labourers, an officer accompanying them.

The punishment of transportation not being in use in Switzerland, the periods of imprisonment are often much greater than in England; the average at Berne being not less than two years. Such a period affords the means of training a prisoner to regular habits, and rendering him expert at his labour; and a motive to industry is given by the inmates being allowed a portion of their earnings.

Recommitments few, and cost of imprisonment small.

The general conduct of the prisoners at Berne was reported to be good; the prisoners (with the benevolent aid of a patronage society) have but little difficulty in getting employment after liberation; the number of recommitments is small, (about 17 per cent.,) and the cost of imprisonment, after deducting the proceeds of the labour, is only 4*l.* per head per annum, or about one quarter of the average cost of a prisoner in Scotland, or one-sixth part of his cost in England.

Powerful motive to industry and self-control, about to be applied to convicts sentenced to transportation.

It is with great pleasure that I observe that it is intended in the new arrangements which are contemplated by Her Majesty's Government with regard to prisoners sentenced to transportation, that the principle which has been so ably supported by Captain Maconochie, namely, that of enabling a prisoner to work out his liberation by his own exertions, should be carried into effect to some extent by allowing a convict to abridge the period of his punishment by earning, after removal to one of the colonies, the cost of his passage there; a measure which I had the honour of suggesting, in another form, in one of my Reports. I shall rejoice to see this principle further developed, and applied to all prisoners, whether sentenced to transportation or not.

Many prisoners in England might earn cost of emigration.

If vigorous and systematic measures were taken for rendering the work in the English prisons more productive, I believe that many prisoners might, even while in this country, earn the cost of their emigration, besides paying a larger portion than at present of the expense of their imprisonment. A great change must be made before this object can be at all generally attained, but by a simple alteration in the rules respecting labour, so as to enable a prisoner, by industry and perseverance, to earn something for himself, the means of getting out to one of the colonies might be placed within the reach of some prisoners, as has been practically shown in the instance already referred to in the prison of Edinburgh.

Whether with reference to emigration, to the reformation of the prisoners, or to the economy of the public money, I cannot too strongly recommend the speedy adoption of general measures which, among other improvements, shall render the labour in the English prisons more active, useful, and productive.

Miscellaneous.

The following miscellaneous matters in my Report appear to call for observation.

Many uncertified cells used.

It will be seen by the separate Reports, that many cells have been used for separate confinement which have not been certified by an Inspector of Prisons as fit for such use, but I have not found any case in which this appears to have been attended with injury to the health of the prisoners; still the practice is illegal, and should therefore be avoided.

Visits by chaplains and surgeons.

It will also appear that the rules in the official code, directing the chaplain to see every prisoner at stated times, in private, and the surgeon to make a special and minute medical examination of the prisoners once each month, have been

neglected in several prisons, and that the rules requiring the chaplain and surgeon to make a daily visit to every prisoner in separate confinement, have not been acted upon.

I think it important that the first two rules should be strictly observed, but those relating to the daily visits appear to me to be often impracticable without engaging a very large and expensive staff of officers, and even then there would be a danger of the visits degenerating from their frequency into a mere matter of form. Take for example a prison of 500 inmates, of whom 400 are in separate cells; then allowing only two minutes to each prisoner, and one minute to pass from cell to cell, three chaplains and three surgeons, each working between six and seven hours per day (whose salaries, at a moderate computation, would amount to 1200*l.* a year), would be required to perform this duty alone.

In Scotland, the practice has been for the chaplain and surgeon to visit every prisoner, whether in a separate cell or not, once each week (except in particular cases where more frequent visits seem to be necessary), and this appears to me to be quite sufficient. Moreover, by paying the visits at moderate intervals, there is time to enter fully into conversation with a prisoner, and to render the visit of real value.

Interruption to duties of governors by their attendance being required at assizes and quarter sessions.

The regulation in the Gaol Act requiring the governors of the different prisons in a county to attend at the assizes and quarter sessions is productive of much loss of time, and must interfere greatly with the proper discharge of their duties. The following statement was made by the governor of Wakefield prison, who has the responsible charge of about 800 prisoners:—

> I am seldom at home for more than three weeks together. Eight times a-year I am obliged to leave Wakefield to attend quarter sessions, and three times to attend the assizes. With the time occupied in going and returning, I am seldom detained less than a week, and sometimes the period extends to a fortnight, or even longer. This causes a great interruption to my prison duties.

There is no rule in Scotland requiring the attendance of the governors of prisons on similar occasions, and I never heard of the slightest inconvenience resulting from the want of such a regulation. With such frequent absences from his post, it must be difficult even for the most conscientious governor adequately to discharge his duties.

Removal of prisoners for trial objectionable.

If the whole practice of removing prisoners from place to place for trial could be abolished, it would be a great gain to prison discipline, besides rendering justice more speedy and economical. In England prisoners are often removed even from large towns to small ones (and witnesses must of course be taken also), to be tried at the place in the county where by rotation the quarter sessions are to be held, but where, in the great majority of cases, there is no proper prison to receive such an influx of prisoners; and where, therefore, they are often crowded together, and exposed to a moral injury which must afterwards require a considerable period of good prison discipline to counteract.

By referring to the report on the lock-up house at Leeds, page 105, it will be seen that when the quarter sessions for the West Riding of Yorkshire are held at that town, the keeper of the lock-up house is compelled to remove his family to a distance, in order that they be out of hearing of the indecent language in which the prisoners, of both sexes, shout to each other.

How prevented to great extent in Scotland.

The evil in question, with many others, is to a considerable extent prevented in Scotland by the appointment in every district of a well-qualified local judge, who dwells on the spot and is ready at any time to hold a Court.

Juvenile crime.

In the Report on the County Prison at Knutsford, p. 31, will be found some excellent remarks by the chaplain on some of the causes of juvenile crime, and on the good that might be expected to result from establishing well-regulated boarding-houses in connexion with factories.

Contrast between two factories, as respects crime.

How much may be done by a benevolent and enlightened manufacturer to improve the condition of his workpeople (without any sacrifice to himself), and to prevent crime, I have often had opportunities of noticing. The following statement was made by the chaplain of Preston Prison:—

> There is a great difference in the moral condition of those employed in different factories, according to the interest, or otherwise, taken by the employers in the comfort and welfare of the operatives. There are two large spinning factories in Preston, in one of which the proprietors take a kind and active interest in those employed by them, providing a library for

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their workpeople, and encouraging the young in self-improvement. In the other mill there is nothing of the kind; and a striking contrast may be observed in the very appearance of the workpeople as they leave these two different factories; and while it is a very rare thing for any person belonging to the first factory to be brought before the magistrates under any charge, it is a frequent occurrence for persons employed in the other factory to appear at the police office for breaches of the peace and other offences. I am glad to be able to state, that a kind spirit of interest in the comfort and welfare of the workpeople is gradually extending itself among the proprietors of the mills.

I beg to refer also to an account of a manufactory at Carlisle, page 54, regulated in a spirit of enlightened benevolence.

Instance of self-denial by prisoners.

A striking instance of self-denial was given by the prisoners at Knutsford, on the occasion of the last Fast; as shown by the following extract from the Chaplain's report:—

The day appointed by Her Majesty for humiliation, fasting, and prayer, was duly and religiously observed in this establishment. *Ninety-eight* prisoners asked and obtained permission from the governor to abstain from the principal portion of their food on that day. They wished, by this voluntary abstinence, to testify their deep sympathy in the wants and sufferings of their afflicted fellow-subjects. I mention this fact as a proof, if proof were required, that the hearts of men, even the most degraded, are not beyond the reach of religious influences, and that the soil, ungenial and unpromising as it may appear, can, when duly cultivated, bring forth fruit acceptable to God.

Decrease of crime.

I have several times had the pleasure to speak in my Reports of a general decrease of crime in the country; for such I hold to be the fact, notwithstanding a rather prevalent idea to the contrary.

In my first tours of inspection in Scotland, twelve years ago, I collected a good deal of information on this subject, which I appended to my Reports on the different prisons in that district; and in my present Report, which gives the result of my first visit to many English prisons, there will be found much similar information. In both cases, the general bearing of the evidence marks a gradual decrease of crime; and in that of Scotland the evidence was confirmed from time to time by subsequent inquiries.

The following statement is part of the evidence of Captain Willis, chief constable of Manchester, page 25:—

I have been superintendent of police at Manchester, about five years and a half. During that time there has been a considerable decrease in crime, and a marked general improvement in the orderly conduct of the population. * * The offences committed at present are of a less serious character than they were five years ago. There are fewer robberies with violence than formerly; indeed, such an offence is now of rare occurrence, and, when committed, it generally appears that the party robbed was drunk at the time, and in the company of women of the town. * * The conduct of the working classes of Manchester since trade became bad, and commercial distress prevailed, has been highly praiseworthy. Though there has been much suffering, there has been no violence; and except that there have been more petty thefts than usual, there has been no increase of crime of any kind. These thefts have been committed chiefly by persons who, even when trade is good, gain their livelihood, in part, at least, by stealing. Such persons, when trade becomes bad, are, of course, the first to be dismissed from the factories, and then they depend wholly on stealing. Since trade has somewhat improved, and the number out of employment has decreased, the number of petty thefts has also diminished. * * The great mass of the offenders belong to the most ignorant part of the population, whether English or Irish. Of more than six thousand persons apprehended last year, less than twenty had received a superior education to mere reading and writing. I attribute the absence of violence of late, on the part of the working classes, and the comparative rarity of strikes, very much to the greater spread of intelligence among them. I think that many of them are now convinced that such conduct only adds to their suffering, and injures themselves even more than it injures their employers.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
FREDERIC HILL.

REPORTS ON SEPARATE PRISONS.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION, PRESTON.

[Inspected November 5, 1847.]

Since Captain Williams's last Report on this prison, a new wing has been erected, containing 90 cells, on the Pentonville model. These cells are expected to be ready for use in about six weeks. An improvement also has been made in the other wing of the prison, which has been used for separate confinement, by putting up a large window at one end of the wing, and by substituting an open staircase for a close one. By the latter change, six additional cells have been obtained. New drains, also (by which the use of cess-pools will be done away with), are in the course of construction for the whole prison.

There has been no change of importance either in the discipline or in the officers.

The average number of prisoners last year was 204, which is nearly 50 greater than the preceding year. About one-half of the increase is accounted for by the circumstance of prisoners from Wigan being now brought to Preston instead of going to Kirkdale. The remainder is attributed to the bad state of trade; partly by its increasing the pressure of distress, and partly by its causing much idleness.

On this subject Mr. Clay, the chaplain of the prison, stated as follows:—

Of late the number of persons committed for begging has much increased. I believe, by my examination of the prisoners, however, that although in some cases the prisoners are driven to begging by distress, in the majority of cases the practice of begging was brought on by the idleness caused by a want of the means of getting full employment. Owing to the depressed state of trade at this time at Preston, there are, I have learnt, not fewer than 2000 families in the town receiving parish relief.

Colonel Martin, the governor of the prison, agreed with the chaplain in thinking that the late increase in the number of prisoners had been caused in part by the temptations arising from the idle habits brought on by the bad state of trade, but he seemed to attribute more to the pressure of distress.

The number of prisoners is at present increasing rather rapidly, and during the time of my visit it rose to nearly 260; of these about one-fifth were Irish or of Irish parentage.

In his report for this year, the chaplain speaks in high terms of the patience and fortitude with which the operative classes in this district have borne and are still bearing their severe privations.

Although the whole number of commitments has greatly increased of late, there appears to have been no increase, but, on the contrary, a positive diminution, in the number of offences of sufficient magnitude to be tried at the quarter sessions.

Two of the prisoners, at the time of my visit, were debtors committed by the new County Court, and 9 were boys sent from Millbank Prison, who had been sentenced to transportation, but whose sentences had been commuted for imprisonment.

At present about two-thirds of the prisoners, including nearly all the females, are subjected to the silent system, and about one-third to the separate system; but modified in both cases by the prisoners being brought together, under watchful superintendence, for exercise and at chapel, and by many of them being employed from time to time in company, on the grounds, in digging sand, constructing drains, and other kinds of out-door work.

Whether under the silent or separate system, all prisoners have separate cells at night.

The chief kinds of work at present among the male prisoners are picking cotton, knitting, and labouring work; and, among the female prisoners, knitting, sewing, and washing.

Much of the work is at present of an inactive kind, and but in a slight degree useful or productive; but the governor hopes soon to be able to introduce better kinds of work.

I have no doubt that many of the very numerous punishments, of which I shall have to speak, are caused by the want of more active employment.

Here, as at all the other prisons which I have as yet visited in my new district, the prisoners pass far too much time in bed; and this is probably another cause of offences and punishments, by its tendency to produce restlessness. Even in summer the prisoners go to bed at 6 o'clock, and in winter, all except those in separate cells go to bed at 4; the hour of rising being 6 in summer, and daybreak in winter.

Under such an arrangement, habits of sloth are necessarily engendered, the quantity of work performed is very irregular, and, during a large part of the year, the meals are crowded together in a way that must be prejudicial to health.

The rules in use in this prison are many of them the same as those recommended by the Secretary of State, though in some respects the two codes are different. The following are the chief exceptions to the observance of the present rules:—

1. The classification of prisoners, as required by law, has not been acted upon, but I have no doubt that the classification adopted has been much more beneficial to the prisoners; for it was under the old and prescribed system of classification that all the contamination and corruption of the trial-yard, frequently spoken of in Mr. Clay's Reports, existed. Indeed, to direct, as the law in England does at present, that prisoners, unless placed in separate confinement, shall be put in certain classes, without providing that each class shall be properly superintended,

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was almost sure to lead, as in fact it has in very many cases led, to prisoners being associated together without the slightest regard to their individual character, without employment and without superintendence.

At present all untried prisoners, except females, are placed in separate cells, and such other male prisoners as in the opinion of the governor and chaplain will be most benefited by separation; while the other prisoners, though brought together, have been kept under constant superintendence.

Owing to the want of separate cells for the females, almost all the females, whether tried or untried, are together.

2. Many cells have been used to a certain extent for separate confinement which have not been certified as fit for that purpose. The surgeon, however, stated that in no instance had he observed any bad effect on the health of a prisoner from confinement in these cells, which he attributed "to the great quantity of active exercise (about two hours per day) which these prisoners get in the open air."

3. No certificate has been delivered at quarter sessions respecting the observance of the rules, as required by the 14th rule.

The general health of the prisoners during the last year appears to have been very good, and most of the prisoners had a healthy appearance at the time of my visit. Most of the boys, however, who had been received from Millbank, under commuted sentences, appeared, to a greater or less extent, to be stiff in their limbs, and two had scrofulous abscesses.

The governor has lately introduced running as a regular part of the daily exercise; and the surgeon stated, that he thinks that this tends materially to keep the prisoners in a good state of health. This effect, the surgeon said, had not been obtained by exercise on the treadmill, formerly in use, owing, he thought, to the monotony of that employment.

The surgeon expressed his belief, that many females purposely obtained their commitment to this prison, in order that they may be cured of syphilis.

The governor, surgeon, and matron, all gave it as their opinion, that for many of the prisoners the present allowance of food is too great, though it is scarcely sufficient, the governor and surgeon thought, for prisoners engaged in laborious work out of doors; these, consequently, receive an additional allowance. The matron stated, that many of the females had more than they could eat.

The present dietary is the same for all prisoners, without regard to age, sex, kind of work or industry; and though it is not strictly adhered to in practice, the difference which is made is not sufficient to meet the different circumstances of prisoners. Besides, the rule and the practice should always be the same.

I have recommended such a change in the dietary as shall provide different rates, and allow of every prisoner receiving, as nearly as can be ascertained, the quantity of food which he really requires.

The conduct of the greater portion of the prisoners was reported to have been good; but the number of punishments is very great. During the last year they amounted to more than 6000, which is upwards of 1000 more than the number for one year in all the prisons of Scotland put together, notwithstanding the high degree of order and discipline maintained in these prisons.

It is right to remark, however, that a large portion of the punishments consist in the loss of part of a meal only, and that, as already mentioned, the ordinary allowance of food is, in the opinion of the surgeon, too great. Still a considerable number of prisoners are put into solitary cells, and some are confined in strait waistcoats.

As such instruments as strait waistcoats are now found to be unnecessary, even for the insane, I trust they will not long be used in any of our prisons.

On the first morning of my visit, I found two boys in strait waistcoats, and in dark solitary cells; and miserable objects they seemed. Besides these two boys, there were three other boys in dark cells, making in all five; the whole number of boys in the prison being only 25.

I was glad to learn that, although the use of the strait waistcoat is sometimes resorted to, the prisoners are never put in irons.

The governor made the following statement with respect to the chief offences for which prisoners are punished:—

> The chief offences for which the prisoners are punished, are breaches of the silent system, by speaking or looking round, or otherwise attempting to communicate; and for neglecting to perform the allotted task of work. In carrying out the silent system, and punishing a prisoner, I take into consideration the prisoner's past life and general conduct and demeanour. Few punishments, comparatively, are inflicted on those prisoners who are in separate cells, or who are at work on the grounds. Indeed, it is very seldom necessary to subject any one in the latter class to punishment, although they work in company (under the eye of an officer).

The male prisoners appear to be receiving efficient instruction in reading and writing; but as the writing is almost wholly on slates, and as specimens are not kept of the writing of the prisoners at the time of their admission, it was difficult to test the improvement made. I recommended that, in future, specimens should be preserved of the writing of the prisoners, both at the time of their admission and liberation.

The elementary instruction of the female prisoners has been much neglected; but an additional female officer has now been appointed, who, it is expected, will give efficient assistance in this department.

Religious and moral instruction is conveyed in an admirable manner by the chaplain in the daily and weekly services in chapel; and I have no doubt that his private conversations with the prisoners are marked by the same zeal, talent, and discretion.

Mr. Clay is of opinion that the religious services for prisoners should be short; and in this opinion I entirely concur. Those who, like the persons who form the bulk of the criminal class, have received but little education, and who have but little power of concentrated attention, cannot long fix their minds on objects to which they are unaccustomed; and any attempt to force them to do so is almost sure to fail, and to produce a feeling the very reverse of that which it is desirable to create.

The daily service in Preston prison does not last more than half an hour. It commences with a hymn (taken from a collection selected by the chaplain, with special regard to his auditory), and sung with much feeling and propriety; some of the prisoners receiving frequent instruction in psalmody from the schoolmaster, an earnest and intelligent officer. This is followed by selected passages from the Bible, and a short explanatory discourse, showing their bearing upon the daily duties of life, and the prisoner's present and future welfare, and the service concludes with a few short prayers selected from the Liturgy.

The benevolent and earnest manner in which Mr. Clay addresses the prisoners, and the clearness both of his language and matter, are very striking, and must give great force to his counsel and admonitions.

The following remarks on the value of short religious services appear in Mr. Clay's last report:—

When I see the attention and interest given by *prisoners* to a *short* daily service, I feel assured that many an operative and labourer who now habitually desecrates the Sabbath, would gladly attend a Sunday service were its duration shortened, and the time convenient. Instead of only two or three services on the Sunday, I would have five or six; two of them to be performed in full, and three or four so shortened or divided, that, including a plain and pertinent sermon, each should not occupy more than from forty to sixty minutes. I entertain a confident hope that these short services would soon be well attended. Many persons who cannot make up their minds, after a hard week's toil, to give two hours in the middle of the Sunday to their public religious duties, or who do not like to contrast their clothing with that of their wealthier neighbours, would find a little satisfaction in thinking that, by devoting some part of the Lord's day to His worship, they would be better entitled to be called by his name. The rest and relaxation which the working man must have on the Sunday would, after even one short visit to the house of prayer, assuredly be more innocent than it is now. And let him only once practically recognize the claims of the Sabbath, he would be brought more and more under the sway of religious influences. To carry into effect any practices, such as are now suggested, would require, I repeat, not more churches, but more ministers.

I was glad to see the chapel in Preston prison so arranged that the worship is really of a social character, there being no iron bars, and none of the ordinary wooden partitions. Mr. Clay's views on this subject may be gathered from the following remarks in his last report:—

The services of the chapel are, by the Divine blessing, greatly instrumental in bettering the feelings and principles of the prisoners; and it will, I think, be conceded that nothing of a deterring character should have place there. The chapel brings, now, the acceptable hour—the welcome and interesting occupation which relieves the severe monotony of a prisoner's daily life. I wish the chapel service, and especially that of the Sabbath, to be so consolatory, so agreeable, so necessary to the prisoners, that participation in Divine worship, begun under compulsion, may be continued ever after from choice and affection. I would, therefore, have the chapel present, as far as practicable, even in the minutest particulars, the appearance of a well-ordered church, so that some who enter it may be beneficially reminded of the Sundays of a more innocent and happier time; and that many may be so trained, during imprisonment, to the observance of Sabbath duties, that they may resort, when at liberty, to their own house of prayer, with hearts still grateful for the comfort received in a similar place, and at a time when almost everything else spoke sorrow and disgrace.

Many of the prisoners are Roman Catholics, and I was glad to learn that the best spirit of co-operation existed between Mr. Clay and the Catholic clergyman. There is so much that is common among good men of all sects, that if there be but the spirit of fellowship on both sides, there can be little difficulty in their acting in union.

Notwithstanding the great number of punishments, and the irksome discipline to which most of the prisoners are subjected, I received but few complaints, which I attribute in great measure to the confidence of the prisoners in the just intentions of the governor, and to their conviction that both he and the chaplain take a sincere interest in their welfare; though something, perhaps, may be owing to a subdued feeling among the prisoners resulting from the nature of the discipline, which probably, in some cases, shuts out the idea of complaint.

Although I saw much that was excellent in this prison, I witnessed but little evidence of that spirit of cheerfulness on which the late governor of Glasgow prison, Mr. Brebner, laid so much stress in carrying on the work of reformation. Nevertheless it is evident, from Mr. Clay's reports, that, in some cases at least, a healthy spirit of cheerfulness is created.

That which at present affords the greatest relief to the monotony and strictness of discipline is the out-door work, in which many of the best-conducted prisoners are employed, these being drafted in part from the separate cells and in part from the rooms where the silent system is enforced; and it is satisfactory to know, that although the men engaged at this work are necessarily brought together, and are allowed to converse on matters immediately relating to their work, both the governor and chaplain are of opinion that much good is derived from this part of the prison discipline; and I hope that the satisfactory results will act as an inducement to carry out still further (and that among the female as well as the male prisoners) the principles involved in it, especially that of active and useful labour.

Respecting prisoners thus employed the governor stated as follows:—

There are sometimes 70 or 80 at work on the grounds, but they are selected for their good conduct, and it is very seldom that any one of them abuses the confidence placed in him. They have been employed, and are still at work, in making new drains for the prison, and new roads, and in getting

sand for the new building. They are drafted in about equal numbers from the separate cells and from the work-rooms. This labour in company, and in the open air, is a great mitigation both of the separate and silent system. I think it has in every way been beneficial.

The following remarks appear in the chaplain's journal respecting this out-door employment:—

April 14th.—Many of the prisoners who would be otherwise confined in the corridor, and who have undergone a certain term of "*encellulement*," are now employed in the open air in taking down the old buildings, &c. The superintendence over them is very strict, and, I believe, perfectly effectual. At all events, if a word of communication should be now and then risked, anything like *contamination* is impossible. Varied by this bodily and healthy labour, the service of the chapel seems to be now *enjoyed*. It is to be observed that this employment is only granted to the better-conducted prisoners. There is still a large number to whom the discipline of the cell or the work-room is indispensable.

May 31st.—Many of the prisoners employed in the new buildings occupy the cells of the corridor at meals and at night. It is only during the meal-hour that I can have a fit opportunity to speak to them. I have every reason to be assured that, in the great majority of these cases, the out-door labour, carried on as it is under the strictest discipline, and not permitting any communication, does not impede the reformatory process which is desired. I had an opportunity to-day of conversing with about 12 or 15 of these men, and in every case I am satisfied that moral progress is decidedly made. Two men more especially, B. and M., manifested as much feeling as I ever saw evinced by men subjected to the *strict* separation of the cell.

August 18th.—Since the beginning of May, the works carried on within the prison walls have required the presence of about 90 bricklayers, stonemasons, labourers, &c., and about 30 or 40 of the prisoners. On some occasions a still larger number have been employed in wheeling, excavating, dressing bricks, &c. The discipline has not suffered under these circumstances in the slightest degree. On the other hand, the order, regularity, and decorum of the prisoners seem to have been in some measure communicated to the workmen.

I have never heard any noise from them but that of their tools; their conversation is never, as far as can be heard, improper or even loud; and the governor and officers assure me, that ever since their work commenced, oaths or other profane language have never been heard from them.

The female prisoners had a remarkably neat and clean appearance; and I was glad to see them dressed in the neat attire of a respectable Lancashire peasant. In dress, as well as in everything else, I think it important that a person should, as far as practicable, be accustomed in prison to that which it is desirable he should continue to observe after leaving prison; and for this reason, among others, I would habituate the prisoner to the use of neat, but strong and cheap clothing, free from any distinctive and degrading badge; and to the consumption of plain but wholesome and nutritious food.

The only exception to the neat appearance of the female prisoners, at Preston, was in the article of stockings, of which there was not a sufficient supply to allow of a regular change, and of the stockings being kept in complete repair; but instructions were given to remedy this defect.

The chief offences for which persons are committed to this prison are petty thefts; and by far the most powerful cause of crime in the district, in the opinion both of the governor and chaplain, is drunkenness.

The following are extracts relating to this subject from Mr. Clay's last annual report:—

Causes of Crime.—Every report of this nature would be incomplete without some observations on the causes which lead to crime. Though it may be almost unnecessary to say that ignorance and irreligion are those causes, and that, in proportion as they are removed, crime will disappear;—it may be useful to advert once more to the intermediate or secondary causes, brought into activity by the primary ones just named, and so generally admitted,—viz.: idleness, parental neglect, desecration of the sabbath, and,—mingling with all other causes, yet predominating above them—*drunkenness*. I believe that but for this besetting sin, the population of North Lancashire would exhibit virtues of the highest order.

This opinion is justified by the present state of things. Suffering under difficulties almost unprecedented in their history, their conduct involves moral phenomena of a significant, and, in many respects, of a most hopeful character. Never, within the term of my chaplaincy, have the combined evils of scarcity of food and scarcity of employ, pressed so heavily upon them as during the last winter; and never—to the great credit of thousands of sufferers—have offenders, pleading distress for their faults, been fewer in number. On several former occasions I have adduced evidence to show that our population is much more capable of facing the temptations which press upon them when straightened by poverty than those which beset them when they can indulge in drink. An examination of the records which I have kept for many years assures me that the offences for which distress is *pleaded* are exceeded five-fold by those in which drunkenness is *admitted*. During the last year I have examined more carefully the alleged pleas of distress, in order to note the *fact* rather than the *excuse*; and the tables in the appendix (Nos. 13 &14,) show that while only *seventeen* felonious offences could be attributed to distress—*that* being in many cases the consequence of drink or idleness,—*one hundred and seventeen* were undoubtedly caused by drunkenness.*

I trust I am not flattering myself in supposing that this enormous vice, and its enormously ruinous consequences are attracting attention in quarters powerful to discourage and check the evil. If anything of the kind should exist, I shall not be uselessly occupied in gathering and presenting details, which, if disgusting in themselves, may yet be borne with, on account of the necessity for a thorough conviction of the nature and extent of this national sin. The appendix contains statements and narratives by numerous victims of intemperance—or rather of the beer-shop and public-house. I possess fifty-two of these personal histories, written, or dictated, by adults; and in all but two of them these places figure as the first cause, and continued incitement to almost any crime by which society is injured. I earnestly solicit the perusal of the autobiographies given in the appendix, that it may be seen distinctly how crime flows—the metaphor is not so inappropriate as it may seem—from, through, and into, the beer-shop. It

* "According to my experience, at least three-fourths of the criminal charges that are brought to trial, originate in habits of intemperance, and the spending all leisure time in public houses." (Mr. Justice Wightman. Appendix to Minutes of Evidence on the Execution of the Criminal Law.)

is there that the poacher receives his first lesson and his chief encouragement; there, the reckless "navvy" squanders his earnings and his strength; often drinking himself into desperation, and so becoming ready for any act of robbery or plunder, in order to purchase means for another debauch: there, labourers and artizans assemble by troops, and drink away wages, clothing, health, life.* There, they take their wives' and children's bread and cast it to dogs!

My last year's intercourse with the subjects of my ministry has made me acquainted with practices, resorted to in certain beer-houses, which must be mentioned, in order to show what demoralising agencies are added to those already existing in them, viz., the keeping of prostitutes. From three entirely independent sources, and at different times, I received statements fully confirming each other, which leave no doubt of the extent to which this profligate system is carried on. Sixteen houses in one town, harbouring, or rather maintaining, about 54 prostitutes, have been *named* to me. But this is not the full amount of the evil. The neighbourhood of those 16 houses is corrupted. Women, married women, occupied to all appearance with their own proper avocations at home, hold themselves at the call of the beer-house for the immoral purposes to which I have referred.†

It may be thought that the insane fondness for drink is confined, after all, to the criminal population of the country, to *la classe dangereuse*. It would be some little drawback from the mischief to have it so limited. But I must proceed to state that which will dissipate such an idea, and indicate how far the infatuation prevails among the *whole* working part of the people. An opportunity presented itself, which enabled me to estimate, or rather to ascertain, the weekly expenditure in liquor of all the men—hard-working labourers, and skilled artizans, employed by one master. The result I give in the appendix, in Table 26, and I venture to recommend it as well deserving of serious consideration. We see there, that taking any 100 or 150 well-employed workmen, each of them, on the average, devotes to the pleasures of drink more than 25 per cent. of his earnings; that many married men thus squander 40 or 50 per cent., and that some are so infatuated as to throw away, weekly, in drink, 35*s.* out of 40*s.* wages. I have minutely examined the official returns by the gentlemen respectively superintending the county, Liverpool, Manchester, Salford, Preston, and Wigan police, and I find that, in the year 1846, more than 15,200 persons appeared before the magistrates charged with *drunkenness*; and upwards of 10,000 more, accused of "breach of the peace" and "assaults;" offences implying drunkenness in almost every case. I do not now notice those more terrible offences, manslaughter, rape, robbery, which are almost always produced by the same cause. It is the knowledge of facts like these which renders credible the calculated expenditure, in the United Kingdom, in intoxicating drink, viz., more than *sixty-five millions of pounds sterling annually!*‡ *Ten times the usual amount of the English poor rates!* That is, the ignorant and the profligate squander away the means of comfortable livelihood, or independence, and then come, in pauperism and shame, to seek a miserable support from those who have been sober and prudent. "If the ordinary principles of prudence and economy, which guide the middle classes, and the neglect of which would bring them to poverty, were communicated to the labouring portion of the community, and acted upon by them, I am persuaded that, with certain inevitable exceptions, they would soon entirely and permanently emancipate themselves from all dependence upon charity and the poor-rate." The opinion thus expressed in my report for 1839, I entertain, if possible, more strongly now; and I venture to think that, as regards, at least, the population of Lancashire, it is unassailable.§

The following are extracts from the chaplain's journal:—

August 8th.—R. R. seems to have had his thoughts in constant activity. To-day, he said "I have reckoned that I shall lose 50*l.* a-year by giving up my beer-shop; but I shall spend that much less in drink and wickedness; besides it will make my wife and daughter, who is a very religious young woman, so much happier. I have a child that was 5 years old, last February, and that child can drink as well as I can. He has gone to bed drunk many a time, and got up in a morning ready for drink again. . . . . My grandfather was a respectable tradesman in ——— street, in ———, and owned most of the street. . . . . John Wesley preached one of his first sermons, standing at my grandfather's door; but the people stoned him, and *sodded* him, till my grandfather was obliged to hide him in the meal kist (chest). My grandfather and sons had to fight the crowd away while Wesley was hiding. . . . . I have three things to tell you that I never told any one, and they make me very miserable. 1st. I once stole my wife's shawl, which cost 35*s.*, and pawned it for 5*s.* for drink. I only spent 4*d.* of the 5*s.*, for I fell asleep, and the man that was with me robbed me of the rest of the money. 2nd. My father was a particular churchman; and he got a gentleman to buy him a handsome Bible with large print. It cost him more than a sovereign, this is about 12 years ago. I actually stole this Bible and *popped* it for drink. . . . . 3rd. About 20 years ago, I stole a cotton piece from my father, and pawned it for drink; and, what grieves me most was, that a very decent woman was charged with it, and I saw her turned away from the house. I wish I could make amends to that poor woman, but she is dead I fear.

Till lately an arrangement existed in the prisons in Scotland which gave a prisoner an opportunity by doing overwork to gain money, by which he could, if so disposed, make reparation to some extent for his former misdeeds. Under this excellent plan, for such I esteem it, a prisoner once repaid a person 25*l.* of which he had defrauded him. Such a proof of sincere repentance is worth more than any amount of profession.

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* Among the items of County Expenditure for the last year, appeared the cost of 1455 coroners' inquests. I have been obliged by much information relating to them, but I am unable to place it in a statistical form. I will only quote from one of these gentlemen, Mr. Heyes, who says, "I have noted, for pretty nearly the last 20 years, that if you exclude inquests held on children, and accidents in collieries, nearly nine-tenths of the inquests I hold each year are on the bodies of persons whose deaths are to be attributed to drinking."

† This appeared on a trial which took place some time ago, and I am now reminded of it by the accounts more recently given to me.

‡ See paper on the "Temperance Movement," in the 3rd volume of Chambers' Miscellany.

§ The following facts will satisfy any one that the estimated cost of drinking, as given above is by no means exaggerated. In 1845, 23,000,000 gallons of British spirits paid duty; and more than 10,300,000 gallons of foreign wines and spirits were retained for home consumption. The retailers of beer were 123,596; of spirits, 93,545. The narratives and other details I have given in the appendix, show how this extraordinary quantity of liquor goes, and *how* the sellers of it are maintained! Let me add that the expenditure in drink exceeds by five millions sterling the *declared value of the exports* of the United Kingdom and is about *five times* the amount of all *the local taxation of the country*, poor rates included!

The extracts from the chaplain's journal continue as follows:—

January 5th.—The father of the unfortunate child, D. R., called at the prison, and had an interview with his son in my presence. The father appears to belong to the very lowest class of Irish. He corroborated, in all material points, the account given by his elder son Thomas, viz. that the eldest son of the family had not been heard of for some years, and that the second was transported. He also stated that the child now here, and one two years older, were the children of a second wife; that T., the youngest son of the first wife, and who has been so often in the different gaols of the county, had led away D. last "harvest time," and that all trace of them had been lost until recovered through one of T.'s companions, who saw him (T.,) about the Liverpool docks, and learned from him, that D. was in Preston gaol. Having told this to the parents, the father, evidently at the mother's entreaty, walked from Liverpool hither to see his child. The father belongs to the lowest class of hawkers; and it is clear that his vagabond life has made him almost a stranger to the child D.

The child, to-day, evidently did not recognize his father for two or three minutes, and showed no marks of attachment to him. . . . . The father seemed entirely occupied in his own mind with anxiety about the child's mother; he laid all the blame upon the elder boy T.; and concluded the interview by turning to me, and saying, "If ever this child's mother catches a hold of T., she'll kill him; I know she will; she has said she would do it, if she was hung for it the next minute." It is clear to me, knowing as I do the harshness of step-parents in this class of life, that the woman R. has driven the children of the first wife from home; they have consequently become habituated to crime; and one of them has repaid her cruelty by the ruin of her youngest child.

March 6th.—A. F. has been placed in charge of the male hospital. His very satisfactory conduct justifies the confidence placed in him. He said, to-day, with an emotion which could not be feigned, "Oh! how I wish I had been here 10 years ago, it would have been a fine thing for my poor children and for myself. I might have saved all I have spent in drink, and have been independent of spinning now." . . . . His observations about the opportunity of independence which he has thrown away, is another proof, added to the many I have already seen, that, if the mill operatives would only exercise the prudence and forethought incumbent on them, the "quæstio vexata" of the "10 hours," would be adjusted upon a sounder base than can be found in Parliamentary interference. The *capital* constituted by the *savings* of the operatives would enable them to discuss the matter with the employers upon a more equal footing. The increased sense and knowledge which the savings imply, would ensure its being discussed wisely. And, even on the supposition that the hours are not shortened, the steady and prudent operative becomes independent of the mill by the time he reaches 30 or 35 years of age.

May 26th.—Two men, F. and F., committed as disorderly: their offences arising out of a *strike* at Blackburn. The former was earning 17*s.*, the latter about 12*s.* weekly, as power-loom weavers. The proposed reduction in wages by the masters would have amounted to about 1*s.* 6*d.* a week; a reduction enforced, no doubt, by the pressing necessity of the times. The strike has now continued eight weeks; the two men have been allowed 6*s.* per week each from the *Union*. Both the men are of the most ignorant class, unable to repeat a prayer, and ignorant of the alphabet. It had not occurred to either of them to consider how much a week they were sacrificing by their refusal to work at the reduced rates; and they appeared much surprised when I showed them that F. might have been 3*l.* 16*s.* richer, and F. about 2*l.* richer. These men do not belong to the reckless and profligate class, but only to the extremely ignorant body who are easily led into these insane *turn-outs*, by interested parties maintained by their contributions.

When the latent common sense of such men as F. is developed by education, this blind submission to the tyrannical dictates of the *Union* will disappear.

June 19th.—At this time, when the high price of the necessaries of life, and the difficulty of obtaining employ, cause unusual *distress* among the working classes, committals to this prison do not arise from the pressure of poverty but from the habit of *intoxication* so generally indulged in. This latter cause of crime is unusually prominent among the cases already gathered for the next session.

I made *intoxication* the subject of my sermons last Sunday; and in my subsequent conversations with the prisoners, I have found some satisfactory proofs of attention to the subject. A simple Irish navigator expressed a great desire to take the *pledge* at once, and said, while the tears rolled down his face, "Sure I never stopt cryin', since I heard what you said on Sunday." An English 'navvy' named D., told me to-day, "that, for many years together, he had spent 10*s.* weekly, in drink." J. J., also for trial, said, "I had been steady for six months, and saved more than 15*l.* for my wife and two children; but I then broke out, and spent it all in a week."

T. B., formerly a spinner, latterly a labourer on the railway, also said, "All the time I was getting 30*s.* to 35*s.* a-week, 10*s.* a-week never served me in drink." R. B., a collier, a single man, more ignorant than would be believed by those who are unacquainted with the state of the labouring population, aged only 26 years, and awaiting trial for a robbery from the person, in a public-house, said to me, "I've had these good wages, (28*s.* to 30*s.*,) for many years, and might have saved some hundred pounds, but I've spent regularly 15*s.* a-week in drink, and most of my companions have done the same." How clearly and forcibly such details as these illustrate and account for the two great and melancholy facts of our social state, that, while about 6,000,000*l.* are required for the maintenance of the English poor, they spend in drink 60,000,000*l.*!

August 27th.—At the intermediate sessions, held to-day, the whole calendar was disposed of between 11 o'clock and half-past 5. The names of only 25 persons are included in it, 12 of whom are females. Nothing can better show that criminality and want of employ have less connexion than is generally supposed; for, at this very time, and in Preston alone, more than 2400 mill-hands are entirely out of work, and more than 3200 on 'half-time.'

The committals to the sessions, which, in the prosperous year 1845, amounted to 301, during the last two months, have been at the *rate* of only 152 per *annum*!

The total number in the gaol this morning is only 192.

September 9th.—In the course of a long conversation with the females under sentence of transportation, they stated that, *now*, they would much rather be removed from the county than undergo a term of imprisonment, and then be compelled to return to their former companions and habits. The conduct of these poor girls in prison is very creditable. They are orderly and docile; and their activity and willingness in whatever work they are set upon, are good evidences of what they are capable of under favourable circumstances.

It is very satisfactory to find, that notwithstanding there is still so much ignorance and drunkenness in the country, (though much less, I believe, than formerly,) and notwithstanding

there yet remain many other causes of crime, Mr. Clay is of opinion, founded on many years' observation, that the amount of crime, in this part of the country at least, has diminished, and I am satisfied that the same holds good in almost every part of Great Britain; and that scarcely a greater mistake exists than the prevailing idea that there is more crime in the country than formerly.

Mr. Clay stated, that when he was a boy there were constant robberies in the neighbourhood of Liverpool, such as are now seldom heard of; and I have often received similar information from elderly and observant persons as respects other parts of the country.

Mr. Clay said, that for a considerable time there had been very few poachers in the prison. He said that "they had been driven away by kindness;" which he explained by stating, that some time ago a number of poachers had been committed to the prison, first on a charge of trespass, and then when their imprisonment had expired, although no new offence had been committed, on a charge of shooting without a licence. On a representation, however, being made to the Secretary of State, of these attempts to punish in two different ways for the same offence, a pardon was obtained, and the men were liberated; but the chaplain said, that before they left the prison, he took care to impress upon their minds the great kindness of the Queen in interfering in their behalf, and the discredit which would befall both them and the prison if they returned. He added, that in no one case had these prisoners come back.

I was much concerned to hear the chaplain state his full belief that poachers are sometimes encouraged by men of landed property to procure eggs and live game for them from neighbouring preserves. If a poacher deserves imprisonment, assuredly his instigator and abettor deserves it also. In the eye of law and justice, the receiver of stolen goods is as bad as the thief, and often worse.

The following is part of the narrative of a poacher given in Mr. Clay's last report:—

We drunk all that week till all my money was gone. And as I was sitting by the fire, the landlord said, "What dost thou do here without any money? Be off home to thy wife: thou hast had no ale since dinner time." Then I thought, *this is the way that poachers' money goes!* So I thought I would leave it off and try to get some work. So I went to a farmer that had some draining to let, and he said he must not let me have it unless I got a note in writing from the steward, for he had orders not to employ me. I went to the steward, and he told me to go to the squire; and I went, and he said I should have no work on his ground, and he bid me begone. I was very badly off, and I began poaching again; and in about a month I was caught, and I went away, and was away from my wife and family three years. Then I came home, and got work at some water-works, and was at home nearly two years, and did not go poaching at all; but the squire accused me all the time, and I was as innocent of it as a child....and he would not allow any of his farmers to give me work....And then I began poaching again: I should have given it up many a time if the gentleman had allowed the farmers to give me work....I carried on poaching all that season; and when the game was out of season the man would not buy any more *dead* game, but he said he had a large order come in for *live* hares, and he would take as many as we could get alive. And this ——— employed the man at the game shop to get men to go into other people's preserves....We was in a preserve one morning catching live pheasants, and one man said, "there is a deal more pheasants this morning than ever there was;" and I looked back and said, "there is a deal more keepers."....Three of us got away, and one got took, and sent to Wakefield House of Correction for six months. That season we catched above 200 live hares, besides live pheasants and partridges, and lots of pheasants' eggs. And there was another —— that we catched a deal of live game for, and we took them to him ourselves....and he paid us for them and made us as drunk as pigs....And at that time we were getting some hares for some gentlemen near ——— that kept a lot of greyhounds. They came to my house for the hares once a week, and we kept them in a room till they came for them. We catched them about 60; and I think that money did me more good than any that I ever got for poaching, for they always paid me at home ...I have catched hundreds of live hares and pheasants, and sold them to ———; and now they have turned their backs upon me and cast me into prison. But for the time to come, I mean to give it up, and not go poaching any more, for I think this three months will do me a deal of good.

The chaplain made the following statement respecting the number of factory girls committed to prison, as compared with domestic servants, showing how much it is in the power of the proprietor of a factory, by thoughtful and judicious arrangements, to diminish crime:—

In proportion to the number of persons employed, there are fewer factory girls committed to this prison than domestic servants. The difference indeed is very considerable. I think the regularity of the employment in the factories has a favourable effect on the habits of the workpeople. There is, however, a great difference in the moral condition of those employed in different factories, according to the interest, or otherwise, taken by the employers in the comfort and welfare of the operatives. There are two large spinning factories in Preston, in one of which the proprietors take a kind and active interest in those employed by them, providing a library for their workpeople, and encouraging the young in self-improvement. In the other mill there is nothing of the kind, and a striking contrast may be observed in the very appearance of the workpeople as they leave these two different factories; and while it is a very rare thing for any person belonging to the first factory to be brought before the magistrates under any charge, it is a frequent occurrence for persons employed in the other factory to appear at the police office for breaches of the peace and other offences. I am glad to be able to state that a kind spirit of interest in the comfort and welfare of the workpeople is gradually extending itself among the proprietors of the mills.*

I was desirous of ascertaining what effect on the number of recommittals had been produced by the partial use, during the last three years, of the separate system; and with that view called for several returns. By these returns, it appears that the whole average number of recommittals, during the last three years, is not at all less than during the three years preceding the

* I was much gratified by a visit to the well-conducted factory referred to in the above evidence. Not fewer than 2000 persons are employed in it, and I was glad to learn that although most of the other factories had been compelled to stop work during part of the day, all in this factory continued to have full employment.

introduction of the separate system; but that there has been a great decrease in the number of prisoners, who, having been committed for the first time within the last three years, have been recommitted during that time, as compared with the number who, having been committed for the first time within the three years preceding the introduction of the separate system, were recommitted during those three years; and that the improvement is most striking among those prisoners who have been chiefly subjected to the separate system, namely, male prisoners tried at the quarter sessions, though there has been a large decrease also in the number of recommittals of female prisoners tried at the quarter sessions; and these latter prisoners are not under the separate system.

Of 1073 male prisoners committed for the first time during the three years ending Michaelmas, 1843, and tried at the quarter sessions, 126, or nearly 12 per cent., were recommitted during that time; while of 525 male prisoners, committed for the first time during the three years ending Michaelmas, 1847, and tried at the quarter sessions, only 14, or less than 3 per cent., were recommitted; showing a proportionate decrease of four to one.

Of 242 female prisoners committed for the first time during the three years ending Michaelmas, 1843, and tried at the quarter sessions, 24, or about 10 per cent., were recommitted during that time; while of 175 female prisoners committed and tried under similar circumstances, during the three years ending Michaelmas, 1847, only 6, or about $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., were recommitted; showing a proportionate decrease of about three to one.

It will be observed, that there was not only a large diminution in both cases in the proportion of recommittals, but also in the whole number of persons tried.

The general result of the returns showed that the introduction of the separate system had been one cause of the decrease in the number of recommittals, but by no means the only cause.

The efforts made by the chaplain of the prison (aided by the county constabulary) to ascertain, when practicable, the subsequent history of the prisoners, are well deserving of imitation. In no way, in my opinion, can a chaplain more beneficially employ part of his time than in keeping up a communication with liberated prisoners, in observing their career, and in endeavouring to exercise an influence over them.

Some of the results of the inquiries of the county constabulary respecting liberated prisoners, are given in Mr. Clay's last Report, page 41.

Though the co-operation of the police is far better than no co-operation at all, some other agency is preferable; because, unless made with great caution, the mere inquiry by a police-officer may be injurious to the interests of the party. At Glasgow prison, a person unconnected with the police is engaged for the express purpose of visiting liberated prisoners and their employers, and the employers of prisoners about to be liberated.

I was glad to learn that the practice of sentencing offenders to be whipped has much diminished in this district; and I hope it will soon go out of existence. A young man, more than 20 years old, had undergone the sentence of flogging a short time before my visit; and although I was informed that the punishment had been inflicted as leniently as was thought consistent with the terms of the sentence, and that no permanent marks would remain upon him, the prisoner's back exhibited a spectacle which was painful to contemplate, and which, to me, was wholly new; no such punishment having for many years been awarded in Scotland, either by a court of justice or for misconduct in prison.

The chaplain made the following remarks upon this subject:—

I am of opinion, confirmed by long observation, that the use of corporal punishment, whether as a sentence of a court of justice or for an offence within a prison, is inefficacious and injurious. And I am glad to say that there appears to be a growing conviction of this on the minds of the magistrates of the county. In the prison, the use of corporal punishment has been discontinued for several years; and the number of persons sentenced by courts of justice to be whipped is diminishing from year to year. With one single exception, no such sentence has been passed in the last four general sessions held at Preston. I am satisfied that whipping has little or no effect in preventing the recommittal of a prisoner. This punishment was in frequent use in the case of boys, up to the time of the improvement in the system of discipline here; but recommittals of boys at that time were very numerous, much more so than since the diminished use of the punishment of whipping.

The governor stated as follows:—

In answer to your question, as to my opinion of the punishment of whipping, I take the liberty of giving you the extract of a paragraph from a letter of mine addressed to Professor Tellkampf, of Prussia, on the 3rd of October, 1846:—

Whipping (more properly called flogging in the army, being one and the same thing) I consider ought not to be allowed under any system of prison discipline. I do not recollect a single case of reformation produced by it; but I am strongly impressed with the degradation that takes place, and which I believe to be most acutely felt, as age and infirmities increase with those that have suffered such a disgraceful punishment.

My opinion of whipping, as a punishment, is still the same; and perhaps I may not be considered presumptuous, if I state that my experience extends over a period of many years: 26 of them as a British officer, a police-officer, and governor of this prison.

By a return from the governor, it appears that the number of cases of whipping during the four years he has been in office has been as follows:—in 1844, 77; in 1845, 51; in 1846, 26; and in 1847 (up to 5th November), only one.

The average amount of clear earnings per head last year, exclusive of work done for the prison (which was estimated at 780*l.*), was about 18*s.*, being about 6*s.* less than the general average in England, and 18*s.* less than the general average in Scotland; and the net cost per prisoner was about 22*l.*, being about the general average in England, and 6*l.* more than the general average in Scotland.

The entries of the inspections of the Visiting Justices had been regular, and very frequent, and

were creditable to Colonel Martin, the governor, Miss Roscoe, the matron, and to the other officers.

The general result of my own inspection was a combined feeling of gratification at witnessing much that was excellent, and regret at seeing much which, in my opinion, is at variance with sound principles of prison discipline. Considerable allowance must, however, be made, in consequence of the alterations that were going on in the building at the time of my visit. There can be no doubt that within the last few years, and since the present governor has been in office, great improvements have taken place; and I trust that the course of improvement will continue. Indeed, an important change will be effected when the new wing is brought into use, and the number of prisoners on the silent system much diminished.

The governor deserves great respect for his energy and zeal, and for the interest which he takes in the welfare of the prisoners; and a visit to the prison must convince every one that the chaplain well merits his high reputation. To have able and zealous officers at the head of a prison, affords the best security for its gradual improvement.

I made the following recommendations:—

1. The prisoners in the separate cells to rise not later than six o'clock all the year round, and to go to bed not earlier than nine; and the same rule to be applied, as soon as practicable, to all the other prisoners.

2. More useful and active kinds of work to be substituted, where practicable, among male prisoners, for knitting and cotton-picking, especially among those sentenced to long periods of confinement, particularly boys; and when practicable, every prisoner to be employed at the trade which he has learnt, or at which he was serving his apprenticeship; so that at his liberation he may be in a good state for returning to honest industry.

3. A new dietary to be adopted, with three different rates, to provide for the different circumstances of age, sex, constitution, kind of work, and industry. The prisoners to be placed on the different rates by the governor, subject to the review of the surgeon; and the surgeon to have power, where he thinks proper, to modify the rates in particular cases, by increasing or diminishing the quantity or by changing the kind of food; all such deviations being recorded.

4. The 142nd, 143rd, and 144th rules recommended by the Secretary of State to be adopted, substituting the words *once each month* for *occasionally*, in the first line of the 143rd rule; and the surgeon to be requested to carry these rules into effect.

5. The present rule respecting punishments, which does not provide for any other punishment than solitary confinement, and which is not observed in practice, to be altered.

6. As soon as practicable, some proper cells to be built for refractory prisoners, and, in the mean time, such prisoners to be placed in other cells than those in which they are now confined; which, besides being small and without any provision for warming, are several of them damp, owing in part to their being on the ground-floor, and in some cases without boarded floors.

7. Untried prisoners not to be compelled to wear the prison dress (though in all cases to be allowed to do so), unless their own clothes are dirty or ragged, or otherwise unfit for use; or unless it be necessary to preserve their clothes for the purpose of recognition.

COUNTY GAOL AT LANCASTER.

Lancaster.

[Inspected September 30, 1847.]

There has been no alteration in the building since Captain Williams's last Report on this prison; and the only change of any importance in the discipline, has been the disuse, to a considerable extent, of the treadwheel. It is now intended, however, to enlarge the females' division of the prison, to adapt it for separate confinement, and to discontinue the prison for male criminals; and plans of the proposed alterations have been transmitted to the Secretary of State.

The average number of prisoners last year was 234; viz., 158 criminals and 76 debtors. This is an increase of 26 criminals and 26 debtors, as compared with the average of the preceding year.

The average number of debtors in this single prison is nearly as great as in the whole of Scotland.

The governor stated as follows:—

When the country was in a prosperous state, the number of our prisoners was small; but, since food became dear and work scarce, the number has been on the increase.

The chaplain has not hitherto been in the habit of seeing the prisoners, at stated times, in private; some of the prisoners have been idle for want of a better supply of work; and the rules respecting cleanliness have not been fully observed, although, generally speaking, there was a high degree of cleanliness in that part of the building which is occupied by criminal prisoners.

The general health of the prisoners, during the last year, seems to have been good; and, at the time of my visit, most of the prisoners had a healthy appearance. There were only two deaths, and one liberation on account of illness last year. Both the deaths were among the debtors.

The surgeon, however, stated that the prisoners generally became weaker during their confinement, which he attributed to their having so little active employment. He said, he thought it would greatly promote the health of the prisoners, as well as their moral improve-

ment, if they had much more work to do. The chief disorder in the prison, he said, was dyspepsia, caused principally, in his opinion, by the prisoners having too much food, considering the small quantity of work they have to perform. In my late district, Scotland, the quantity of food which the prisoners receive depends very much on the nature and quantity of their work; but the English dietaries are, to a great extent, independent of these important considerations.

The conduct of the female prisoners, and of the greater part of the male prisoners, was reported to have been good; but that of some of the male prisoners had been very bad. It is indeed long since I inspected a prison in which there appears to be so much disorder—a disorder attributable in part to the bad construction of the building; but chiefly to other causes, including especially the want of more work, and the length of time which the prisoners pass in bed. I know several prisons which are as badly constructed, but in which a much higher degree of order is maintained.

Had it not been in contemplation to discontinue the prison for male prisoners, I should have recommended the immediate erection of a few separate cells on the men's side, as the state of discipline would be greatly improved if a small number of troublesome prisoners could be withdrawn from their companions.

The number of punishments indeed is small (264 for the whole year), but many offences must at present escape detection.

The misconduct on the part of some of the debtors is chiefly owing to the admission of intoxicating drink into the prison (in accordance, however, with the general practice in the country), and to their want of employment.

There is a regulation in the Scottish prisons which has been found to work well, restricting the drinking of fermented liquor to meal hours; and, next to abolishing the use of fermented liquors altogether, this, I think, is the best arrangement.

In the Scottish prisons, too, smoking is wholly forbidden; and it would be well to introduce the same regulation into the English prisons.

The money which a debtor wastes in drinking and smoking is really the property of his creditors.

Instead of being a place of rigid economy and sober reflection, the debtors' side of Lancaster Castle is like a somewhat noisy tavern and tea-garden; the prisoners idling about, smoking, drinking, talking in a loud voice, and playing at skittles and pitch-farthing.

The following extracts from the governor's journal, selected from others of a similar description, give instances of bad conduct during the last year. While these exhibit scenes of gross misconduct on the part of some of the prisoners, implying a very imperfect state of discipline, several entries in the journal show a habit of patient investigation by the governor, an anxious desire on his part to avoid inflicting unmerited punishment, and a general willingness to render friendly services to the prisoners:—

September 7, 1846.—Debtor W. P. complained that Debtor J. G. had assaulted by striking him on the arm with an iron pan, and that Debtor G. R. had used threatening language to him. G. admitted having struck P., but said he was provoked to do so by abusive language. R. denied the threats, and said P. had challenged him to fight. I told P. how to obtain magistrates, if he thought fit to prefer a charge for assault in one case, and to apply for sureties in the other.

September 21.—Debtor W. M. locked up for being drunk and disorderly; let out 22nd September at noon.

October 16.—Felon G. H. locked up at 6½ A.M., for repeatedly striking J. A. This affair originated in his having made disturbance in his tower last night. Ordered A. to sleep in the great tower cells till further orders.

October 17.—As G. H. will be discharged on the 19th instant, I deem it advisable to let him have his full diet. Discharged 19th October.

January 28, 1847.—Found a party card-playing in the 4th class of debtors. Cards seized.

February 24.—Debtor J. B. (2nd class) locked up at 3½ P.M., for being drunk. A rare occurrence this now-a-days. This man is a pensioner from the 7th Fusileers, at 6d. a day. On letting him out next day, at 10 A.M., I assured him that, if again found drunk here, I would report him to the authorities at Chelsea Hospital.

It seems his drink (ale) was *purchased* in the 1st class.

May 25.—Found a party playing at cards in the 1st class debtors. Cards seized. I remonstrated with the card-party on thus mis-spending time on a fine clear day, instead of taking exercise. It is habits of this sort that feed our debtors' side.

June 18.—Felon E. G. reported for brutally kicking W. P., so as to cut his upper lip through and knock out one of his teeth. I shall submit this case to a magistrate.

June 19.—On laying the above case against E. G. before Messrs. Patterthwaite and Alison, Visiting Justices, these gentlemen expressed an opinion that it did not come within their jurisdiction under the provisions of the Gaol Act, as there was no dangerous wound or bruise given, and that the offence was not "a repeated one," on his (G.'s) part against the gaol rules. I have therefore ordered G. into solitary confinement for three days, on bread and water. The above magistrates direct that he be afterwards, for some time, kept apart from the other prisoners of his class. Let out of close confinement 22nd June, at noon. Restored to his class, but transferred to a new ward, with the consent of J. C. Patterthwaite, Esq., 25th June.

June 30.—Debtor E. P. B. complained that he had been violently assaulted in bed last night, and that he stood in bodily fear of Debtors J. H. and R. W. I sent for the two latter, and in their presence told Mr. B. (to whom I gave the address of the magistrates' clerks) that his remedy was to apply to the magistrates for sureties, &c. I have reason to believe that Mr. B.'s statements were greatly exaggerated as to the assault, &c. I have, however, so arranged that the accused could not molest him again at night.

July 6.—Debtor J. H. locked up at 4½ P.M. for being drunk. This man had a sum of money upon him, which he was squandering away in drink, and which the turnkeys, Bard and Pennington, have very properly taken charge of. He is to be heard on his petition, in the Insolvent Court, next week. On being let out (7th July, at 9½ P.M.), he said that he had just 12*l.* upon him when locked

up; and, on opening the sealed parcel handed to me by Turnkey Bond, I found it to contain a 5*l.* Bank of England note and seven 1*l.* Irish notes, which, at my suggestion, J. H. has put into the hands of Mr. Bond. He expressed great sorrow for his misconduct, admitting he had been most shamefully lavishing his creditors' money on drink, and in treating a set of worthless fellows.

July 10.—Felon R. P. let out of solitary confinement at 6 P.M. Requested I would place him in a different ward from that in which he had hitherto been, as he cannot agree with the prisoners. I consider that a compliance with this request would lead to nothing but a continual change of wards, and I refused him. He then asked to be put apart. To this I acceded, and directed that he should be treated, in every respect, the same as other prisoners of his class, association excepted.

Restored to his ward 16th July, at noon, at his own request, and on promise to conduct himself properly.

July 11.—I find that, in the momentary absence of the monitor, Felon M. D. has assaulted the hospital cleaner, Felon S. T., and given him a tremendous pair of black eyes. T. says that the cause of the attack was his endeavouring to prevent D. and another patient from playing marbles. D. asserts that T. struck him first, and that he (D.) struck again in self-defence. S., a patient, says the same. I have for the present put D. apart, and will consult with the surgeon.

July 12.—The surgeon recommends that D. remain where he is. Of course I consider D. in the surgeon's hands altogether.

On the 25th August, D. removed to a ward proper to his class, by order of the surgeon.

July 14.—Felon E. B. reported for pushing Felon J. R. in passing out of chapel this morning. B. says that R. kicked him while in the pew, and, weeping bitterly, asserts that he is persecuted in his ward. R. denies kicking. I have given both parties a long and solemn talking to about their alleged sinful behaviour in chapel.

August 10.—A party found playing at cards in 3rd class debtors, among whom was M. R. D. (calling himself "Captain D."), formerly a debtor here. Cards seized, and "the Captain" ordered to be excluded the gaol, unless legally committed, in future.

D. applied to the turnkey to be admitted a few days after this occurrence, and, on being refused, threatened to write to the Secretary of State!

September 1.—Misdemeanant W. R. and Felon T. J. locked up at 11½ A.M., the first for making great noise in his cell, breaking his hammock-cords, and possessing three pencils; the second for dancing, singing, shouting and whistling in his cell last night, and for quarrelling. This person is complained of by other prisoners as a perfect nuisance in his tower. R. let out 3rd September, at 9 P.M., and J. 4th September, at 11 A.M.

September 9.—Felon J. B. locked up for possessing a belt made of county cloth. He said he had it from Felon J. H., who admitted such to be the fact, and said it had been "forced" upon him by another prisoner, who then dunned him for his food! I ordered H. into the traffickers' mess. J. B. let out 10th September, at noon.

September 18.—Felon boy J. H. reported for shaking a fellow-prisoner by the collar. He admits he did so because he was kicked. This poor fellow is blind of an eye, and is therefore plagued by some of his unfeeling and wicked associates.

September 20.—Felon boys R. K. and C. F. locked up at 9 A.M. for fighting. When questioned separately as to the cause of quarrel, K. says that F. struck him because he remonstrated with the latter for dancing over his head last night; while F. states that his pocket was picked of his handkerchief last evening in chapel, where "a prisoner made water in it," and then returned it to him; and because he reported that circumstance to an officer, he was repeatedly struck by K. and another. I find it impossible to say which story is true. K. let out 21st September, at 10 A.M., the surgeon reporting him as weak in health. F. let out at noon same day.

September 27.—Felons G. M. and J. B. locked up at 10½ A.M., for insulting language to Monitors Knowles and Carter. It seems that these prisoners, with about six more, have for the last few days, and particularly yesterday (Sunday) got together in their ward, and talked *at* the above officers, applying to them the most scurrilous epithets. M. is stated to be the leader. B. is also reported for misconduct in chapel.

One of the debtors stated to me as follows:—

I sometimes see a debtor in a state of intoxication, but not often. When they are detected, they are put into the strong-room. There is always more or less of gambling among the debtors. I have been in the prison six months. We are well attended to, and the officers are kind and considerate.

I received no complaint from any female prisoners, but many complaints from male prisoners. They were, however, almost entirely from prisoners who, by their misconduct, had subjected themselves to punishment, and on examination were found to have little or no foundation. Of four prisoners taken at random from different wards, three spoke in grateful terms of the treatment which they received. The fourth said—

I am comfortable and well used. * * * The only just cause of complaint that I know of is about the meat. It has been of coarse quality lately, and we get only a quarter of a pound each.

With respect to this complaint, the surgeon considers a quarter of a pound quite sufficient, and I saw no reason for finding fault with the quality. The complaint as to the quantity, which was made by other prisoners also, probably arose from the circumstance of the weight in the dietary being intended (though not clearly so expressed) for the weight of the meat when uncooked and containing its share of bone, and therefore considerably greater than the weight which the prisoners actually received. I recommended that the weight should be altered, and be made to indicate the quantity of cooked meat, as delivered to the prisoners.

Two of the other of the four prisoners referred to stated as follows:—

M. T.—We are all very comfortable. A prisoner who makes a complaint here must have very little understanding. He has no just ground for it.

H. H.—My bedding is very clean. It is cleaner and better than I could get outside the prison; and I believe the same is the case with many of the other prisoners. If I was to work hard from Monday morning till Saturday night, I could not keep myself and my boy in the same comfort that I am kept in here. I do not know any just cause of complaint among the prisoners. The officers are all nice well-behaved men.

The chief kinds of work at present, are sewing and picking cotton.

The want of more active employment partly accounts for that which may appear an extraordinary fact, viz., that now that the treadwheel labour has been much reduced, many of the prisoners appear to like it. On this subject the governor stated as follows, and his observations were confirmed by my inquiries among the prisoners :—

Now that the treadwheel is but little used, many of the prisoners seem to like to be put upon it. They like the exercise. These are chiefly strong, active men. If for any reason any of them do not get their regular turn on the wheel, they will complain. What is pleasant exercise to such prisoners, is excessive labour to others, especially to corpulent men who have been accustomed to sedentary occupations. Used as a punishment, therefore, the treadwheel is very unequal.

I quite agree in the feeling, now increasing from year to year, of aversion to treadwheel labour as it has been generally applied, especially where the power is not turned to any useful purpose. As a punishment it has been found to be very unequal, and as a regular and sole employment, it appears to me to be brutalizing. But if the power of the wheel be turned to some useful purpose, and no one be forced on it against his will, I see no objection to prisoners being on the wheel a part of the day for exercise. On the contrary, I think the muscles will often be brought into better play, (especially on those wheels where the arms work as well as the legs), than by the prisoners pacing up and down a small separate airing yard, with no view but high walls on the sides and the sky above.

Only one untried prisoner had had any work to do since he came in.

Much of the idleness in some of the English prisons is attributable to the want of more motives to exertion ; and I have no doubt that the greater industry in the Scottish prisons has been in part owing to a regulation by which the prisoners could earn something for themselves. The deputy governor, who seemed anxious for the introduction of a better system of discipline, stated as follows :—

We are greatly impeded in our efforts to introduce useful and productive labour into the prison by the law forbidding the prisoners to have any portion of their earnings, or any additional allowance of food in consequence of work done for the prison. The prisoners are thus deprived of almost all motive to work, except that of fear of punishment. Formerly the prisoners were allowed a portion of their earnings, and they then worked with more zeal. They had also an incitement to do their work well, because the abatements for imperfect work were made from the prisoners' share of the earnings.

The task-master stated, that at the time the prisoners were allowed a portion of earnings a weaver would do as much work in three days, as he will now do in three weeks.

Even in summer most of the prisoners go to bed as early as seven o'clock ; and in winter, the prisoners do not rise till day-break, and the majority go to bed at dusk. They therefore pass a great deal too much time in bed.

I was glad to find the department of instruction in a much more satisfactory state than that of work. Both the schoolmaster and schoolmistress appear to be zealous and efficient teachers, and the progress of many of the prisoners was very creditable.

The following is taken from the chaplain's last annual report :—

On referring to his journal, and the statements therein recorded, given by the prisoners themselves, the chaplain finds, as has been stated in his former reports, that ignorance, and consequent reckless habits of intemperance, have been the chief fomentors of crime ; and it cannot be surprising, however deeply it is to be lamented, that our gaols are so unhappily supplied with inmates from the manufacturing and crowded districts of the county. Most of them candidly acknowledge, that they had very seldom attended any place of Divine worship ; some even aver that they had never attended—that, when young, they were seldom sent either to school or chapel—that they were suffered to wander in the streets as vagrants, and were placed in prison for short terms ; and were frequently obliged from a state of destitution, to commit petty thefts and robberies.

Nearly a quarter of the prisoners are Roman Catholics ; and I was glad to learn that a good spirit of co-operation existed between the chaplain of the prison and the Catholic clergyman. The chaplain rightly remarked, that there is plenty of common ground, without touching on controversial subjects.

Some time ago, at the recommendation of the governor, the iron bars in front of the divisions in the chapel were removed ; and I was glad, but not surprised, to learn that the conduct of the prisoners in chapel had in consequence much improved. Indeed the chaplain now speaks highly of the behaviour of the prisoners during divine worship.

I believe such contrivances as iron gratings in chapels to be both useless and mischievous ; to be likely to provoke misconduct, and to suggest the idea of an attempt to escape.

The following feeling remarks appeared in the governor's journal on the occasion of the removal of the iron bars in the chapel of the prison :—

May 2, 1847, (*Sunday*).—I was much gratified at Divine service this morning, by the appearance of the chapel divested, as the pews of the Crown prisoners now are by order of the magistrates, of the odious and unseemly iron bars that heretofore disfigured, and I may almost say desecrated, the House of God. To-day we all looked more like " Dearly beloved brethren," than I ever remember to have seen our gaol congregation ; I trust that the change will tend to produce a good feeling among the prisoners.

The present chaplain has held his office more than 40 years. During that time he has had the painful duty of attending the execution of 171 persons. The following return shows the number executed each year. It is consolatory to observe that nearly 12 years have now passed without a single execution :—

NUMBER of Prisoners executed at Lancaster Castle during the chaplaincy of the Rev. J. ROWLEY.

1804	8	1826	5
1805	1	1827	8
1806	11	1828	1
1807	4	1829	1
1808	1	1830	3
1809	13	1831	5
1810	6	1832	2
1811	3	1833	3
1812	13	1834	2
1813	8	1835	2
1814	7	1836	None.
1815	5	1837	None.
1816	6	1838	None.
1817	20	1839	None.
1818	5	1840	None.
1819	8	1841	None.
1820	8	1842	None.
1821	4	1843	None.
1822	4	1844	None.
1823	None.	1845	None.
1824	3	1846	None.
1825	1	1847	None.

I think it desirable that the governor of a prison should frequently be present at the opening in the morning, both as an example to the other officers, and because that is the time when irregularities are most likely to occur, and I think that the officer who is second in command should invariably be present at this time; but I did not find such to be the case at this prison.

There was a child, three years old, in the prison who had actually been committed on the absurd charge of a contempt of the Chancery Court of the Duchy of Lancaster. In the present instance, as the child's mother had also been sent to the prison on the same charge, and as there is a large yard on the debtors' side of the prison for exercise, the little creature would not probably suffer in health from its imprisonment; but the fact of having been once in prison may be injurious to it through life.

The following is the entry in the governor's journal relative to the commitment of this child:—

August 21, 1847.—I have this day received M. R. and her infant son, aged about three years, for their joint contempt, a process issuing out of the Chancery of Lancashire, in not putting in an appearance. Surely the law, which enables a person to consign a harmless infant to imprisonment, needs speedy amendment. I know nothing of the merits of the case, but, *primâ facie*, the proceeding seems barbarous.

Another extraordinary case among the prisoners, was that of a boy who, it was stated, was undergoing imprisonment, of his own accord, in order to screen a companion from the greater punishment of transportation, though he himself, it was believed, was innocent of the charge against him. The deputy governor, who mentioned the case to me, drew up the following statement of it, with the judicious remarks accompanying it:—

J. G., aged 19, was tried at Manchester sessions, 28th June, 1847, with T. J., aged 18, and W. W., aged 17, for stealing various articles; and E. B., aged 17, was tried with them for receiving the articles. It appears to be the fact, that G. left Liverpool, his native place, and went to Manchester in search of employment in his trade of cigar-maker. There he became acquainted with the persons who were tried with him, and being found in their company, was apprehended and committed for trial with them on the above charge. One of the other lads had been previously convicted of felony, and bore a bad character with the police. He had, consequently, very strong reason to expect transportation if convicted, and to save himself from this heavy punishment, he persuaded G. to take upon himself the dangerous position of scapegoat for the others. The old offender told his unfortunate associate that he ran little risk of a heavy punishment, particularly as he was unknown to the police, if he pleaded guilty. The chivalry of the scheme caught the raw hand, and he consented to be the champion. He pleaded guilty, was sentenced to a year's imprisonment at hard labour in Lancaster Castle, and is now cheerfully undergoing the punishment. That his conduct is admired by his fellow-prisoners is evidenced by the universal deference and kindly regard with which he is treated by them at all times; every face bears a smile if he but look upon it; and it is really not a groundless fear, that this adulation may render him proud of his degrading position, and gradually lead his good feeling into a wrong channel. The other two male prisoners were acquitted, but the girl was of course convicted when G. pleaded guilty, and she was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in Salford House of Correction.

The following extraordinary case of imprisonment appears in the governor's journal:—

December 15, 1846.—Last night a poor man, named G. O., was brought into custody from Bury, for non-payment of poors'-rate, 9*s*. 6*d*. This morning he received 10*s*., a present from the postmaster of Bury, paid the rate, and was discharged. He told me he had only the odd 6*d*. in his pocket, and, as he was the picture of poverty, I advanced 7*s*. out of the Charity Fund to take him home. The expenses of himself and his conductors hither, and those of the latter returning to Bury, must have amounted, at the very least, to 18*s*.; and thus 25*s*. have been expended, to say nothing of the trouble to all parties, to recover 9*s*. 6*d*. from a poor being who looks much more likely for a recipient than a payer of poors'-rate.

The chief offences for which prisoners are committed are thefts and frauds; and the chief causes of crime in the district were stated by the governor and chaplain to be ignorance, drunkenness, bad company, and, in the lower part of the county, want.

The following extract from the governor's journal gives a striking instance of the ruin which may be entailed by habits of intemperance:—

March 2, 1846.—Suffered W. K. to read a letter from his wife, (sent to me by the chaplain of the New Bailey Prison,) descriptive of the relief afforded to herself and starving family of six children, by the charitable efforts of that excellent and worthy man, the Rev. C. F. Bagshawe.

The unfortunate person (K.) here referred to, was formerly a lieutenant in the 7th Dragoon Guards, in which regiment I knew him about 32 years ago. The last time I recollect speaking with him, before he came into my custody, was at the Viceroy's table in Dublin Castle, when he was subaltern of cavalry, and captain of the guard. Alas! what a change in circumstances and appearance had the lapse of those years wrought in him! He was literally in rags when committed.

Principally by the exertions of the Rev. C. F. Bagshawe, chaplain of the New Bailey Prison, and by those of Mr. Harrison, our surgeon, about 40*l.* were raised, during his imprisonment here, for the relief of K.'s distressed wife and family, (he married the regimental paymaster's daughter, a most amiable and lady-like person,) for which he expressed unbounded gratitude. On his discharge from Lancaster Castle, in September, 1846, he was respectably re-clothed from head to foot, and, some time after, through the kindness of Mr. Thomas Wright, he obtained an humble situation on the Manchester and Leeds railway. This he held until August, 1847, when having been found asleep whilst on duty as a night watchman, he was dismissed. This so preyed upon the unhappy man's feelings that, in a moment of frenzy and despair, he committed suicide.

DRINK, he has often told me, was the origin of all his misfortunes.

The governor said, that he believed that at the present time many prisoners, who at their liberation were able and willing to work, were unable to get employment.

The governor made the following gratifying statement respecting the good effected for liberated prisoners from Lancaster by Mr. Wright of Manchester, whose benevolent exertions in procuring honest employment for liberated prisoners—the best of all modes of assisting them—are well known:—

I have recommended, at different times, about 30 prisoners to the kind attention of Mr. Thomas Wright, of Manchester, who has been the means of rescuing many persons from crime by finding work for them. Mr. Wright was so good as to procure employment for all of them, and I have had the pleasure of learning from him, that not one of the 30 has fallen again into crime. Many of these persons had been two or three times convicted of theft.

The average amount of clear earnings per head, last year, exclusive of work done for the prison, was about 26*s.* per head, being about 2*s.* above the general average in England, and about 10*s.* below the general average in Scotland; and the net cost per prisoner, including debtors, was about 23*l.*, being about 1*l.* more than the general average in England, and about 7*l.* more than the general average in Scotland.

The cost of the food is about 5½*d.* per day per prisoner; which is greater by one quarter than the general average in the English prisons, and nearly twice as much as the general average in the Scottish prisons.

The proportion of recommittals last year was less than 10 per cent. of the number of commitments, which is less than one-third of the ordinary proportion of recommitments in England. This fact, if it stood alone and unexplained, might argue a very successful system of discipline, instead of a state of things which must necessarily cause much corruption. The small proportion of recommittals appears to be attributable to the circumstance of many of the prisoners coming from considerable distances, and from places where, on their liberation, they can readily change their county, and thereby diminish the chance of a severer punishment for their next offence. Most of the recommitments which do occur are of prisoners who reside in the neighbourhood of Lancaster.

More than 20 per cent. of the prisoners, who have been liberated, have been subsequently recognized in the other prisons, even of this one county, as appears by the following statement of the deputy governor:—

The number of prisoners discharged between 1st of January, 1841, and 1st of January, 1847, was, after excluding such as were transported, known to be dead, or otherwise taken out of the county, about 2300. During that period, 491 have been identified awaiting trial in the other prisons of the county, and the following are the results of their trials:—

Transported for life	3
Ditto 14 years or above	31
Ditto 10 years ,,	89
Ditto 7 years ,,	127
Imprisoned again	162
Acquitted, no bill, &c.	65
Not known	14
Total	491

The entries of the inspections of the visiting justices were creditable to the governor and other officers; but while I saw much to approve of in the humanity and kind demeanour of the governor, the general result of my own examination was far from satisfactory, even allowing for the bad construction of the building. Having, indeed, been long accustomed to witness the industry and good discipline of the Scottish prisons, my visit to Lancaster Castle has been in many respects like a return to times which to me have been long since past in the history of prisons.

LIVERPOOL BOROUGH GOAL.

[Inspected November 30, 1847.]

Since the last inspection of the prison by Captain Williams, the practice of reducing the food of prisoners who complained of illness, that is, of placing them on what was called the sick diet, has been discontinued, in accordance with Captain Williams's recommendation.

There has been no material alteration in the building, but plans are in preparation for the erection of a new prison, which is urgently required; for not to speak of the danger to bodily health, owing to the crowded state of the prison, and its bad construction, great moral corruption must be going on.

The governor stated, that the reception ward, noticed in Captain Williams's last Report, is not so much crowded as it used to be. The ventilation of this ward, however, is very imperfect, and I recommended that, with a view to its immediate improvement, some openings be made in the ceiling and passages.

The practice of committing persons for three days only (chiefly for drunkenness), which gave much trouble, has lately been, to a considerable extent, discontinued; and there has been, for some time, a general tendency to increase the length of the periods of confinement.

At the time of my visit, the prison was excessively crowded.

The average number of prisoners during the year ending November 30, 1847, was 659, which is greater by 110 than the average of the preceding year. The greatest number, at any one time, was 798 (this was on the first day of my visit), and the least number, 509.

The following evidence by the governor, shows that the increase in the number of prisoners has been caused almost entirely by an increase of Irish prisoners, and shows the great expense which these prisoners entail on the borough of Liverpool:—

The present number of prisoners is much greater than at any former period, during the seven years that I have been governor of this prison. The number began first to increase materially at the beginning of this year, but has increased most rapidly during the last three months. In the three months ending November 30, 1846, the whole number of committals was 2304, and the daily average number of prisoners was 583; but in the three months ending November 30, 1847, the number of committals was 2680, and the daily average number of prisoners 701; and the number of prisoners has now risen to nearly 800. The increase has been chiefly among prisoners committed for petty offences, particularly for vagrancy and pilfering, and has been almost entirely among the Irish. In the three months, ending November 30, 1846, the number of Irish committed to the prison was 818, or about 35 per cent. of the whole number of prisoners; but, in the three months just ended, the number of Irish was 1129, or 42 per cent. of the whole number. Thus it appears, that of 376 committals, the increase in the whole number of committals, in the last three months, as compared with the three months ending November 30, 1846, 311 were of Irish prisoners. The increase in the number of men has been somewhat greater in proportion than among the women. It is well known that, in some instances, the Irish have committed offences with the express object of getting into prison. If, to the number of prisoners coming direct from Ireland, those of Irish parentage (though born in England), be added, three-quarters of our prisoners are generally Irish.* The proportion of Irish prisoners has been rapidly increasing for the last three years, and particularly during the year now closing. Three years ago, the number of prisoners in the year, who were born in Ireland, was 1439 out of 4932, or less than 30 per cent. of the whole number of prisoners; but last year it was 2680 out of 6769, or 40 per cent. of the whole number. Thus, out of a total increase in three years of 1837 prisoners, 1241 were Irish. The portion which the Irish form of the whole population of Liverpool is less than half their share of the criminality of the town, and this is not only the case with petty offences but with serious offences also. The number of felonies last year committed in Liverpool, by persons born in Ireland, was 222, while the whole number committed by persons born in Lancashire was only 269, though there are more than three times as many people in Liverpool, who were born in Lancashire as were born in Ireland. During the last three years, the number of felonies committed in Liverpool, by Lancashire people, was actually diminished, notwithstanding the increase in the population; but the felonies committed by the Irish have more than doubled, having increased from 108, in the year 1843–4, to 222, in the year 1846-7. The very names of the prisoners and their brogue show how many of them are Irish. The cost of the prison, last year, exclusive of the interest of the capital expended in the building, was nearly 10,000*l.*, of which 40 per cent., or 4,000*l.*, must be considered as the expense falling on the borough of Liverpool for prisoners strictly Irish, not to speak of the great cost of the prosecution of these offenders, and of the expense of police in watching them. Owing to the insufficiency and bad construction of the present prison, a new prison is about to be erected, the cost of which is estimated at more than 120,000*l.* Of this great expense, 40 per cent., or 48,000*l.*, is caused by this same class of prisoners; or, including all prisoners of Irish parentage, three-quarters* of the sum, or 90,000*l.*, must be put down as the estimated expense to the borough of Liverpool of providing prison accommodation for Irish prisoners.

It will be seen, by the foregoing evidence, that in another and more costly form, viz., that of crime, Ireland is still thrusting much of her pauperism on England; the late alteration in the law of settlement not in any way providing for the evil in the shape in which it now appears. The governor stated that, even at the present season of distress, he believes that few offences are committed from destitution, except among the Irish, who know that if they apply for parish relief, they will now be sent back to their own country.

The governor stated, that three-quarters of the debtors, including almost all the female debtors, had been keepers of taverns or beer-shops.

Though there is a considerable number of male prisoners in separate cells, the system of discipline chiefly in use is the silent system—at least, during the day; but at night most of the prisoners sleep three in a cell, when, of course, conversation in a low voice cannot be prevented.

* Judging by a return, which was afterwards prepared on one of the days of my inspection, of the number of prisoners of Irish birth or of Irish parentage, I am disposed to think that this proportion is over-estimated; and that, great as the proportion really is, it might be more correctly taken at one-half than at three-quarters.

The chief kinds of work are picking oakum and wool, mat-making, knitting, and washing; though a few prisoners are employed as shoemakers, tailors, joiners, &c. There is no treadmill. All the prisoners, whether tried or untried, do work of some kind. The latter are not compelled to work, but as an inducement, those who do work are allowed a higher rate of food.

I was sorry to find a large number of female prisoners picking oakum who were able to sew. The crowded state of the prison afforded an excuse to a certain extent, but I did not consider the reason sufficient; and I recommended that, with as little delay as possible, the employment of these prisoners should be changed for sewing.

In the latter part of the Report will be seen other recommendations respecting the work of the prisoners.

In summer the prisoners rise at an early hour, viz., a quarter past five, but in winter they do not get up till nearly daybreak, and go to bed at dusk; and even in summer they go to bed at seven. I recommended, however, that measures should be immediately taken, by having the day-rooms lighted, so that the prisoners might rise not later than six all the year round, and remain up till nine. One benefit which would arise from the change, would be to prevent the air in the night-cells from becoming so impure as at present, owing to the long time that prisoners remain in them.

No regular code of rules has been adopted for this prison; those in use, which contain but little beyond the regulations of the Gaol Act, having been sanctioned as provisional only.

In forming a new code of rules, I hope that the common error will be avoided of having too many rules. The best plan, I think, is to lay down a few broad principles, and a few primary regulations, and then to leave a large discretionary power to the governor; holding him responsible, however, for the general results. But this object is not attained by the regulations in the Gaol Acts; which, while on the one hand they leave out many important matters, hamper a governor in any attempt to promote the real interests of the prison by unwise and vexatious details.

The following are the principal exceptions to the observance of the rules in the Gaol Acts:—

1. The classification laid down by law is necessarily much departed from, in consequence of the crowded state of the prison. I do not, however, attach any real value to this classification.

2. The cells, which are used to a considerable extent for the separate confinement of a portion of the prisoners, have not been certified as fit for such use.

3. Owing to the prison being so full, some of the prisoners do not attend chapel every Sunday.

Till the beginning of the present year, the prison had, for a considerable time, been remarkably exempt from illness—not a single death having occurred for nearly a year and a half; but, of late, there have been many cases of fever and a considerable number of deaths. Last year there were 13 deaths (7 of them from fever), besides 3 removals or liberations on account of illness.

The surgeon stated, that the fever had been chiefly among the class of vagrants, and those waiting for trial; and that many who were attacked had come from the worst parts of the town, where fever of late had much prevailed; and that they had brought at least the germs of the disease with them.

It was stated, that two of the deaths from fever had been deaths of prostitutes, who had been often in prison, who lived in cellars where fever existed, and who, at the time of their deaths, had not been more than three or four days within the prison walls.

Except that many of the prisoners had influenza in a slight form, the surgeon considered the general state of health, at the time of my visit, to be good. There was, he said, no serious case of illness.

The surgeon stated, that there had been three or four cases of land scurvy during the year, but that there had been none since the use of potatoes had been resumed. He added, that there were several cases of scrofula, at present, and that scrofula was often developed in the prison.

I recommended that prisoners having a scrofulous tendency should all sleep in separate cells, so that they might breathe purer air than when there are two or three in a cell; that they should, as far as practicable, be kept in that part of the building where there is most light and sunshine; and that they should have as much active employment as possible in the open air.

The surgeon stated that, in the majority of cases, the health of the prisoners improved during their confinement, but that those who were committed for long periods often fell off.

The surgeon stated, that he did not consider the number of prisoners (798), at the time of my visit, sufficient to generate disease at this season of the year, though it might do so in summer.

The general conduct of the prisoners was reported to have been good; but the number of punishments, as is frequently the case where the silent system is in use, is very great. Last year, exclusive of most of the punishments for misconduct in school, the number was more than 7500, which is greater by one-half than the ordinary number of punishments in all the prisons of Scotland put together.

Respecting the punishments, the governor stated as follows:—

Most of the punishments are for infractions of the silent system, and fall chiefly on the vagrants and boys. Most of the punishments consist of the loss of the whole or part of a meal. In four cases, however, during the last year, corporal punisment has been inflicted. Two of the prisoners so punished were men who assaulted an officer, and two were boys who had been very insubordinate. Three of them were Irish, or of Irish extraction. I have remarked, that it is scarcely ever necessary to punish a Scotch prisoner for misconduct, and that they are generally much more intelligent than other prisoners, which, indeed, accounts, in my opinion, for their generally submitting at once to the rules under which they are placed. The most troublesome class of prisoners here are those who are born in England, but of Irish extraction. Many of them are born and bred in cellars surrounded by vice, and are not, I think, subjected to the same amount of surveillance from their own clergy, and from friends and relations, as in Ireland.

I was sorry to find that not only is corporal punishment sometimes inflicted as a punishment for prison offences, but that there are many cases here of its being awarded by courts of justice, and that not only to boys, but to men.

In the year 1846, not less than 104 persons were sentenced to be whipped, their ages varying from 9 to 39. Two of them died in prison, and 43 have since been re-committed; some of them several times.

The bad state of the Borough Prison has, I was informed, been assigned as a reason for resorting to this punishment.

Contrary to what I have generally found to be the case, many of the prisoners, it was stated, disliked to go to school.

In order to show what improvement the prisoners make in writing, I recommended that specimens be kept, both at the time of admission and liberation, of the writing of all who receive instruction.

Other recommendations respecting the elementary instruction of the prisoners will be seen at the end of the report.

The following are extracts from the chaplain's journal:—

Visited the County House of Refuge to apply for the admission of a girl to be discharged to-morrow. There are now twelve inmates, six of whom have been received from this prison, and all six, with one exception, going on satisfactorily.

I yesterday visited the Benevolent Institution, Mill-street, Toxteth-park, to inquire about a prisoner whom I sent thither on the 25th January, and was happy to learn that the hopes which I entertained of her (though eight times in gaol), and which I expressed in this journal, under that date, *have been justified* by the girl's subsequent conduct.

I yesterday went to the Benevolent Institution, No. 145, Mill-street, Toxteth-park, to apply for the admission of two female prisoners, one to be discharged next week and the other at the end of the month. Neither can be admitted, owing to want of funds, which obliges the committee to limit the number of inmates much below their means of accommodation. There exists no other institution in this town open to such objects as these alluded to, and there appears no alternative but for them to return to their former haunts and habits.

A girl, 17 years of age, who has been twenty-one times in this prison, but who has been out now between six and seven months, applied to me a few days ago, at the prison gates, to procure her admission into some refuge or house of safety, as she finds it impossible to obtain honest employment, and is unwilling to longer to live in a course of sin. I form no opinion whatever of her sincerity or real motives, but, unwilling to despair even of the apparently most hopeless, am making what effort I can to assist her.

There were seven girls, none exceeding the age of 17 years, admitted into the school class last week, and their average commitments amounted to nine times. They ranged from twice to seventeen times.

The following are portions of the chaplain's last annual report:—

I hope I may not be thought to be exceeding the bounds of my duty if I venture here, most respectfully, to submit to your consideration a few suggestions which present themselves to my own mind, for checking juvenile delinquency, if even in a small degree, and for reforming the offenders, and

1st. I would, as far as practicable, have all facilities and temptations to crime removed by (amongst other modes) a more stringent enforcement of the Local Act, in its provisions for preventing exposure of goods; for it must have been evident to you, gentlemen, when administering the law in the Police Court, what a fruitful source of crime such exposure is.

3rd. I would strongly recommend no shorter commitments, under any circumstances, than a month, if three the better.

4th. I would recommend that the homes of all children should be visited by competent parties, who should approach their work, not as a matter of mere official duty, but under the impulse of benevolence, to consult with the well-disposed parents, and to advise them as to the best mode of treating and disposing of or employing their children, on discharge from the prison, and to remonstrate where necessary.

I received but very few complaints from prisoners. Those which were made related chiefly to the food; but as it had not been the practice to weigh the prisoners, either on their admission or liberation, one chief means of testing the validity of these complaints was wanting. So very few prisoners, however, made any remark on the subject that there was probably little ground for complaint.

The following are extracts from the governor's journal:—

This morning, a person named J. B., who had been visiting his wife, a prisoner for trial, when signing the visitors' book in the office, stated that he had been charged 2s. by the man who wrote out the order, which was signed by Mr. S. I immediately sent to make inquiries, and it turned out that he had been duped by a low fellow, named R., formerly an attorney's clerk, and who now lives by practising such tricks as this upon the friends of prisoners, attending the police and sessions courts.*

A little boy, named J. M., who has been here 14 days for stealing from the ship in which he was employed, is entitled to his discharge to-day. The ship to which the boy belonged has left the port, and he has no friends here. The captain left 10*s.* in my office to send the boy home to his friends, at Swansea, but the steamer for that place will not leave this until Monday next. Under these circumstances, I have allowed M. to remain in the prison, at his own request, until he can be sent home.

The chief offences for which persons are committed to this prison are drunkenness, vagrancy (including prostitution), assaults and other breaches of the peace, thefts, offences against the local bye-laws, and smuggling.

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* There is a practice here pursued by a lot of idle drunken fellows (discharged police officers and attorneys' clerks out of employ) of hanging about the police and sessions courts, where they act as "*cads*" for low attorneys, by getting hold of prisoners' friends, who are generally ignorant of legal proceedings, and thus getting their employers cases for defence, which in many instances have been most shamefully neglected. They also write orders, &c., for admission to the gaol to see prisoners, and go to magistrates' offices and get them signed, for which they charge as in the case which I have selected as an illustration. They live and get drunk from day to day by such impositions as these.

The governor said that the number of commitments for vagrancy, had greatly increased of late, but that they were confined to the Irish.

The governor stated that, in his opinion, the chief causes of crime in this neighbourhood were drunkenness; the wretched and crowded habitations of many of the people, including the low lodging-houses; the want of regular occupation; parental neglect; the peculiar temptations to prostitution, owing to Liverpool being a seaport and a place of much thoroughfare; and the temptations to theft presented by the open docks, and by the habit of exposing property for sale.

It is much to be desired that there were a ready means of punishing by fine those who heedlessly expose property.

The governor said that he believed that there were many prisoners at present who, at their liberation, were able and willing to work, but who were unable to get employment.

The average amount of clear earnings per head last year, not including work done for the prison, was about 28*s.*, which is about 4*s.* above the general average in England, and 8*s.* below the general average in Scotland; and the net cost per prisoner was about 15*l.* 8*s.*, being about 7*l.* below the general average in England, and 10*s.* below the general average in Scotland.

The daily average cost of the food was about 4*d.* per head, which is considerably less than at most of the other prisons in this district last year.

The recommittals last year amounted to 45 per cent. of the number of committals, which is much above the general average.

Of 6769 prisoners received during the year, 3802 appeared for the first time, and did not reappear; 333 appeared for the first time, but were recommitted during the year; 2624 had been in the prison before: of this latter number, 139 had been in the prison twenty times before, and many of them more than fifty times before.

The entries in the Visiting Justices' Inspection Book were regular, and were creditable to the governor and the other officers.

In addition to some recommendations of a minor kind to the governor and chaplain, I made the following to the Visiting Justices:—

1. In addition to the contemplated removal of the debtors to Lancaster Castle, and of some of the other prisoners to Wakefield prison, arrangements to be made for the removal of prisoners attacked with fever; and that part of the prison which has been reserved as a fever ward, to be appropriated to the reception of ordinary prisoners.

2. In the present crowded state of the prison, the governor to exercise a discretionary power as to the classification of prisoners, so as to use all the room to the greatest advantage and with the least danger of contamination.

3. The prisoners henceforth to rise not later than six o'clock all the year round, and to go to bed not earlier than nine; and, to admit of this, such parts of the prison as may require it to be lighted.

4. Stone-breaking, and other kinds of active and productive labour, to be introduced, in addition to those now in use; and, as far as practicable, every prisoner to be employed at his own trade.

5. The prisoners to be weighed on admission and liberation.

6. Three services to be performed in chapel on Sunday, while the number of prisoners continues to be great, so as to allow of every prisoner engaging in public worship at least once on the Sunday. One of the services to be adapted peculiarly to juvenile prisoners.

7. As far as practicable, every prisoner who desires it to have instruction in reading and writing, but no prisoner to be compelled to receive such instruction; and no prisoner, indeed, to be allowed to have it, unless he is attentive and conducts himself well in school. Any other punishments for misconduct in school than that of dismissal for a time, to be awarded (as directed by law) by the authority of the governor, and to be entered in the register of punishments.

8. As an inducement to good conduct, and with the view of reducing the present great number of punishments, the governor to be authorized to form classes of merit, in which, at certain times of the day, strict silence shall not be enforced.

In the construction of the new prison, the following matters to be attended to:—

1. A large number of separate cells to be provided; but part of the prison not to be divided, in the first instance at least, into separate cells, but to be so constructed that it can, if necessary, be so divided at a future time.

2. That part of the prison which is intended for boys, to be constructed on the general principle of association, but with some separate cells.

3. Only a small portion of the chapel, in the first instance, to be divided into separate stalls, and few separate airing-yards to be made, till experience has shown whether it is best for the bulk of the prisoners to exercise in bodies or separately.

4. As much of the work as possible to be done by prisoners; and such part of the work as can be postponed, without serious inconvenience, to be delayed till the prison is occupied.

COUNTY PRISON AT KIRKDALE, NEAR LIVERPOOL.

[Inspected December 7, 1847.]

The recommendations contained in Captain Williams's last Report on this prison have been carried into effect; but the objectionable practice, to which he called attention, of conveying prisoners on foot from different parts of South Lancashire to this prison, without regard to the state of the weather, the distance, or the sex of the prisoner, still continues.

A large new wing has been built, and will be ready for use in a few months, containing a hundred separate cells. There is a central hall and a chapel, and the plan provides for the erection, at a future time, of three other wings.

Except the erection of this wing, there appeared to have been no alteration of importance either in the building, officers, or management.

The average number of prisoners in the year ending 30th December, 1847, was 306, being 15 more than the average of the preceding year, but of late the number has been much above the average, and at the time of my visit it was approaching to 400. The governor stated that this great increase in the number of prisoners had, in his opinion, been caused partly by an unusual influx of Irish into Liverpool, and partly by the depression of trade. At the time of my visit more than a quarter of the prisoners (including more than half the females) were Irish, which, he said, was considerably above the usual average.

Many of the Irish had been committed for petty thefts.

The system of discipline chiefly in use here at present is the silent system, though a portion of the prisoners (41) are in separate cells.

I was glad to find many of the prisoners assisting in the erection of the new wing; but I was sorry to observe many others, even among those who had been sentenced to considerable periods of confinement, engaged in no better or more instructive occupation than picking wool.

The following is a return of the employment of the prisoners at the time of my visit:—

How Employed.	Males.	Females.
Labourers	44	..
Cleaners	21	..
Joiners	4	..
Smiths	3	..
Turners	3	..
Cloggers and Shoemakers	8	..
Weavers	15	..
Winding for Weavers	6	..
Matmakers	2	..
Hammock-makers	2	..
Bookbinding	1	..
Tailors	20	..
Cooks	5	..
Wool-pickers	126	10
Tread-mill	14	..
Knitting	1	8
Sewing	..	27
Washing	..	10
Nurses	1	3
Sick	5	2
Unemployed	6	..
At School	27	..
Total	314	67

Out of 15 male warders I found that only three had any knowledge of a trade which could be carried on in prison. As is the case in many other prisons, most of the warders had been taken from the army and police.

I was sorry to learn that a steam-engine had lately been purchased to pump water. In my opinion, all kinds of work, which can possibly be performed by prisoners, should be done by them; unless indeed their labour can be turned to better account.

In summer the prisoners rise at half-past five, but in winter not till seven. In winter, also, all except those in separate cells go to bed at dusk; and even in summer they go to bed at half-past six.

The rules adopted are those recommended by the Secretary of State, and I found most of them in operation; the following being the chief exceptions:—

1. The special medical examination, directed to be made once each month, has not taken place.
2. The female prisoners only have been assembled for religious instruction, though all have gone to chapel.
3. The rule respecting washing has not been fully acted upon.

No rules have yet been adopted for the government of debtors committed by the new County Courts, and I found those prisoners under the same kind of discipline as untried criminal prisoners.

There appears to have been more sickness than usual during the last year; and at one time the scurvy made its appearance.

The surgeon stated as follows :—

There has been more active disease this year than for a long time previously. It has consisted chiefly of dysentery, scurvy (a disease we never knew before), typhus fever (not generated except in few instances in the prison, and in no case communicated there to another prisoner), and influenza. I think the dysentery has been caused to some extent by frequent washing of the cells and rooms in wet weather. I much prefer dry rubbing in the winter season. There has been little or no dysentery among the females, which I attribute to the female part of the prison being more protected from the saline particles from the ocean, and therefore not so damp. At present we have two cases of dysentery, but they are both convalescent. The scurvy first appeared about three months ago. It was confined to prisoners who had been in the prison five months or upwards. There were between twenty and thirty cases. Some were very severe. At that time the prisoners had not had fresh vegetables for a considerable period. I recommended an immediate change ; and potatoes and sweet turnips were used on alternate days, and each prisoner affected was allowed a quart of lemonade daily made of lime-juice, sugar, and water. In a fortnight most of them were well, and all recovered in less than a month ; and since that time no case has appeared. The typhus fever was brought in chiefly by destitute Irish. Two cases were fatal, but in neither instance had the patient been more than a few days in prison. There are still two prisoners who have this fever, but they are both convalescent. At present there is no serious case of illness among the prisoners, but many have colds and influenza, though generally in a slight degree.

The whole number of deaths during the year was four, and there was one liberation on account of illness.

The surgeon stated that he considered the dietary sufficient to maintain health and strength, except as regards prisoners sent in for short periods, whose allowance, he thought, was insufficient. The governor said that he thought the allowance to boys more than sufficient; and it appeared from the statements of the chaplain, matron, and head warder, that many of the prisoners, including some of the adults, had more than they could eat. The head warder said, "I was long in the army, and I am sure that the food is better and more abundant than what any soldier gets. The quantity is, in my opinion, too great for many of the juvenile prisoners, and even some of the adults leave part of it."

The surgeon said that he thought the prisoners generally improved in health during their confinement.

The general conduct of the prisoners was reported to have been good, but the number of punishments is very large. Last year it was upwards of 3,500, only 400 of which, however, were caused by female prisoners.

The governor stated that most of the punishments were for breaches of the silent system, and that they fell principally upon the juvenile prisoners.

The elementary instruction of the male prisoners appeared to be efficient; but none of the female prisoners have hitherto been taught writing.

I received some complaints from prisoners, but only one on inquiry appeared to be well founded. This related to a harsh mode of speaking by one of the officers.

The following are portions of the chaplain's report for 1847 :—

I fear I cannot congratulate the magistrates on the present occasion upon any decrease in the amount or enormity of crime during the past year in this division of the county. It is true, indeed, that in comparing the number for trial at the assizes with that of the preceding year, there is the not inconsiderable difference of 60 in favour of the present; but to counterbalance this favourable circumstance, we have the testimony of the Lord Chief Baron, in August last, to the painful fact of the calendar on that occasion containing a catalogue of crimes unprecedented in all his experience in the proportionate number of those of the most heinous character, and such as, before the late changes in in the law, would have subjected those found guilty of them to the forfeiture of their lives. With regard to the prisoners tried at the county sessions, I have to note an increase of 18 over those of the previous year, whilst the summary convictions which, in 1846, numbered 604, have, in the present year, reached 695.

This considerable increase is, no doubt, to be in a great measure, if not entirely, attributed to these three circumstances :—1st, the severe distress of the last winter ; 2ndly, the multitudinous immigration of Irish into our neighbourhood ; and 3rdly, the alteration in the law with respect to debtors, whereby no fewer than 54 persons have been committed to our gaol, either for debt or for contempt of court, in disobeying summons issued for their appearance. With respect to crimes of a more serious character, I mean those tried at our assizes and sessions, I do not think that the late distress has, at least directly, led to the commission of many of *them*, there having been, in fact, a considerably smaller proportion out of employment at the time of their occurrence this year than the last. It is melancholy to be obliged, year after year, to repeat the expression of my deep sorrow at the unabated prevalence of habits of intemperance throughout this division of the county. I am sure I may venture to assert, without fear of being charged with exaggeration, that about four-fifths of the inmates of our prisons owe their first fall from virtue, as well as their present disgrace, to this debasing and brutalizing scourge to the community. I might fill sheet after sheet with the most affecting descriptions of the degradation and misery which prisoners have detailed to me as the consequences of their own or their parents' addiction to this monster vice, and derive from these sources many a faithful letter-press accompaniment to Cruickshank's admirable series of the every-day results of yielding to the seductive charms of the "bottle."

* * * * * * * *

Our 42 separate cells have been kept constantly occupied during the year by prisoners designedly selected from all classes and descriptions of convicted felons, and I can faithfully congratulate the magistrates upon the generally successful operation of the system, as far as it has been hitherto tried. Until, indeed, there be a material change outside in the general habits of those classes of society to which the generality of our prisoners belong, it is my opinion, I grieve to say, in vain to hope for any *permanent* reformation of criminals ; at the same time I feel convinced that we are now doing all that, under these circumstances, can be done by the separate system, of which each day's experience

tends to confirm my first approval. Surely that must be a mind of extraordinary depravity which can remain for any length of time wholly uninfluenced by the still quiet communion with self in his solitary cell; by the kind offices and instructions of those who daily visit him; by the cleanliness, healthiness, and comfort of the little dwelling which he calls his own; by the constant supply of good and interesting books which court his attention at every vacant hour; and by the entire absence of everything that can encourage and excite him to dwell with satisfaction on those scenes or those habits which have led him to his present disgrace. One great *negative* good, at all events, we claim as belonging to this system, that no prisoner can by possibility leave the gaol in a worse state than that in which he entered it. As to the effect which it is sometimes said to have in weakening or otherwise impairing the mind, I do not hesitate to state that we have had no instances of the kind, although perhaps I ought in fairness to remind the magistrates that we have not yet carried out the system in all its strictness, for that the inmates all associate together both at exercise and chapel (though without, indeed, any allowed communication with each other); but still I think we might expect to see, even under these circumstances, some symptoms of this influence on the mind, if it were really incidental to the system. With regard to my own intercourse with the prisoners, this system offers me great advantages; and it is really quite gratifying to see the pleasure with which they receive me each day, and the willingness, and even anxiety, with which they seek to make me acquainted with all their little histories, and to talk of the past, the present, and the future with me as with a confidential friend. I have encouraged several of them to commit to paper some account of themselves, and the more remarkable passages of their past lives, more particularly with reference to the crimes for which they have been sent to a prison; and I have now before me quite a pile of really very interesting autobiographies, which I have read with much painful pleasure. With very few exceptions, they have all declared to me their preference for their present seclusion, and few would wish to change their present quarters for the workrooms again.

I have expressed my painful conviction, that whilst so many temptations await the prisoner on his return into the world many relapses must be expected, even amongst those whose conduct and professions may have led us to hope that they have been for the time at least reformed. The wide extent over which our prisoners are scattered on leaving us, prevents the practicability of our testing this apprehension by experience, except in a very limited number of cases. Of the 92 who have already left the separate cells, we have heard tidings of 19, 9 of whom were going on favourably, but 10, I grieve say, have been again breaking the laws of their country in various ways.

I subjoin, to my usual statistical tables, a detailed account of these unhappy youths, with the several periods during which they were inmates of our separate cells.

We shall soon have the new block of cells ready for occupation; and in the course of the spring I hope to be able to open the new chapel, which will amply accommodate all our prisoners, who will then be all assembled twice every Sunday (a long anxiously-desired object on my part).

(Signed) RICHARD APPLETON.

Total Number *in my Book*, 1197, viz., Males, 1005; Females, 192.						
Assizes.		Sessions.		Summary Convictions.		
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
236	39	206	68	563	85

TABLE I.

AGE, PARENTAGE, AND DOMESTIC CONDITION.

Age.	Assizes.	Sessions.	Summary Convictions	Total.
Under 15 years . .	13	18	24	55
15 years and under 20	48	67	128	243
20 ,, ,, 30	118	104	249	471
30 ,, ,, 40	58	51	147	256
40 ,, ,, 50	21	22	59	102
50 ,, ,, 60	11	8	29	48
60 ,, ,, 70	6	4	9	19
70 ,, ,, 80	. .	. .	3	3
Total . . .	275	274	648	1197

——	Assizes.	Sessions.	Summary Convictions.	Total.
Married	115	72	227	414
Single	146	182	383	711
Widower or Widow .	12	20	38	70
Total . . .	275	274	648	1197
Illegitimate . . .	11	10	15	36
Both parents living .	73	80	147	300
Neither	85	81	276	442
Father only . . .	42	38	83	163
Mother only . . .	71	74	137	282
Unknown	4	1	5	10
Total . . .	275	274	648	1197

IV.
LANCASHIRE.
Reports on Separate Prisons.
Kirkdale.

TABLE II.

COUNTY or COUNTRY in which BORN.

——	Assizes.	Sessions.	Summary Convictions.	Total.	——	Assizes.	Sessions.	Summary Convictions.	Total.
Lancashire	140	159	329	628	America	3	..	3	6
Cheshire	13	6	16	35	West Indies	..	..	1	1
Yorkshire	13	3	9	25	France	1	..	..	1
Other counties north of Trent.	9	6	13	28	Germany	1	..	..	1
					Poland	..	1	1	2
Counties south of Trent.	17	11	32	60	Holland	..	1	..	1
					Spain	..	..	1	1
Ireland	67	80	217	364	At Sea	..	..	1	1
Scotland	4	5	10	19	Uncertain	..	..	1	1
Wales	6	2	10	18					
Isle of Man	1	..	4	5	Total	275	274	648	1197

TABLE III.

WAGES, or usual EARNINGS per WEEK.

——	Assizes.	Sessions.	Summary Convictions.	Total.	——	Assizes.	Sessions.	Summary Convictions.	Total.
None, or with parents	12	14	51	77	Above 40*s.*	10	3	3	16
Under 5*s.*	4	26	43	73	Servants' wages	12	29	15	56
5*s.* and under 10*s.*	31	56	120	207	Soldiers' or Seamens' wages.	9	2	18	29
10*s.* ,, 15*s.*	45	69	177	291	Not ascertained	3	2	..	5
15*s.* ,, 20*s.*	77	38	133	248					
20*s.* ,, 30*s.*	57	31	78	166					
30*s.* ,, 40*s.*	15	4	10	29	Total	275	274	648	1197

——	Assizes.	Sessions.	Summary Convictions.	Total.
Number employed at the time of committing offence	195	177	378	750
Unemployed	80	97	270	447
Total	275	274	648	1197
Members of various clubs	67	26	68	161

The governor stated that, in his opinion, the chief causes of crime among the prisoners were drunkenness, the want of education, and of parental attention, and, during the last year, the depressed state of trade, and the amount of destitution among the Irish. He said that many factories had stopped, and that he thought that many prisoners who, at their liberation, were able and willing to work, were at present unable to get employment. He added, that the only assistance generally given to liberated prisoners was to enable them to return home; but that, in three or four cases, he had applied to Mr. Wright, of Manchester, who, in these instances, had obtained employment for the prisoners.

The governor stated that, during the last year, he had become acquainted with seven cases of liberated prisoners who had once led a bad life, but who were now living honestly.

If the following statement, which was made by one of the prisoners, be true (and the chaplain said he should believe this prisoner's word), it shows that people are sometimes driven into crime by want caused primarily by trades-unions :—

I am a collier. I was born at St. Helen's, and have lived there most of my life. I have been three times in prison. Each time for stealing. I was driven each time by want to steal. I have sometimes been two or three days without anything to eat. I applied several times to the parish, but they would not do anything for me. I wanted to go into the workhouse at ——, but they would not let me. They gave me bits of notes to go from officer to officer, but I could get no relief. I could not get any work because I did not belong to the union. The masters would have employed me, but the men would not let me. Every man, when he first joins the union, has to pay a guinea, and I had not the money. I was anxious to work, but I was not allowed. I had got out of the union in consequence of getting behind with my union money, and not being able to pay up. I had been ill for some time, and could not work or earn any money.

The chaplain mentioned two cases, which had happened within the last two or three years, of sawyers, who were murdered for continuing to work when the Sawyers' Union had struck.

There was a man in the prison who had been convicted, at the petty sessions at Ormskirk, of being found in enclosed land in the night-time in search of game, having been previously committed for a similar offence. His sentence was imprisonment for four months, and at the expiration of that time to enter into sureties, himself in the sum of 20*l.*, and two others in the sum of 10*l.* each, that he would not so offend for the space of two years, and, in default of finding such sureties, to be imprisoned twelve months further. The man complained that he was more hardly dealt with than if he had committed a felony and been tried at the quarter sessions or assizes. He said he had no power of obtaining these sureties, and should have to remain in prison all the 16 months.

The average amount of clear earnings per head last year was about 2*l.* 5*s.*, being about 1*l.* above the general average in England, and 9*s.* above the general average in Scotland; and the net cost per prisoner was about 24*l.*, being about 2*l.* above the general average in England, and 8*l.* above the general average in Scotland.

The recommittals last year were 19 per cent. of the number of committals; which is less by 5 per cent. than the proportion of recommittals in either of the three previous years. The decrease seems to be caused to some extent by the partial introduction of the separate system.

The entries in the Visiting Justices' Inspection Book were frequent, and were creditable to the governor and to the other officers.

I made the following recommendations:—

1. The prisoners in the separate cells to rise not later than six o'clock, and to go to bed not earlier than nine all the year round.

2. The governor to be authorized to introduce useful kinds of work as far as possible; and, when practicable, to employ every prisoner at his own trade.

3. The governor to be allowed to visit Wakefield prison, and some of the prisons in Scotland, including that at Glasgow, in order to collect information as to the best kinds of work to be carried on in prisons, with a view both to the improvement of the prisoners and to the economy of management.

4. The female prisoners to have instruction in writing.

5 In the first instance only a few separate stalls to be put up in the new chapel, and only a few separate airing-yards to be made—in order to judge from experience whether it is better that the prisoners, generally, should associate in public worship and exercise, or be kept separate at these times; and with a view also to the work, if found necessary, being done by prisoners, and a considerable expense thereby saved to the county.

COUNTY PRISON AT SALFORD.

Salford.

[Inspected January 17, 1848.]

In accordance with some of the recommendations contained in Captain Williams's last Report, untried prisoners have been placed under constant superintendence equally with convicted prisoners, and several other alterations of minor importance have been made.

The building is very ill-constructed, and is not capable of much improvement.

In consequence of the death of the late governor, a new governor has been appointed, the person chosen being the former deputy-governor.

The average number of prisoners last year was 578, being 83 more than in the previous year. At the time of my visit there were 646, including 25 debtors, committed by the County Courts.

Rather more than one-third of the prisoners at the time of my visit were Irish or of Irish parentage.

Most of the prisoners are committed for short periods, the average term last year being only 21 days. In proportion, therefore, to the average number of prisoners, the commitments are very numerous, amounting last year to upwards of 6200.

Almost all the prisoners are subject to the silent system.

With some modifications, and except the dietary, the rules recommended by the Secretary of State have been adopted.

The chief kinds of employment are picking wool, weaving, tread-wheel labour (the power being turned to no account), mat-making, sewing, and washing.

I was sorry to find many prisoners picking wool and working on the tread-mill, who were able to do better kinds of work.

Of 18 male officers whom I examined, only 4 knew any trade which could be carried on in the prison; they were therefore but ill-qualified to instruct the prisoners in useful employment.

The prisoners rise at six in summer, and seven in winter, and go to bed at seven in summer, and in winter at dusk. They pass therefore far too much time in bed.

The following appear to be the chief exceptions to the observance of the rules:—

1. The cells used for solitary confinement of male prisoners are not warmed or sufficiently lighted.

2. The prisoners have not been seen twice a week by the surgeon, and the entries of deaths have not been made according to the rule.

3. The female prisoners have not been regularly visited by the matron, and the females have not had regular exercise in the open air.

4. Many prisoners have not been seen in private by the chaplain; but the great number and quick succession of prisoners must render it very difficult to perform this duty.

5. No distinct book has been kept as a character-book.

6. No instruction in writing has been given to either male or female prisoners, and few prisoners above 16 years of age have received instruction of any kind.

7. The rule respecting washing has not been fully observed.

The general health of the prisoners at the time of my visit was good, and it appeared to have been tolerably good during the whole of the year.

The average number of days which the prisoners were off work from sickness was indeed very considerable, viz. 10; but the number of deaths during the year was only six, which is little more than one per cent. of the average number of prisoners; and small as is this proportion of deaths, it was still smaller in the two preceding years.

By an arrangement, which appears to me open to serious objection, the appointed surgeon and the officiating surgeon are not the same person. This irregularity has existed for several years, during which time the gentleman who holds the appointment of surgeon to the prison has not, I believe, once entered the building, although he has been in the receipt of a considerable portion of the salary.

The officiating surgeon stated as follows:—

The general health of the prisoners during the last year has been good; nevertheless, during part of the time there were many cases of fever, and in the summer scurvy broke out in the prison. In many cases the fever was brought into the prison. There were two deaths from the fever, but the parties came to the prison in an exhausted and emaciated state. The scurvy was brought on by the substitution of rice for vegetable food, when potatoes were dear, and soon disappeared on potatoes being again used, which was done as soon as the effect of their withdrawal became manifest. I think about as many prisoners improve in health as fall off. Those who remain a short time only generally improve, but those who stay long generally fall off. The boys generally improve in health, owing, I think, to their getting an abundant supply of food. I think the practice of washing the cells and passages in winter is objectionable; it is very much better to dry-rub them. This plan is now adopted in all the large hospitals.

The allowance of food, which is the same for prisoners of all ages, is found to be too much for some prisoners, and too little for others. To some extent, the quantity is adjusted by the surgeon to the different circumstances of the prisoners; but I received a great number of complaints concerning the dietary, and its general re-arrangement appears to be quite necessary.

The conduct of the prisoners was stated to have been generally good; but the number of punishments has been very great, having, last year, been upwards of 7000, including 7 cases of whipping. Respecting these punishments, and the offences giving rise to them, the governor made the following statement:—

Most of the punishments are for talking, shouting, looking round, and other infringements of the silent system, and they are chiefly incurred by boys. Sometimes, however, the offences are of a serious character. Some months ago, one of the female prisoners assaulted an officer with her clog, and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for it. If we had fifty separate cells in which ill-conducted prisoners could be confined, we should not have a third of the present number of punishments.

The present provision for elementary instruction is quite insufficient. None of the prisoners are taught writing; and male prisoners above 16 years of age are not even taught to read. The library, too, is deficient in books of miscellaneous literature, likely to create a taste for reading.

How greatly instruction is wanted is shown by the fact, that of nearly 5000 prisoners received last year, less than 200 were found able to read and write well.

Some of the prisoners are taught geography. But such kinds of instruction, however desirable, should not, I think, be given, so long as a single prisoner is debarred from the opportunity of learning to read and write.

I examined some of the reading classes in the meaning of what they were reading, but the result of the examination among the female prisoners was very unsatisfactory.

The chaplain stated as follows:—

There has been no change in the routine of my duties since Capt. Williams's last visit, two years ago. The average time of my attendance at the prison is, as formerly, from three to four hours daily.

There were five Irish in the prison, three men and two women, for refusing to give information respecting their places of settlement in Ireland, so as to enable the interrogating magistrates, if they thought fit, to order their removal to their own country. Two of them had been in the prison more than four months, two more than six months, and one seven months. I saw them all, and found that they were quite aware that they could at any time obtain their liberation from prison if they were willing to give the information required of them.

The following is taken from the chaplain's last annual report:—

The state of this country this time last year seemed to threaten very different results from those which I shall be able to substantiate by figures; and it is greatly to the credit of the labouring population that they have passed through such a period of privation and suffering with so trifling an addition to the number of committals, when compared with even the most prosperous years.

There has been no outbreak of popular violence to fill the gaol, as in 1842—no turn-out of importance, which always destroys the industrious habits of numbers who had before done well for themselves and their families, and invariably leads many into crime, and consequently into prison.

Let any one candidly consider the state of our gaol population at their homes, and before they come into our hands; then let them witness their orderly conduct in prison, whether at their work, during their religious services, or in the schools; then follow some of them out of prison to their now honest pursuits, and attendance upon religious ordinances; and then say whether or no, (defective as we admit our prison to be,) it is that unmixed evil, that wholesale manufactory of vice, which it has been thought fit of late to represent it.

Were such the fact, how comes it to pass that this contagion does not spread so rapidly as to increase our numbers year by year, instead of showing, as we shall now do, the very reverse, especially when the increase of population is taken into the account?

The total number of prisoners in custody on the 29th September, 1847, was	613
The average on Michaelmas-day for the last six years	634
The average on ditto for 17 years	623
The highest number was at Michaelmas, 1842, the period of the riots	802
The lowest at Michaelmas, 1832	477
The highest number in the year 1847	684
The lowest ditto ditto	479
Average of the year	578

Whence it appears that the gaol stood at Michaelmas last 10 lower than the average of seventeen years, and 21 lower than the average of the last six years.

The proportion of committals to the population was—

In 1831	. .	one to 150
„ 1841	. .	one to 134
„ 1846	. .	one to 179
„ 1847	. .	one to 173

But if the number of persons recommitted within the year, 490, be deducted from the total, 4941, the actual number of persons is 4451, or 1 only in 192 of the population.

Respecting the religious and moral condition of the prisoners, I have to report, that at no former period have the chapel services (which have been regularly discharged) been more respectfully attended to. The quiet and good order of the prisoners, the character of the singing, and the number who respond in the services, have drawn from those who have witnessed them expressions of satisfaction and surprise. Indeed, I may safely affirm that their conduct on these occasions will not suffer in comparison with that of the most orderly assemblages elsewhere. Many instances have occurred of those whose better feelings have been again awakened in their hour of trouble, and whose subsequent good conduct gives strong assurance that they will not again become inmates of a prison. Many have been enabled to emancipate themselves from their former associates, and, by the untiring efforts of Mr. Wright and others, have procured employment and comfortable homes, and are attending regularly a place of worship.

During my stay at Manchester, I had the pleasure of becoming acquainted with Mr. Wright, now so well known for his untiring exertions in behalf of destitute liberated prisoners. He was good enough to furnish me with the following memorandum of what he has been able to effect in this way during the last two years:—

The following is a brief account of the number of discharged prisoners from the different gaols of this country whom, by the help of God, I have been enabled to assist to employment and otherwise, since January, 1846, to the present time, January, 1848.

To employment—26 males, two of whom were again taken into the service of their last employers; they were, J. C., who had been two years and five months in Kirkdale gaol, Liverpool, and W. S., who had been eight months in the Salford gaol.

To service—4 females.

To the Female Penitentiary—5 females.

In addition to the above, I have assisted 20 males and 10 females with the means requisite for enabling them to return to their families and friends in various parts of the kingdom. A Jewish youth, 17 years of age, a discharged prisoner, I assisted with the means of emigrating to America. Since his arrival there I have received from him a very satisfactory letter, expressing his thankfulness for my assistance. Another youth, a discharged prisoner, I assisted with the means requisite for the realization of his wishes of going to sea. He has completed his first voyage, and sent me a very kind letter, expressing his deep-felt gratitude for my kindness and assistance; his name is J. D., of Manchester. I have, during the same time, through the assistance of a few kind ladies, relieved 272 prisoners after their discharge from the various prisons of this county. I beg to acknowledge that I have received the most valuable aid from several ladies in various parts of the country, and also from the Rev. Mr. Bagshawe, chaplain to the Salford prison.

The following satisfactory evidence, showing a very considerable diminution of crime at Manchester, and a general improvement in the population, was given by Captain Willis, the able chief constable:—

I have been superintendent of police at Manchester about five years and a half. During that time there has been a considerable decrease in crime, and a marked general improvement in the orderly conduct of the population. Notwithstanding a large increase in the population, the number of persons taken into custody by the police has diminished by nearly one-half. This diminution has been gradual throughout the whole period. In the year 1843 the number of persons taken into custody was 12,147; whereas last year (1847) the number was only 6,587. The offences committed at present are of a less serious character than they were five years ago. There are fewer robberies with violence than formerly; indeed, such an offence is now of rare occurrence, and when committed, it generally appears that the party robbed was drunk at the time, and was in the company of women of the town. The men who commit these robberies are generally the "bullies" of such women. The great decrease in the number of commitments is not wholly attributable to a diminution in crime; some of it is owing to the instructions which the police have received, to convey persons who are in a state of drunkenness to their homes, when these are close at hand, instead of bringing them to the police office, and to avoid all irritating language, or rough usage of any kind. Many breaches of the peace may be prevented by mild though firm conduct on the part of the police, and such conduct we require and strictly enforce. One great benefit of this is, that public opinion after a time becomes ranged on the side of the police, instead of against it. When I first entered on my office, if a quarrel took place in which the police were concerned, the people in the street generally took part against the police; but now they are ready when called upon to support the police, and a policeman can go alone, with no danger of molestation, to apprehend an offender in any part of the town. Forbearance and self-restraint are, in my opinion, two of the first requisites in a police officer. The conduct of the working classes of Manchester, since trade became bad and commercial distress prevailed, has been highly praiseworthy. Though there has been much suffering, there has been no violence; and except that there have been more petty thefts than usual, there has been no increase of crime of any kind. These thefts have been committed chiefly by persons who, even when trade is good, gain their livelihood, in part, at least, by stealing. Such persons, when trade becomes bad, are, of course, the first to be dismissed from the factories, and then they depend wholly on stealing. Since trade has somewhat improved, and the number out of employment has decreased, the number of petty thefts has also diminished. The proportion of Irish offenders has not been greater than usual this year. It is about a quarter of the whole, and that is not a larger proportion than the Irish population in Manchester bears to the whole population. Some of the worst part of the population, however, and that which contributes most largely to the class of reputed thieves and prostitutes, though not of Irish birth, are of Irish parentage. These are generally much neglected in their childhood, and are far worse conducted than the generality of those born in Ireland who come to Manchester. The great mass of the offenders belong to the most ignorant part of the population, whether English or Irish. Of more than six thousand persons apprehended last year, less than twenty

had received a superior education to mere reading and writing. I attribute the absence of violence of late, on the part of the working classes, and the comparative rarity of strikes, very much to the greater spread of intelligence among them. I think that many of them are now convinced that such conduct only adds to their suffering, and injures themselves even more than it injures their employers.

The following statement was made by Mr. Sheppard, chief constable of Salford:—

I have been chief constable of Salford rather more than two years. The present commercial distress became severe in December, 1846, and has continued severe ever since. During this period the number of cases of drunkenness, and disorderly conduct arising from drunkenness, has diminished considerably, but the number of petty thefts has increased. I do not think, however, that these petty thefts have been committed by those who in better times are industrious workmen, but by persons who, even when trade is good, steal occasionally, chiefly to supply their appetite for drink. There has been only a slight increase in the number of Irish offenders in Salford. About forty per cent. of the offenders brought before our police-court are not residents of Salford. There is a great deal of drunkenness in Salford. People are often brought to the police office who had been found lying asleep, and in a state of complete intoxication, on the pavement. Almost all the thefts are of a petty kind, and many of them are committed by prostitutes. Upon the whole there is not much crime in Salford.

The governor stated, that there were at present many liberated prisoners who were able and willing to work, but who were unable to get employment.

The average amount of clear earnings per head last year, exclusive of work done for the prison, was about 22*s.*, being about 2*s.* below the general average in England, and 14*s.* below that in Scotland; and the net cost per head was about 16*l.*, being about 6*l.* below the general average in England, and about equal to the general average in Scotland.

Owing to the form in which the annual return is made, the cost per head appears in the return to be but little more than 6*l.*; but this gives quite an erroneous conception. The error is caused by the sums received from the borough of Manchester and elsewhere for prisoners supported by contract being deducted from the expenditure before the average cost per prisoner is struck.

No entries had been made of the result of the separate visits to the prison by the Justices; but, in their quarterly reports, the Visiting Justices had spoken favourably in general terms of the state of the prison.

The general result of my own inspection was not satisfactory.

I made the following recommendations:—

1. Gas to be introduced into the different rooms and passages where it is not at present, and where it can be brought at a small expense, so as to admit of the prisoners rising early and not going to bed so soon as at present.

2. When the prison is lighted, every convicted prisoner to be required to perform 10 hours' work each day, or (which is better, when practicable) a task equivalent to 10 hours' work. The hours for meals throughout the year to be as follows:—breakfast at half-past seven o'clock, dinner at half-past one, and supper at seven. The hour for chapel to be eight in the morning, so as not to break into the time for labour.

3. The work of the prisoners to be rendered as useful and productive as possible; and, when practicable, every prisoner to be employed at his own trade, so that he may be in a good state for returning to honest labour when he leaves the prison.

4. When there is room in the workshops for the prisoners now employed on the tread-wheel, the tread-wheel to be discontinued, unless its power can be turned to some useful purpose.

5. As a temporary improvement in the dietary, the governor to be authorized to put vegetables into the stew, and to give all the prisoners employed at active labour, such as weaving, shoemaking, washing, and tread-wheel labour, more bread than other prisoners, to an extent not exceeding six ounces per day; also to withdraw one pint of gruel from juvenile prisoners.

6. All prisoners committed for trial, and all convicted prisoners sentenced to one month's confinement or upwards, to be weighed on admission and liberation.

7. The use of party-coloured clothing to be discontinued when the present stock of clothing of this kind is used up; and the governor to be instructed to choose such clothing for the prisoners as is most durable and cheap (consistent with warmth and neatness), and such as a thrifty working man out of prison would be likely to wear.

8. Debtors committed under the Small Debts Act to be allowed to wear the prison clothing.

9. The prisoners to have more blankets in winter than in summer.

10. Every prisoner sentenced to confinement for three months or upwards, and as many others as practicable, to be offered instruction in reading and writing; but, except as regards juvenile prisoners, the time given to instruction not to count as any portion of the working-hours.

11. No one in future to be appointed a subordinate officer in the prison who is not acquainted with some kind of useful employment which can be carried on there; and the responsibility of the selection of subordinate officers to be thrown on the governor, by his being informed that his recommendations will be acted upon in their appointment and dismissal.

12. The officiating surgeon to be the appointed and responsible surgeon, instead of there being two officers, as at present, one of which, though nominally responsible and alone entitled by law to exercise the powers of the surgeon, does not appear to have attended the prison for several years.

13. A new matron to be appointed, the present matron being too old and infirm for the efficient discharge of her duties.

I am strongly of opinion that it would be to the interest both of the county and borough, to unite in having one prison, instead of each having a separate prison, as at present contemplated: and I think it very desirable also that a junction should be formed between Lancashire and Cheshire for the erection of a prison for juvenile offenders. With a view of promoting these objects, I addressed the following letter to the chairman of quarter sessions for this division of the county, and sent a copy of it to the mayor of Manchester:—

SIR, *Manchester, 27th January*, 1848.

I REQUEST that you will call the attention of the county magistrates to a plan which has occurred to me, by which I think a large saving may be effected both to the county and to the borough of Manchester, and, at the same time, the objects of good prison discipline may be more fully attained than in the way at present contemplated.

It is at present, as you are aware, intended henceforth to have two separate prisons, one for this division of the county, and the other for Manchester; and so soon as the new borough prison is completed, and the prisoners from the borough removed, to pull down the greater portion of the New Bailey Prison (which is on a bad construction), and to erect what, I believe, would be almost equivalent to a new prison; and I am of opinion that nothing short of such a measure would remove the evils of the present building.

The estimated cost of the borough prison now in course of erection, exclusive of the cost of the ground, is upwards of 80,000*l.*; and, owing to various causes, it is well known that the actual cost of a new building generally exceeds the estimated cost.

As the number of prisoners to be provided for by the county is about equal to that for the borough, a prison of equal size would be necessary; and though a new governor's house and boundary wall would not be required, and some other parts of the present building might perhaps be retained, and although a considerable saving might, I think, be made in the general plan of the building, as compared with the plan of the new borough prison, yet the cost of the new erections will not be safely estimated at less than 30,000*l.* or 40,000*l.*, while it might prove greater.

Instead of subjecting the county to this large expenditure, I would suggest that the county unite with the borough, if the borough be so disposed, in so completing the new borough prison, as to make this prison large enough to receive both the borough and county prisoners, and that the prison should be placed under a joint committee of management.

The new borough prison has been planned with a view to the use, exclusively, of the separate system. This I consider a mistake; for although I have been always very friendly to the separate system as applicable to many prisoners, especially those confined for short periods, I am of opinion that as a general rule it is not suitable for juvenile prisoners, and that in many other cases it is not wise to apply it for more than a portion of the period of imprisonment, that portion varying in length according to the age and temperament of the individual, the causes of his offence, and his general character and conduct, of all of which matters a skilful governor, aided by a well-qualified chaplain and surgeon, and by intelligent subordinate officers, is a competent judge.

In expressing this opinion, I am giving the result of much experience and observation; the separate system having been carried into much more general use in the prisons of my late district, Scotland, than is the case in England.

Among other objections to the exclusive use of the separate system is this, that it affords no exercise in resisting those temptations to dishonesty which will present themselves to a prisoner on his release.

The number of separate cells provided in the new borough prison, and already built (exceeding 400, I believe), is in my opinion sufficient for such portion of the whole number of county and borough prisoners as it will be found expedient to place in separate confinement, especially when it is considered that where there is a well-constructed and well-managed prison, there is a tendency to increase the length of imprisonment, and to send an offender, in the very first instance, for such a period as will afford a reasonable prospect of his being effectually stopped in a career of crime and trained to good habits, instead of his being allowed to go on under a pernicious system of frequent and short imprisonments until he becomes a confirmed criminal, and the work of reformation is rendered very difficult, if not impossible.

Such an addition to the present new borough prison as would make it capable of receiving the county prisoners, with a suitable proportion of each body of prisoners in separate cells and in classes, could, I think, be made at a very moderate expense—moderate I mean as compared with the cost of a separate erection. Speaking roughly, I should not expect the cost to exceed 12,000*l.*, or 15,000*l.* Say, however, that with the contemplated additions (for which there is ample space of ground), the whole cost of the prison is 100,000*l.*, and that the share of the county and borough would each be 50,000*l.*, then the whole expected outlay by the county would be saved, since, as you are aware, a valuation has been made of the present ground and buildings at the New Bailey, by which it appears that, owing to the great value of land in that quarter of the town, the property could sell for about 50,000*l.*: and this is the sum which would be required to be expended by the county upon the plan proposed, for providing not only the land, but excellent prison accommodation for all their prisoners in this district.

Such an arrangement, while it would, in my opinion, be a great benefit to the county, would, I think, be equally beneficial to the borough, for it would produce a saving to them of 30,000*l.* in the building of the prison, and would give to the borough, as to the county, a much better prison, in my estimation, than if their building was completed on its present plan, and a separate prison was erected for the county. There would, moreover, be a greater economy in the future current expenses of the prison, and there would be the power of obtaining, even at diminished expenditure, a superior staff of officers, and the superior means of organization and division of labour, which one large establishment possesses over two smaller ones, advantages which are too well known in an enlightened community like that which exists in this neighbourhood, for it to be necessary to dwell upon them.

I do not know whether the decision which I have suggested has yet been adopted between any county and borough in England, but in Scotland a complete union of interests between the counties and boroughs, so far as relates to prisons, exists throughout the country, under a general Act, which has been in operation several years, and under which a Board of Management is appointed for each county which has the charge of all the prisons in the county. The benefits of union, therefore, which I have indicated to some extent in this letter, have there been realized, and one result is, that the prisons in Scotland cost much less than the English prisons.

The desire of the Legislature to introduce a similar arrangement in England is shown by the Act 5 & 6 Vict., c. 53, entitled "An Act to encourage the establishment of District Courts and Prisons," the preamble of which commences as follows:—"Whereas a good system of prison discipline can be carried into effect most easily, and at the least cost, by the establishment of large prisons; and it is expedient to encourage the building of district prisons for the common use of one or more boroughs and any adjacent district of a county."

The provisions of this Act appear to me to afford the means of carrying out all that I recommend; but if any difficulties arise, I can entertain no doubt that Parliament would at once consent to their removal.

Two objections, on which I will make a few remarks, have been raised to the plan which I propose.

It has been stated, in the first place, that the site of the New Bailey Prison has been shown by experience to be so very healthy, that it would not be wise to abandon it; and secondly, that the present proximity of the prison to the court of justice is a great advantage in the trial of prisoners.

With respect to the first objection, I certainly think, from what I have seen and heard (and I state the opinion with much pleasure), that the prison may fairly be considered very healthy; but I must add, that I am acquainted with several other prisons, the inmates of which enjoy an equal and in some cases a higher degree of health; and that I think it probable that the inmates of the new borough prison will be found to have as little sickness as has hitherto existed among the prisoners at the New Bailey, provided that the separate system there is applied with discretion, and not indiscriminately, and for too long periods.

The mortality at the New Bailey Prison has been very small, less, I find, on an average of the last three years, than one per cent. On the other hand, the average number of days which a prisoner is in the hospital, and off work, on account of illness, is high, being last year (and in consequence of the return requiring trouble in the preparation, I have not applied for the information for a longer period) not less than 22 days,* a period greatly exceeding the average in the Scottish prisons, though I do not know how it compares with other English prisons.

Part of this excessive period of withdrawal from labour by sickness, is no doubt attributable to the temptations which at present exist to get admission to the hospital without sufficient cause, and to the circumstance that no arrangements have been adopted for giving employment (of a light kind) to such prisoners, as, though unwell, are still able to work; but after allowing for these circumstances, the average period which the prisoners are now off work from illness is very considerable.

Again, in many prisons the majority of the inmates are found to improve in health during their imprisonment, but at the New Bailey, in reply to the question, "Does the health of the prisoners generally become better or worse during their confinement?" the officiating surgeon said, "I think about as many improve as become worse. Those who remain a short time only generally improve, but those who stay a long time generally fall off."

While, therefore, the health of the prisoners has on the whole certainly been good, I think that the degree of health as compared with other prisons, has been over-estimated; and although I attach much importance to the site of a prison, and, when possible, to its having a foundation of gravel, rock, or sand, instead of clay, I apprehend no injury to the health of the prisoners from their removal to the situation chosen for the borough prison, which is high and spacious, affording the means of thorough drainage, and of employing many of the prisoners in the open air; one of the best of all ways of keeping them in vigorous health.

In fact, so far as my observation has extended, during the period of 12 years that I have held the office of an Inspector of Prisons, I have no hesitation in saying that the health of the prisoners depends much more on their having plenty of active and useful labour, on early rising, cleanliness, good ventilation, and a proper supply of food, than on the site of the prison.

With regard to the other objection, that relating to the distance of the borough prison from the County Sessions Court, the difficulty may be readily obviated, as it is elsewhere, by having a certain number of small cells for use at the time of trial, with a van at hand to remove prisoners from time to time as the trials proceed, or to bring other prisoners.

If the plan which I have recommended should be carried into effect, the prison accommodation for this part of the county, including the borough of Manchester, would, I think, be completed, as respects adult criminals; but a great desideratum would still remain, namely, a prison especially adapted for juvenile offenders.

This object, I am of opinion, would best be attained by a union, for the purpose, of the two counties of Lancaster and Chester, including the cities and boroughs of Manchester, Liverpool, and Chester; and a small portion of the saving produced by having a single prison for Manchester and the surrounding districts of the county, as I have proposed, instead of two prisons, would be sufficient to pay the share of Manchester and this division of the county of the cost of the erection of such juvenile prison, the plan of which ought to be very simple, and much less expensive than that of a prison for adults; indeed, the chief outlay, in my opinion, should be in land, of which it is desirable to have a large quantity, so that many of the children may be trained to agricultural pursuits, and prepared to make their way as emigrants.

The general principle of management, which I should recommend for such a prison, would be that on which the juvenile prison at Mettray, near Tours, is conducted, and which appears to be working most satisfactorily, and with the best results, as shown by the very small portion of the boys who after liberation have again fallen into crime.

With these observations I conclude; feeling sure, from the courteous reception which my suggestions in different parts of the county have received, although I have hitherto not had the pleasure of becoming personally acquainted with many of the magistrates, that the present recommendations will meet with that consideration which the importance of the subject demands, and that the deliberation upon them will be guided by an earnest desire at once to promote the great objects of the prevention of crime, the reformation of the offender, and the just interests of those on whom the cost of imprisonment devolves.

I am, &c.,

J. F. Foster, Esq., (Signed) FREDERIC HILL.
Chairman of Quarter Sessions, Manchester.

The following resolutions have been adopted by the county magistrates with reference to the foregoing communication:—

At the Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the county of Lancaster, held by adjournment at the Court-house, Salford, April 10, 1848,

A communication addressed to the chairman by Mr. Hill, Inspector of Prisons, suggesting a union of the prison for the hundred of Salford with the prison of the borough of Manchester, having been read—

Resolved as follows—

That if the proposed union were thought desirable, the object could not, in the opinion of the magistrates, be effected by the law as it at present stands, and the obtaining an Act of Parliament for the purpose would be attended with many and important difficulties, particularly under the peculiar circumstances affecting the county of Lancaster.

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* I afterwards discovered that this was a mistake, and that the period did not much exceed 10 days. Even this, however, is nearly double the average time which prisoners are off work from illness in Scotland.

That there are, however, reasons which appear to the magistrates to render such a change very objectionable.

Amongst these the healthiness of the present prison has a prominent place.

It is built upon a foundation of red sand and rock, with an immediate and rapid fall to the river, which, being close to the prison, affords the best possible opportunity for the drainage, and there is also a most excellent supply of water.

It will be seen from the statistical returns, confirmed by the various reports of the surgeon, that the New Bailey House of Correction has for many years ranked among the most healthy prisons in England; and if a comparison be instituted between the degree of health in the prison and in the neighbouring town and district, the result will be found perhaps still more favourable. On many occasions, when epidemic and other complaints have greatly prevailed without the walls, the New Bailey Prison has presented a very remarkable contrast, having frequently at such times maintained its usual standard of good health.

In this respect the gaol now erecting for the borough of Manchester is as yet untried. It is built upon a foundation of clay, with very little fall for the water. And although there is no doubt, from the spirit with which the undertaking is conducted, that everything will be done to prevent inconvenience on this account, and to render the gaol healthy, still the magistrates think that the above considerations present very important reasons for their adhering to the old site.

In the next place, the contiguity of the courts and various offices to the prison is of itself a great advantage.

It is true that arrangements might be made for the conveyance to and fro of prisoners for the purpose of examination before the magistrates, or of trial at the sessions, but this would not only be less convenient, and would occasion expense, but the frequent transport of prisoners through the heart of the town might be attended with some degree of insecurity, especially in times of popular excitement; and it is in other respects objectionable. The daily sittings of the stipendiary magistrate are held in the Court-house, and the visiting of the prison by that magistrate and others is much more convenient and frequent than it would be were the gaol at a considerable distance.

The magistrates have thought it desirable further to ascertain what may be the probable number of prisoners in the New Bailey after the prisoners from the borough of Manchester shall have been withdrawn.

It is known that hitherto it has been the practice to sentence many prisoners at the Salford Sessions to Lancaster Castle. Objections have from time to time been made to this course, that gaol being maintained at the expense of the county, whilst the expense of the New Bailey Prison falls only upon the hundred of Salford. And at a late annual session for the county, resolutions were passed for the discontinuance as early as possible of the practice, and for sentencing all the prisoners from sessions to the several prisons at Salford, Preston, and Kirkdale.

It appears, by returns which have been obtained, that according to the average of six years, commencing with 1842, the number of prisoners in the New Bailey, exclusive of those sent to Lancaster, and also of the prisoners from the borough of Manchester, has been 300, and that the average number of the prisoners sentenced to Lancaster Castle has been 73, making together 373.

If, in the next place, according to the present regulations, the prisoners who have heretofore been sent abroad as transports were detained in the prison, their average number per year is stated to be about 56, excluding again the borough of Manchester.

Whether all such persons would remain in the New Bailey Prison, and for how long a time upon the average, is uncertain; but assuming them to be imprisoned there, and to remain upon the average for three years, they would add to the inmates of the prison the average number of 168, which being added to 373, leaves a total average of 541.

But it would obviously be necessary to provide not only for the average, but for the highest number that would be likely to occur, and taking for this calculation the same proportion that is shown by the returns of the last six years, the number of 541 would be increased to 763, for whom, upon the above suppositions, accommodation must be provided.

The above returns appear to show that there would remain quite a sufficient number of prisoners in the New Bailey, and allowance must also be made for the increase of population in the hundred.

With respect to the saving which it is supposed would be effected, it is no doubt in the contemplation of the magistrates, when the borough prisoners are removed, to proceed to make considerable alterations and improvements in the construction of the prison. What may be the expense thus occasioned there are not the means of stating, but it is conceived that it will by no means involve the expense, or near the expense, of the construction of a new prison.

Much that is built, and which is expensive of construction, will remain as at present, including the governor's house, offices, chapel, court-rooms, lock-ups, baths, boundary walls, as well as the sewerage, wells, &c., &c.

The keeping to the present site will also afford great facility, and tend much to diminish expense in making such alterations as may be found necessary.

Other reasons have influenced the magistrates in coming to their conclusion; but the above are noticed as being particularly mentioned in or arising from the letter which has been received from the Inspector of Prisons, and, upon the whole, the magistrates are unanimously of opinion that it would not be desirable to change the site of the prison, or to adopt the proposed union.

Resolved unanimously—

That a copy of the above resolution be forwarded by the chairman to Mr. Hill, with the thanks of the court for his communication.

The reasons stated in the foregoing resolutions do not, I confess, appear to me to be sufficient to prove the inexpediency of the proposed junction.

First. As regards the healthiness of the prison, I think that the facts mentioned in my letter show that many other prisons are at least as healthy as that at Salford, and that there is no sufficient ground for supposing that the health of the inmates of the New Borough Prison will not be as good as that at present enjoyed by the prisoners at Salford.

Secondly. As respects the probable number of prisoners, I think it very unlikely that, as a permanent arrangement, any convicts under sentence of transportation will be kept in the local prisons; but however large the number of prisoners, there would, in my opinion, be a great saving of expense, both in building and in the cost of management, by having only one prison instead of two.

IV.
CHESHIRE.
Reports on Separate Prisons.
Knutsford.

COUNTY PRISON AT KNUTSFORD.

[Inspected August 9, 1847.]

Since Captain Williams's last Report on this prison, measures have been taken for dividing one of the wings of the prison into separate cells, and much progress has now been made in the work.

The average number of prisoners last year was 239, being 10 more than in the previous year. The greatest number at any one time last year was 289, and the least number 206. At the time of my visit the number was 264.

Some of the prisoners are under the separate system, but most of them are under the silent system.

The prisoners rise at an earlier hour than at most English prisons, namely, at half-past five in summer, and at six in winter; but the time for going to bed is much the same as elsewhere, namely, half-past six in summer, and six in winter; except for the prisoners in separate cells, who remain up till a quarter past eight.

The chief kinds of work among the men, are picking wool, weaving, and tread-wheel labour; and, among the females, sewing and washing.

I found most of the rules in operation. Many prisoners, however, were in separate confinement, (except that most of them had their meals together,) in cells which had not been certified. These cells are not well ventilated; but the surgeon stated that the confinement in them was not of sufficient duration, or sufficiently strict, to affect the health of the prisoners.

Both the governor and the surgeon stated that, excepting those confined for long periods, the health of the prisoners generally improved during their confinement. Those committed for long periods, the surgeon said, often suffered in their digestive functions.

The allowance of food appears to be ample; indeed, two of the officers stated, that the boys had more food than they could eat.

The governor's house is outside the present boundary wall, which is contrary to one of the rules, and which I consider an objectionable arrangement.

The health of the prisoners during the last year appears to have been good. There was only one death, and there was no liberation on account of illness.

The conduct of the prisoners was also reported to have been generally good, though the number of punishments during the year was large, viz., 1115, and nine of these, I am sorry to say, were cases of corporal punishment.

There were a few complaints from some of the male prisoners, but none of them appeared to be well founded. No female prisoner made any complaint.

The chaplain stated as follows:—

There is a want of the means of separating prisoners to a greater extent, especially the females, according to character and conduct. It is desirable, also, that the punishment cells should be more secluded than they are at present.

Most of the inmates of this prison come from Macclesfield, Stockport, and Congleton; and I am of opinion, that much of the crime in those towns is caused by the state of the lodging-houses. In many of these, people are crowded together in the same sleeping-rooms, without regard to age or sex, and many of them I believe to be receptacles of stolen goods. I am glad, however, to be able to state that there has been a considerable improvement as regards Stockport and Macclesfield.

The following are extracts from the chaplain's journal. Some of them testify the kind interest taken by him in prisoners after their liberation; a most important duty on the part of a chaplain:—

March 24.—Conversed with J. B., 18 years old, a prisoner confined here for the last year. He states, that he was always a wild lad; has very often spent the whole night in wandering about with his companions, and, without taking any rest in bed, has put on his working clothes and taken his regular turn of labour in the colliery. His stepfather was kind to him, but could not persuade him to attend the school. He was employed by women of the town to act as their protector, for which service he has received many a pound, but the money did him no good. His companions enticed him to join in robbing a post-office, for which offence he was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment. He can now read and write very well. He has a competent knowledge of his religious and moral duties, and he intends, he says, to take heed to his ways for the future, and abstain from all bad companions and other temptations to crime.

N.B.—Several months after the discharge of this youth, I heard most encouraging accounts of him. He went back on his liberation to his stepfather, very soon after obtained employment at his trade, and has separated himself from that society which brought him into sin and disgrace.

April 17.—E. H., when 14 years of age, was driven out of her father's house by her stepmother. In a short time afterwards she fell into bad company, who enticed her from her native town, and from that time, to the present, a period of seven years, she has been pursuing the trade of prostitution. She now wishes to leave off that course of life and become a reformed character. "Something," she says, "tells me that I can have no peace and comfort while I continue on town." This girl has no home or friends, trade or occupation; no respectable housekeeper would receive her from this prison as a domestic servant, and therefore I have recommended her for admission into the penitentiary.

The following demands the serious attention of the magistrates:—

Saturday, May 23.—I notice with deep regret the ill effects of associating female servants, who have "overrun" their places, with prostitutes at all times during the day. A comparatively innocent girl begged for protection, on the morning of her discharge, against two abandoned women who endeavoured to persuade her to adopt the same mode of life.

It is mere folly to suppose that any amount of teaching or moral instruction will be able to counteract the evil inflicted on these young women, by the conversation, the recital of personal adventures, and the example of prostitutes, with whom they are daily brought into contact.

Separation is, if possible, more needed in the female than in the male wards.

July 15.—Sent E. L., aged 16, (a domestic servant, and convicted of felony,) to the House of Refuge at Chester. Both her parents are dead; she is without friends or employment; and, as she professes an anxious wish to reform, I am happy in giving her an opportunity to do so in the institution above alluded to.

This girl, I have been informed, has turned out remarkably well in the institution.

July 25.—M., a young man sentenced by Court to solitary confinement, states that for the last six years he has never mentioned the name of God without a curse; that he and his master, a shoemaker, often strove to outdo each other in blasphemy. The prisoner's conduct almost broke the heart of his father, but he believes that this imprisonment will put an end to all his wickedness.

September 16.—Gave a word of parting advice to 12 prisoners, on occasion of their discharge; on several of them, I am happy to believe, that the system pursued here has produced a beneficial effect.

October 19.—I have great reliance upon the system of separate confinement, when applied to novices in crime; it has the tendency to render imprisonment a more irksome punishment; it prevents moral contamination; it secures opportunities for calm reflection on past misconduct; and prison offences and prison punishments are thereby considerably diminished.

It is next to impossible to produce serious and abiding impressions on understandings so uncultivated as those whom it is our duty to endeavour to enlighten. This difficulty arises from the nature of the material on which we have to work, and the shortness of the term in which our task is to be accomplished.

Will it be believed, that very many prisoners are scarcely able to repeat the words of the Lord's Prayer, while of its meaning they are profoundly ignorant? and numbers who profess to be able to read, can merely recite the words mechanically—that is, without having the most remote idea of the sense which the sounds were intended to convey.

It is a grievous thing that the first lessons of Christianity should have to be learned within the walls of a prison; and I cannot but think, that our prison population represents, to a certain extent, the population of many towns and parishes in this county, as regards instruction and moral culture. And surely, if the general standard of attainment be so low, as I have found it to be, I may well be excused by those gentlemen who take an interest in these matters, when I earnestly recommend an adoption of an improved and more efficient system of education throughout the county.

Friday, February 5.—Am much pleased with the reading and writing of the women whom I examined to day; several of them repeated the Collect with accuracy, and with a full intelligence of its meaning.

The Rev. Mr. Mitchell, the chaplain, is very desirous of seeing respectable boarding-houses established in connexion with some of the factories for girls employed in them who have no comfortable home to live at. In this object I heartily concur. The following is from a report, by the chaplain, to the magistrates of Cheshire:—

Much good has been projected, and still much more remains to be done. It is, indeed, desirable to increase the rigours of imprisonment, in order to deter from the repetition of crime; and, also, to hold out encouragement and afford assistance to those who aim at amendment in life. Yet, after all, this does not touch the root of that moral disorder which infects our juvenile population. The judge and jury come too late—their function being to punish, not to prevent crime; and I should only be uttering a self-evident truism, were I to assert, that no repentance, however sincere, lasting, and genuine, can restore to a state of innocence. I trust you will see the bearing of these observations, when I state, that, during the last three years, 385 persons under 17 years of age have been committed to this prison, namely, 253 from Macclesfield, 102 from Stockport, and 30 from Congleton: out of this number, no fewer than 145 are either orphans, illegitimate, or deserted by their unnatural parents. There is no class of society which possesses stronger claims upon our sympathy than the class to which these individuals belong. They are, for the most part, without a home, or relatives to look after them. Seldom or never have they experienced the comforts of their own fireside,—comforts which form so important an item in human happiness, and which operate as a powerful incentive to good conduct. No mother's hand ministers to their wants; no father is near to guide, admonish, and protect them. In seasons of adversity, when hunted down by sickness and misfortune, they have no place to flee unto, and no man to care for their souls. Herded together in lodging-houses, the very hot-beds of immorality, ill-fed, badly clothed, and worse educated, they toil on from week to week for their daily bread, and find at the end, that almost all their earnings are absorbed by their miserable board and lodging. At an early period of the evening, their work is over, and they are left to their own resources, to while away, as best they can, the hours which intervene to bed-time, without any means of mental culture, or any opportunity of enjoying innocent amusement. No wonder then, that they ramble idly, and without purpose, through the streets, or are induced to frequent concert rooms, public-houses, or other even worse places of resort, where they soon contract a relish for depraved company. After many a struggle, perchance, they fall before the assaults of temptation, and commence a career of open and avowed profligacy. Far be it from me to attempt to justify such wickedness, but it ought to be remembered, that human nature is frail, and temptation is often too strong, even for those who are surrounded by circumstances most favourable to virtue. What is done, we may partly guess, but who can tell what is resisted?

The establishment of a well-regulated boarding-house in connection with each factory, in the populous manufacturing towns, would mitigate, to a considerable extent, the evils to which I have alluded. A suitable house might easily be provided, and a respectable couple found to preside over it, qualified by age, experience, and the possession of humane dispositions, to supply the place of parents to deserted children. The inmates would be, of course, required to pay a reasonable sum for their maintenance. A certain portion of their wages might be set apart for the purchase of clothing, and other necessary articles, and the surplus, if any, invested in savings' banks for their use. A small reward might be given to those who distinguished themselves by propriety of conduct at home, or by diligence, and regularity, and attention to their work. It would be the duty of the master and matron to mould them into habits of order, economy, cleanliness, and honesty. Evening classes for reading and writing, music and singing, ought to be formed, a library established, and provision made for healthy exercise and animating recreation in the open air. The ministers of religion would, I am persuaded, most cordially unite in the promotion of these objects, and deem it a privilege to superintend the education and morals of the inmates. By such a course of training many would be saved from the temptations to which they are now helplessly exposed, and would grow up and continue useful members of society and good Christians.

There was a little boy who had been a month in the prison on a charge of theft, although he was only five years old. At the quarter sessions, however, which were holding at the time of my visit, the chairman instructed the grand jury to ignore the bill, and the child was liberated.

The following fact, highly creditable to the prisoners, and showing much self-denial on their part, appears in the chaplain's report for 1846:—

The day appointed by Her Majesty for humiliation, fasting, and prayer, was duly and religiously observed in this establishment. *Ninety-eight* prisoners asked and obtained permission from the governor to abstain from the principal portion of their food on that day. They wished, by this voluntary abstinence, to testify their deep sympathy in the wants and sufferings of their afflicted fellow-subjects. I mention this fact as a proof, if proof were required, that the hearts of men, even the most degraded, are not beyond the reach of religious influences, and that the soil, ungenial and unpromising as it may appear, can, when duly cultivated, bring forth fruit acceptable to God.

The chief offences for which prisoners are committed are thefts, breaches of the peace, vagrancy, and poaching; and the chief causes of crime were stated to be ignorance, drunkenness, and the desire for illicit intercourse.

The governor stated, that at present few persons, who were able and willing to work, were unable to get employment on their liberation.

The average amount of clear earnings per head last year, exclusive of work done for the prison, was about 1*l.* 9*s.*, being about 5*s.* more than the general average in England, and nearly 7*s.* less than the general average in Scotland; and the net cost per prisoner was about 20*l.*, being about 2*l.* less than the general average in England, and 4*l.* more than the general average in Scotland.

The entries of the Visiting Justices' examinations were creditable to Mr. Gallop, the governor, to Mrs. Johnston, the matron, and to the other officers. In some respects the general result of my own inspection was very satisfactory, but I shall be glad to see the means of separation provided for some of the females; the work of the prisoners rendered more instructive and profitable; the use of corporal punishment discontinued; and other improvements introduced.

The high degree of cleanliness in the prison, and the kind of dress and extreme neatness of the female prisoners, are well worthy of imitation.

[Re-inspected, January 17, 1848.]

The alterations in one of the main wings of the prison, with a view to converting it into separate cells, have been completed; and 70 new cells have thus been constructed, which vary in length from 10 to 10½ feet, in breadth from 5½ to 9 feet, and in height 10 to 11 feet.

All the cells are properly lighted, warmed, and ventilated, and I certified them as fit for the separate confinement of prisoners.

There has been no other alteration of importance since my last visit.

The number of prisoners, however, has considerably increased, having risen from 264, at the time of my last visits to 334.

Much of the increase is among the Irish prisoners, who at present form about one-third of the whole number; and the governor stated, that more prisoners than usual had lately been committed from workhouses for misconduct. The following is taken from the governor's journal:—

A man, named V. R., has been committed upon two occasions from the Union Workhouse, at Nantwich; the first for disorderly conduct, viz., "breaking windows in the workhouse;" he was sentenced to two calendar months with hard labour. This man is quite blind. He was in the hospital afflicted with the venereal disease, for 40 days, and upon his discharge I paid 2*s.* 11*d.* to return him to the Union. He was again committed on the 7th of October for 21 days to hard labour, for "playing upon a certain musical instrument called a fife," and on this occasion he was in the hospital 24 days, suffering from fever.

He was detained several days after the expiration of his sentence, being unfit to leave the gaol, and I had again to pay 2*s.* 11*d.* to convey him back to the Union. His being blind precludes the possibility of any sort of labour; indeed, he has to depend upon others to lead him from place to place in the gaol.

Committing the man to gaol, under all the circumstances, appears so singular that I feel it my duty to report it, as during his imprisonment he is a burden in the gaol, and the terms of his commitment, as regards labour, cannot be complied with; and in the workhouse, the authorities have the same power to punish such a man as I have in the gaol.

The surgeon made the following statement:—

The general health of the prisoners since Mr. Hill's visit in August last has been good, with the exception of some cases of low fever, which, for the most part, were brought into the prison. They were chiefly among the Irish and prisoners sent from the workhouses. There have been two deaths, but neither of them in any way connected with the discipline of the prison, or with any circumstances connected with the prison. In one case, that of J. C., the death was occasioned in part by the prisoner attempting to destroy himself by cutting his throat when ill in the hospital, and opening some of the veins in his arm. He was a man above the common rank of prisoners, and seemed to be greatly depressed in spirits. He was ill when he arrived at the prison, and died in a month or five weeks. The gaol is at present in a very healthy state.

The chaplain stated as follows:—

I had frequent conversations with J. C. after he attempted to destroy himself. He said he had become weary of the world, but he made no complaint of any kind concerning the prison; on the contrary, he expressed himself in grateful terms for the kind treatment he had received from every one there. Before his death he became fully aware of the seriousness of the crime which he had attempted to perpetrate, and expressed great contrition for it.

Much complaint was made of the conduct of six boys (transports), who had been returned from Millbank prison under commuted sentences.

I made the following recommendations :—

1. The class of prisoners to be confined in the separate cells in wing No. 1, to be chiefly male prisoners, whether tried or untried, who have been committed for the first time; but the governor to have a discretionary power to except any prisoner from this class, and to place any other prisoner in the cells for whom he may consider separate confinement peculiarly suitable.

2. After wing No. 1 has been sufficiently tried, the cells in wing No. 4 to be completed, with a view to their being certified for separate confinement.

3. The work of the prisoners to be rendered, as far as practicable, active, useful, and productive; and, when possible, every prisoner to be employed at his ordinary trade, so that he may be in a good state for returning to work at his liberation.

COUNTY PRISON AT CHESTER.

Chester.

[Inspected January 11, 1848.]

There has been no alteration of any importance in the building since Captain Williams's last Report; but a new chaplain and a new head-warder have been appointed.

The average number of prisoners last year was 105, which is 16 more than in the previous year. The present number is as high as 142.

The increase had been chiefly among the male prisoners; but the governor was at a loss to account for it. He said that there were not more destitute prisoners, or more Irish, than usual. I found, however, that about a quarter of the male prisoners, at the time of my visit, were railway labourers; and it is probable that, in many instances, these had been committed to prison in consequence of the stoppage of the railway works.

A large portion of the prisoners are in separate cells, except at exercise, chapel, and school. Many of the untried prisoners, however, were together in two classes, and not under efficient superintendence. I found most of them unemployed, and much corruption must go on among them. Notorious offenders were mingled with others who had not been in prison before.

The official rules have been adopted.

The chief kinds of work at present are picking wool and oakum, weaving, sewing, washing, mat-making, tailor's work, and basket-making.

I was glad to find that, to a considerable extent, the plan of tasks was in use, instead of requiring the prisoners to work a given number of hours.

In winter the prisoners do not rise before seven o'clock, and they go to bed at that season at five; and even in summer they go to bed at seven.

I found most of the rules in operation. The following were the chief exceptions :—

1. The cells in use for the modified system of separate confinement, which has been mentioned, have not been certified. The surgeon, however, stated as follows :—

> I am of opinion, that the separate cells in use in this prison are well adapted for the health of the inmates. I never perceived any case of illness, or any injury to a prisoner's mind, from confinement in these cells.

Nevertheless, as none of these cells are supplied with artificial light, it is not at present possible for me to certify them as fit for use on the separate system.

2. The prisoners in these cells are not visited daily by the governor and chaplain; and the prisoners generally are not seen by the chaplain in private.

3. Debtors committed by the County Courts, and other fraudulent debtors, are not separated when in the airing-yard (to which they have constant access) from other debtors; and they appear sometimes to obtain supplies of tobacco.

I recommended that these debtors should be placed elsewhere; and I recommended that a practice, which I found to exist, of allowing debtors, maintained at the expense of the county, to receive supplies of tea, and other luxuries, from their friends, should be discontinued.

One of the bed-rooms of the debtors was in a slovenly state; and I recommended that during the day-time debtors should not have access to their bed-rooms.

Some of the clothing was out of repair; there were some broken windows; and there was scribbling in some of the books.

The general health of the prisoners during the last year appears to have been good: the surgeon, however, stated that at one time diarrhœa had appeared as an epidemic, and that of late there had been a good deal of influenza. He said, however, that both kinds of sickness had prevailed at the same time out of prison. The surgeon also stated, that there had been several cases of scurvy during the year, caused by the want of more vegetable food. He added, that at present there was no serious case of illness in the prison, and very little sickness of any kind.

The surgeon could not say whether, on the whole, the health of the prisoners became better or worse during their confinement. He said that he did not know anything in the prison tending to cause illness, but that it was desirable that the temperature of the cells (which in some I found as high as 64°) should be made more equal.

The governor stated that, on the whole, he thought the health had been better during the last year than during any similar period of the 12 years he had been in office.

The general conduct of the prisoners was reported to have been good: there were only 94 punishments during the year, but they included, I am sorry to say, one case of corporal punishment.

The provision for elementary instruction is at present quite insufficient. Only a few of the prisoners learn to write.

The prison library contains about 180 volumes of miscellaneous literature; but I was informed that all these books had been procured by the chaplain, and chiefly at his own private expense.

I suggested a plan for the better preservation of the library books.

Three prisoners had been waiting five months for trial. Such long delays are very objectionable.

None of the prisoners made any complaint.

The chaplain stated as follows:—

I attend the prison about three hours and a half, on an average, each day. All the rules laid down for my guidance have been carried into effect, except that I have not been able to visit the prisoners in separate cells daily, and that I have not hitherto seen the prisoners generally at stated times in private, though I have made a point of seeing every prisoner in private on his admission and before his liberation, and many I have seen in private at other times. I encourage prisoners to write to me after their liberation, and several have done so; but I think it very desirable that, in addition, I should be able to visit them periodically at their homes. Very few live at Chester, as such prisoners are sent to the City Gaol, but many are distributed in different parts of the county; and I think it would be very advantageous if, once a year, I could visit some of these prisoners. I have, in many cases, succeeded in reconciling parents with their children after their children had been committed to prison, and in three cases I have been enabled to procure employment for liberated prisoners. Two of these prisoners I employed for a short time at my own house. It is now about three months since these prisoners were liberated, and all of them are doing well. I gave also two poor infirm women the means of starting again in life, by furnishing them with a basket of small wares. These women are now living respectably. I have paid particular attention to juvenile offenders, and in several cases have succeeded in getting their periods of confinement reduced, on condition that they shall go to the Philanthropic Institution, in London. Six have been thus disposed of, and two more are about to go. In all the cases I have received very pleasing reports from the chaplain to the institution.

I find that drunkenness is the great cause of crime among those committed to this prison. In the great majority of adult prisoners, whether male or female, it is evident, by the prisoner's own statement, that he had no difficulty in obtaining a livelihood, and in many cases he was in the receipt of high wages, but a large portion of the money went in drink. The cases of the juvenile prisoners, however, are very different in general, though even in these I remember only two instances in which hunger was assigned as the cause of the offence. The boy appears generally to have been persuaded by others, who were to reap the chief fruit of his crime, to commit the offence.

The following is taken from the chaplain's journal:—

Wednesday, March 24, 1847. *General Fast.*

Service at half-past nine o'clock, A.M.; preached from Numbers xi. 33. Gave notice on Sunday last of this fast, and stated that, if any of the prisoners felt it a duty to abstain on this day, they should call at my room and give in their names. I received 28 names on the Monday and Tuesday, and this morning 8 more declined having their *dinners*, making in the whole 36 that abstained from their chief meal—viz., 23 men and 13 women. I have great reason to hope that, under God, great good has been done amongst them. Many of them were seen weeping during Divine service, and every officer and servant of the place was present at the services. A collection was made by the servants and officers for the poor Irish, which amounted to 2*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

The governor made the following statement respecting the benefits to be obtained from allowing prisoners a portion of their earnings:—

Before being appointed governor of this prison, I had the governorship of Knutsford prison. I was there three years. During that time, and during a considerable portion of the time that I have had the charge of this prison, it was the rule for every prisoner to have one-sixth part of his earnings, as a little fund to support him with for a time on his release, and, if he chose, to help to maintain his family with while he was in prison. This rule acted very beneficially; but it was abolished when a change was made in the law by the Act 2 and 3 Vict. c. 56, s. 8, which was understood to prohibit the practice of allowing prisoners any part of their earnings. Very few prisoners who earned much money under this rule ever returned to prison. I used to give them just sufficient to carry them home, and I placed the remainder generally in the hands of some person, such as the overseer of the parish, the churchwarden, or the superintendent of police, to give out to them in such way as they might think most conducive to their benefit. In this manner many discharged prisoners were supported till they got regular employment, and some were set up in trade again. I recollect one man in particular who learnt shoemaking in the prison, and who became an excellent workman. He lived respectably after leaving the prison till the time of his death, which was many years subsequently. I do not remember how much money he earned for himself, but I know that it was several pounds, and that after deducting what he had sent to his family. One part of the regulation was, that half the prisoner's portion of his earnings might be expended by him in prison in extra food, or sent to the prisoner's family; and this man, I recollect, always sent the portion thus at his command to his family.

Debtors are sometimes brought to the prison in a state of intoxication, owing to the misconduct of the officers who have charge of them, and who sometimes take them to a neighbouring public-house immediately before bringing them to the prison. A gross case of the kind occurred a few months ago. A debtor was brought very tipsy at midnight, and there was a great disturbance at the gate in consequence. I reported the case to the under-sheriff, as the officer was a sheriff's officer. The man was not dismissed from his situation, and is, I believe, still a sheriff's officer, both for Cheshire and Lancashire.

The governor said that at present few liberated prisoners who were able and willing to work were unable to obtain employment, and that trade was much improving.

The average amount of clear earnings per head last year, exclusive of work done for the prison, was about 1*l.*, being about 4*s.* less than the general average in England, and 16*s.* less than the general average in Scotland; and the net cost per prisoner was about 38*l.*, being about 16*l.* above the general average in England, and 22*l.* above the general average in Scotland.

The entries in the Visiting Justices' Inspection Book were creditable to the governor. In some cases, however, a month had passed without any entry, though I believe there had always been an inspection.

I made the following recommendations:—

1. In order to enable me to certify that the cells which have been made for the separate confinement of prisoners are suitable for such use, according to the provisions of the statute, and for the attainment of other objects, all the cells and rooms occupied by prisoners (except any which may be used merely as sleeping-cells) to be lighted with gas.

In every instance, I believe, where cells have been certified as proper for separate confinement, the cells are supplied with artificial light; and in my late district, Scotland, every prison, without exception, was thus lighted.

The advantages of such an arrangement are numerous. Habits of sloth can be prevented, and the prisoners can be accustomed throughout the year to early rising; they can be required at all seasons to do a full day's work; and the proceedings of the prison can go on uniformly at stated hours, without regard to a change in the length of the day.

2. So soon as the prison is lighted, the prisoners to rise throughout the year not later than six o'clock, and to go to bed not earlier than nine; with a discretionary power to the governor, however, to allow them to remain in bed on Sunday till seven. Every convicted prisoner, except those under 14 years of age, to be required to perform such a task as may reasonably be expected to occupy him 10 hours, or when the work is of such a nature that it cannot be given in the piece, to be required to work steadily for 10 hours. The meal hours to be as follows:—Breakfast at half-past seven, dinner at half-past one, and supper at seven. The hour for daily worship to be changed from nine to eight, so that it may not break into the time for work.

3. The following to be the classification of prisoners to be placed in the separate cells:—*First*. Prisoners, whether tried or untried, who have not been in prison before, so far as is known; these being the prisoners whom it is most important to guard from contamination. *Secondly*. Prisoners who are likely to use a bad influence over other prisoners. *Thirdly*. Prisoners who wish to be in separate cells, or who are likely to be injured, in a peculiar degree, by association with other prisoners. The governor, however, to have a discretionary power to except from the foregoing classes any prisoners whom he may consider from their age or other circumstances not suitable for the separate system, and to add any other prisoners whom he may think it expedient to place in separate confinement.

4. In order to admit of all the criminal prisoners, who are not in separate cells, being placed under efficient superintendence, the large room at present used for stores, with the large room above, to be fitted up (the one as a room for working and eating in, and the other as a dormitory) for a class of prisoners; the stores to be removed to one of the rooms at present occupied by debtors committed by the county courts; and these debtors to be placed in one of the sections of the building used at present for untried criminals.

5. The work in the prison to be rendered as useful and productive as possible: and when practicable, every prisoner to be employed at his own trade, so that at his liberation he may be in a good state for returning to honest industry.

6. In order to make the corridor between the two rows of cells in the female's wing lighter, a window to be put between the north-eastern cell and this corridor.

7. The room now used as a school-room by the female prisoners not to be divided, as contemplated in the plans of proposed alterations, but to be reserved for a class of female prisoners when there are more prisoners than cells, or when there are some female prisoners whom it may be desirable not to subject to the separate system.

8. In future no officer to be appointed who is not acquainted with some kind of useful employment which can be carried on in the prison; and in order to increase the governor's responsibility for the general management of the prison, the selection of the subordinate officers to be left to him.

9. The subordinate officers to have a uniform, as is now the case in most prisons of the same standing as Chester Castle.

CITY PRISON AT CHESTER.

[Inspected January 12, 1848.]

Since the last report on this prison, a building, formerly consisting of workshops, has been converted into 30 cells for male prisoners, with two rooms for a warder. The cells are 10 feet long, 7 feet wide, and 8½ feet high, and contain, therefore, about 600 cubic feet each. Each cell has a window 3 feet square, but the windows do not open, the ventilation being independent of the windows. Neither the ventilation, however, nor the warming (which is by hot-water pipes) is satisfactory. These cells are intended for separate confinement, and 15 other separate cells have been constructed for female prisoners in the main part of the prison. The cells are warmed like those for the male prisoners, but they are better ventilated. The following are the dimensions of these cells for female prisoners:—

Cells.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Cubical Contents.
	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.
9	12½	5½	10½	722
2	16	5½	10½	924
2	9	8	10½	756
2	9	9	10½	850
15				

These 45 cells have been built without the plans receiving the approval of the Secretary of State, and they have been brought into use, without being certified.

An additional male officer has been appointed. He was reported to be a sober and steady man, but unacquainted with any kind of useful employment which could be carried on in the prison.

The average number of prisoners last year was 47, which is 7 more than in the previous year. At the time of my visit the number was 47, including 5 debtors.

Most of the female prisoners, and some of the males, are in separate cells, and the others are placed under superintendence.

With slight modifications the official rules have been adopted.

The chief kinds of work are stone-breaking, mat-making, oakum-picking, and sewing.

I was sorry to find a shoemaker, and some women who could sew, employed at picking oakum.

In summer the prisoners rise at a quarter to six, and go bed at six. In winter, they get up at daybreak (at present at half-past seven), and go to bed at dusk (at present at half-past four.) They breakfast at eight, dine at twelve, and sup at four in winter and five in summer. Thus the prisoners pass far too much time in bed, and have their meals too close to each other.

I found many exceptions to the observance of the rules:—

1. As already mentioned, there are many cells used for the separate confinement of prisoners, which have not been certified.

With regard to these cells, however, the surgeon stated that he had not observed any ill effect to arise, either to the health or minds of the prisoners from their use.

2. The prisoners confined in these cells are not visited daily by the chaplain and surgeon.

3. The surgeon's other visits to the prison generally had not been regular, and he had not kept a journal. His monthly inspections had not been made, and the record of deaths had not been kept in the manner required by the rules.

4. There was no bath for the female prisoners, and the bathing of the male prisoners had not been regular. The female prisoners also had not washed their feet regularly.

5. Some of the articles of clothing enumerated in the rules had not been provided, and many even of the convicted prisoners were wearing their own clothing.

6. None of the prisoners are taught writing, and but little elementary instruction of any kind is given. There is no supply either of slates or copy-books.

7. In winter the bed-clothing of the female prisoners is not exposed to the air.

8. Some of the books required by the rules have not been kept.

There was scribbling in some of the books.

The officers of this prison, instead of being appointed by the magistrates, are chosen by the town council.

The general health of the prisoners last year appears to have been good, and it seemed to be very good at the time of my visit.

The surgeon stated that in a great majority of cases the health of the prisoners improved during their confinement. He added that since the government diet had been adopted, there had been less sickness than formerly.

It was stated that since the separate cells had been brought into use, the general conduct of the prisoners had been good; but that before that time it was often very bad. The number of punishments last year was 89, including three cases of the use of irons.

The chaplain being out of town I did not see him.

I recommended, as an addition to the library, some numbers of Chambers' Miscellany and of Hannah More's Tracts.

Since Captain Williams's last report there has been an escape from this prison, by means, I was informed, of a shed, which has since been taken down. The governor said that before the escape he had frequently recommended the removal of this shed.

There was a man in the prison, confined, I was informed, under an old local Act, for the non-payment of poor-rates. It was stated, that in the meanwhile his wife and five children were thrown for support on another parish.

The chief offences for which persons are committed to this prison are breaches of the peace and vagrancy. Many prostitutes are also committed under a local Act.

The governor stated as follows:—

> The great majority of our female prisoners are prostitutes. Of 14 females now in prison, 13 are prostitutes. One of these has an illegitimate child with her, and she has three other illegitimate children in the workhouse. Many of these prostitutes come in a wretched state of destitution; and it is my full belief that many commit offences with the intention of being sent to prison. Unless the case is a very bad one, the woman cannot get admission into the workhouse; and if she has been treated for disease twice in the infirmary, she is not admitted a third time there. The number of prostitutes in Chester is very large, and many of them are very young; many under 14. The great amount of prostitution in Chester is, in my opinion, caused partly by their being always a depôt of soldiers, partly by the want of factories to give employment to females, and partly by a silly pride which is very common in the town, and which prevents young women going out to service. Most of the servant girls in the town are from the country, and chiefly from Wales.

One woman, who stated her age to be about 30, and who commenced a course of prostitution when very young, had been 22 times in the prison as a disorderly prostitute, once for robbery, and four times as a reputed thief.

There seems to be want of employment for people at Chester, both for children and adults. The governor said that many liberated prisoners, who were able and willing to work, were unable to get employment; and that, till the railways were begun, it could not be said that workmen at Chester were employed more than half the year.

The accounts have not been kept in such a way as to show what profit has been made by the prisoners' work; it was stated, however, that much assistance had been given by the prisoners in the erection of the new building.

The net cost per prisoner last year, exclusive of the alterations in the building, was about

26*l.*, being about 3*l.* above the general average in England, and 10*l.* above the general average in Scotland. The cost of food was about 5*d.* per day each.

The recommitments were about 17 per cent.

The entries of the inspections of the Visiting Justices were creditable to the governor and matron.

Having detected one of the officers in a falsehood, I was obliged to recommend his removal. I made the following recommendations also:—

1. The governor to be authorised to complete the stock of clothing, and henceforth to keep the stock complete, so that the rules respecting clothing may be carried into full effect, and no convicted prisoner required or permitted to wear any article of clothing belonging to himself.

2. The use of party-coloured clothing to be discontinued when the present clothing of this kind is worn out, and the governor to be instructed to choose such clothing for the prisoners as is most durable and cheap (consistent with warmth and neatness), and such as a thrifty working man out of prison would be likely to use.

3. The governor to be authorised to have a bath made for female prisoners, so that the rule respecting bathing may be carried into effect.

4. The ventilation of the new cells for male prisoners to be improved on a plan suggested by the governor.

5. The cells and the whole of the prison to be lighted with gas; and the prisoners henceforth to be required to rise not later than six o'clock all the year round (with a discretionary power to the governor to delay the rising on Sunday till seven), and not to be allowed to go to bed before nine.

6. So soon as the prison is lighted, every convicted prisoner to be required to perform 10 hours' work every day, or (which is best when practicable) a task equivalent to 10 hours' labour.

7. The hours for meals throughout the year to be as follows:—Breakfast at half-past seven, dinner at half-past one, and supper at seven. The hour for chapel to be eight in the morning.

8. The work of the prisoners to be rendered as useful and productive as possible; and, when practicable, every prisoner to be employed at his own trade, so that he may be in a good state for returning to honest labour when released from prison.

9. The governor to be authorised to procure a set of tools for a shoemaker, a set for a joiner, and tools for some coopers; to have some looms for mat-making made, and to put up the forge again.

10. Every prisoner who desires it, and who is attentive to his lessons, to receive instruction in reading and writing; but, except as regards juvenile prisoners, the time given to instruction not to count as any portion of the working hours.

11. The governor to be authorised to see that there is always a proper supply of slates, copy-books, and reading-books.

12. A new gate to be put up in the main yard, in place of the present gate, which is insecure.

13. Henceforth no one to be appointed as an officer in the prison who is not acquainted with some kind of useful employment which can be carried on there; and the responsibility of the selection of the subordinate officers to be thrown on the governor, by his being informed that his recommendations will be acted upon in their appointment and dismissal; no person being fit for the office of governor who cannot be entrusted with this power.

COUNTY PRISON AT WAKEFIELD.

[Inspected September 21, 1847.]

Since Captain Williams's last Report on this prison, the new building mentioned in that Report, containing 732 separate cells, has been completed (except the chapel), and brought into use.

This building consists of four radiating wings, communicating with a central hall. The cells are 13 feet long, 7 feet wide, and 9½ feet high, and are constructed, warmed, ventilated, and fitted up on the same plan as the cells in Pentonville prison.

I made a very careful examination of the efficiency of the provision for ventilation, and was well satisfied with the general result. The warming apparatus appeared also to work well.

There is a proper supply of baths, store-rooms, &c.

New houses have been erected, at the entrance to this new part of the prison, for the governor and chaplain. These are detached from the main part of the building; but adjoining the central hall are a room for the magistrates, an office for the governor, &c.

412 of the cells are at present appropriated to convicts sentenced to transportation, under an arrangement entered into with Government. A separate hospital also is erecting for the convicts.

The prison is lighted with gas.

Provision has not been made for the prisoners taking exercise in separate yards; but in walking they are kept a certain distance apart.

The building stands in a low situation; and I think it would have been better to take a new site altogether, rather than make so large an addition to the building on the old site, especially as extensive alterations were required in that part of the prison which was to be retained. The floors of the lowest cells, however, in the new building, are several feet above the ground, and I did not see the slightest appearance of dampness in them.

The alterations in the old part of the building are still in progress.

The cost of the new prison, including the purchase of 12½ acres of land, and including the

alterations in the old part of the prison, was estimated at 96,000*l.*, but the whole work is not expected to be completed for less than 110,000*l.*

The new building has been in use for county prisoners about eight months, and for convicts under sentence of transportation about a fortnight.

COUNTY PRISONERS.

The average number of prisoners last year was 529, being about 25 more than the average of the previous year. The present number is 647 : namely, 540 males and 107 females.

I found most of the rules in operation, but there were some exceptions. Of these, the following were the most important :—

1. For some time the governor has not been able to visit the prisoners regularly, owing chiefly, he said, to the alterations that were going on in the prison.

2. The chaplain has not been in the habit of seeing the prisoners at stated times in private, nor of visiting them in the separate cells daily. He said, that, to perform the latter duty, as required by the 197th rule, would fritter away all his time ; and I think there is much truth in the remark.

3. Some of the prisoners were not having daily exercise in the open air ; and none of them have had exercise on Sunday.

4. The surgeon has not made a systematic visitation of the prisoners twice a-week, nor have his monthly examinations been regular.

5. As a temporary arrangement, while the alterations are making in the old part of the prison, the boys are in separate cells, which have not been certified as fit for the separate confinement of prisoners, and which I should not be able to certify ; but the boys are brought together for school, exercise, and chapel.

Some of the prisoners' clothing, especially among the females, was out of repair.

Although there have been many cases of fever in the prison, brought in chiefly by destitute Irish during the last year, the health of the prisoners, taken as a whole, appears to have been tolerably good.

Four of the female officers caught the fever, but two of the cases were mild.

The surgeon stated, that, in most instances, the fever had, in his opinion, been brought on by want and exposure ; and the deputy matron said, that some of the Irish women were received at the prison in the most deplorable state of want and filth. She mentioned one case of a woman who arrived with the fever upon her, and in so filthy a condition, that the deputy matron's sister, who acts as teacher in the prison, thought it necessary herself to superintend the cleansing of the woman. Most of the subordinate officers, indeed, shrank from the task. In performing this duty the teacher caught the fever and was ill for several weeks.

The governor stated as follows :—

I never knew so many persons committed looking haggard, thin, and in bad health, as at the present time ; nor did I ever know so many persons committed to this prison who are strangers to this district. Many of these strangers have been committed for breaking windows, and it is my belief that these offences have been committed with a view to getting into prison.

There were 10 deaths during the year, but no removal or liberation on account of illness.

Two of the deaths were cases of suicide, but the surgeon said that he did not think they were in any way connected with the discipline of the prison. He said he thought they were caused by despondency as to the future prospects of the parties concerned.

The surgeon spoke favourably in general terms of the present dietary, but he also stated as follows :—

I think it desirable that a higher rate of diet than the highest of the present rates should be formed for prisoners employed at very laborious kinds of work. There is, at present, a considerable number of prisoners, generally, to whom I am obliged to give extra diet ; but the rule as it now stands does not authorize me to give an extra allowance unless the prisoner requires it from some constitutional peculiarity, or because his health has actually suffered for want of more food.

At the time of my visit, most of the prisoners had a healthy appearance, and there was but little sickness among them. In order, however, to keep up a good state of health both in body and mind, it is very important, in my opinion, especially with the extended use of the separate system, that the occupations of the prisoners should, as far as practicable, be rendered active and cheerful, and that they should have frequent intercourse with intelligent and right-minded officers.

The improvement in the order of a prison and in the conduct of the prisoners, which generally follows the introduction of the separate system, is frequently so striking, that there must be a risk of the evils to which that system is exposed being for a time overlooked.

The surgeon stated as follows :—

In three or four cases I think, the separate system has tended to produce delusions of mind, but the prisoners have soon recovered on being brought into company with other prisoners. In the great majority of cases, I have not seen any ill effect from the use of the separate system.

The only cause of illness in the prison, in the surgeon's opinion, is the bad state of the drainage in the old part of the prison ; but measures are now taking to cure it, if possible. The deputy matron spoke very strongly of the bad effects of the present state of the drainage.

The general conduct of the prisoners was reported to have been good. The number of punishments during the year ending 30th June, 1847, was 697 ; but only 181 of these were inflicted during the last half of this year, when the separate system was more in use.

On the subject of corporal punishment, the governor stated as follows:—

I am of opinion, founded on long experience, that corporal punishment has, in almost all cases, a hardening and bad effect. I have observed that a much greater proportion of prisoners who have been sentenced to this punishment return to prison than of those who are subjected to imprisonment only. I have found that not less than 90 per cent. of those who have been sentenced to whipping have been afterwards recommitted, whereas the ordinary proportion of recommittals is about 33 per cent. I am happy to say that the use of this punishment has much diminished in the West Riding of Yorkshire. I believe that the chairmen of the quarter sessions are most of them now convinced of its inefficacy. During the last year, only four prisoners, out of 606 tried at the West Riding Sessions, were sentenced to be whipped; whereas, till within the last few years, the number of prisoners annually sentenced to whipping was very considerable. It is now four years since I recommended the magistrates to order any prisoner to be whipped for an offence in the prison; and I am of opinion, that this punishment may be wholly discontinued in prisons without any injury to the discipline.

The chief kinds of work are mat-making, shoe-making, sewing, washing, and combing and picking wool.

The governor said, that, for the last two years, the tread-wheel had only been used occasionally for a day or two at a time, and that the power had been employed in pumping water and grinding ginger.

I was glad to find the governor impressed with the importance, in every point of view, of stimulating the industry of the prisoners, and of rendering the work useful and productive; and I hope he will direct his strenuous efforts to this object. The following statement by him shows some of the obstacles that are occasionally met with in procuring work, and the tendency of some of the combinations of workmen to increase the difficulty which any of their own number may meet with in returning to honest employment after being in prison:—

We have always a considerable number of prisoners, at least 50, who are acquainted with the Sheffield trade, and the greater part of these might be very profitably employed in the prison, were it not for the combination of workmen there. One of the rules of the union among the workmen there, is, "that no work shall be done for a Sheffield manufacturer out of Sheffield or its immediate neighbourhood." By sending work to be done at the Wakefield prison, therefore, a manufacturer would run the risk of losing all his workmen. I have several times tried to get work from Sheffield for prisoners, but those I have applied to have declined to give it for the reason mentioned. I knew a case in which a manufacturer was obliged to close his manufactory, in consequence of his having had some work done at Wolverhampton. The difficulties thus created, in continuing the prisoners at their own kind of work, have been injurious both to the establishment and to the prisoners themselves; for in some kinds of work, particularly grinding, a man is some weeks, after leaving prison, before his hands are in a proper state for full work.

Many of the male prisoners had made much progress in writing.

It is desirable that specimens should be kept of the writing of all prisoners who receive instruction at the time of their admission and liberation, in order to show, in all cases, what progress they make.

For some time the female prisoners have not received instruction in writing, owing, it was stated, to their being closely occupied in washing and sewing for the prison, the number of male prisoners in this prison being unusually great in proportion to that of the female prisoners. At present the quantity of sewing is much increased by the influx of transports; but if it should ultimately appear that the women are unable to do all the domestic work of the prison, without losing part of their time for instruction, it will be desirable that some of this work should be done by the men.

The following is taken from the last annual report of the chaplain:—

That some of the men who have unhappily brought themselves to prison are *mentally* improved, the extracts taken from my school journal, and which I have annexed to my report, will show. That there are those also who are *spiritually* and *morally* improved, the under-written account, brought me by the schoolmaster, of three men of whom I hoped well from their conduct while in prison, and whom I sent him to visit, will be a pleasing and encouraging testimony:—

"At the chaplain's request I visited a collier, J. W., who resides at E——, and two others, J. K. and D. W., who live at B——. The first received me with evident emotions of joy, and expressed himself surprised that the chaplain should send a messenger so far to a poor man like him; thought he had given the clergyman plenty of trouble while in prison; desired me to thank him more than twenty times for the great kindness he had received. I found his home neat and clean, although it only consisted of one room. He has three children; the oldest seems to be about six years of age. The demand for coal being limited, he has not had regular employ since he left prison; has earned as little as 3*s*., and seldom more than 13*s*., per week; nevertheless, love and contentment seemed to reign about his humble hearth. I promised to interest myself to get him employment in Wakefield. He accompanied me four or five miles on my road to B——.

"On arriving at B., I found J. K. at lodgings well furnished; the inmates appeared respectable and well clothed. I had not been here long before D. W. entered, and a host of neighbours, to see the schoolmaster; indeed, it would have warmed the coldest heart to witness the reception I met with. What could they get me to eat or drink? I thanked them for their kindness; told them the purport of my errand was to encourage them to do the will of their Heavenly Father, and carry out into practice the advice given to them by the Rev. Mr. Alderson. D. W. said he had heard many sermons, but none ever penetrated his heart till the chaplain touched the chords. Neither of these men have entered a public-house since their liberation. They declare their innocence of the crime imputed to them; yet they do not regret their imprisonment, because it had broken them off from drunkenness, their degrading sin. The inhabitants welcomed them home, and they resumed labour for their former masters. Their hands being tender showed that they had suffered much. Both journeyed with me two miles on the road to Dewsbury, and would have gone further; but as it was getting dark, I constrained them to return. They desired me to present their grateful acknowledgments to the chaplain, also to be kindly remembered to the officers who superintended them."

I rejoice much in these few instances, coming within my own knowledge, of men improved by the

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discipline to which they were compelled to submit, and by the means provided for their instruction; and I would hope that there are others, of whom we never hear again, who are turned from their evil ways, and are becoming honest and respected, and useful members of society.

Last winter a prisoner made his escape, but he was soon retaken.

The governor's duties are greatly interfered with by has being required to attend at the quarter sessions and the assizes. He stated as follows:—

I am seldom at home for more than three weeks together. Eight times a-year I am obliged to leave Wakefield to attend quarter sessions, and three times to attend the assizes. With the time occupied in going and returning, I am seldom detained less than a week, and sometimes the period extends to a fortnight, or even longer. This causes a great interruption to my prison duties. I am required thus to absent myself from the prison, and attend at the quarter sessions by the 14th section of the Gaol Act (4 Geo. IV., c. 64). The duties which I have to perform on these occasions might, in my opinion, be adequately discharged by some other officer of the prison.

The chief kinds of offences for which prisoners are committed are thefts, assaults, and vagrancy; and respecting the chief causes of the offences, the governor stated as follows:—

Few of the offences for which persons are sent to this prison are, in my opinion, caused by want. The chief cause of crime amongst adult prisoners is drunkenness, and, amongst juvenile prisoners, the desire to obtain the means of indulging in such amusements as cheap theatres. If there were a provision for legitimate and rational amusements for young and old, I think it would be a means of preventing much crime.

The governor stated, that at the present time all the boys, and most of the adult prisoners, could, at their liberation, get employment.

In his last report on this prison, Captain Williams made some remarks, in which I concur, on the anomalous state of the law, which, while on the one hand it restricts the period of confinement to which magistrates in petty sessions can sentence offenders, on the other hand allows very long periods of imprisonment to be, in effect, awarded by them, if the parties cannot obtain the requisite sureties in cases where sureties are required. It appears, indeed, that by the care of the governor, any case of the kind, which the governor thinks has run on for too long a period, is brought under the consideration of the Secretary of State. But it seems to me that it is a very objectionable state of things, in which the exercise of such a discretion should depend upon the spontaneous act of any person; an act for the neglect of which the governor cannot, under present arrangements, be considered responsible,

The following is a return, at the time of my visit, of persons in confinement for want of sureties, under sentences by magistrates in petty sessions.

A RETURN of PRISONERS in Custody for want of Sureties in Wakefield House of Correction, 23rd Sept. 1847, committed by Magistrates in Petty Sessions.

Date of Receipt.	Name.	Sentence.	Amount of Bail.	£.	£.
1847					
Feb. 25	W. C.	12 calendar months	Himself in	20 and 2 in	10
April 10	W. K.	6 ,, ,,	,,	20 ,,	10
,, 17	R. S.	12 ,, ,,	,,	40 ,,	23
,, 27	R. R.	12 ,, ,,	,,	10 ,,	5
June 23	J. G.	6 months	,,	20 ,,	10
,, 26	C. H.	3 calendar months	,,	10 ,,	5
July 20	J. M.	3 ,, ,,	,,	10 1	10
,, 27	W. T.	6 months	,,	20 2	10
,, 28	C. G.	3 calendar months	,,	5 1	5
,, 28	J. P.	12 ,, ,,	,,	10 2	5
Aug. 2	G. G.	6 months	,,	20 ,,	10
,, 7	D. B.	12 calendar months	,,	10 ,,	5
,, 18	M. N.	6 ,, ,,	Herself in	20 ,,	10
,, 18	A. V.	6 ,, ,,	,,	20 ,,	10
Sept. 7	J. J.	1 ,, ,,	Himself in	10 1	10
,, 7	W. J.	1 ,, ,,	,,	10 ,,	10
,, 7	P. H.	1 ,, ,,	,,	10 ,,	10
,, 7	W. B.	1 ,, ,,	,,	10 ,,	10
,, 11	A. P.	12 ,, ,,	,,	100 2	50
,, 11	T. C.	1 ,, ,,	,,	20 1	10

EDW. SHEPHERD, *Governor.*

September 25, 1847.—There is a man, named C. T., now in this prison, who was committed for poaching. His sentence was three months' confinement, with an addition of six calendar months' imprisonment, unless he could find sureties, himself in 10*l.*, and two sureties in 5*l.* each, or one in 10*l.* The three months expired on the 13th June, and since that time he has been in prison from inability to procure the requisite sureties. Persons are frequently committed under sentence to remain in prison until they can find the sureties, however long the period may be. There are five prisoners at the present time in this state. If the sureties were not found, or a pardon granted, such a sentence would be equivalent to imprisonment for life. In all such cases, however, after the expiration of a few months, I have made application to the Secretary of State, and have succeeded in obtaining a pardon. If I did not interfere in this way it is possible that the prisoner might remain all his life in prison.

There is a simple kind of washing machine in use in the prison, which the matron thinks very serviceable. It is worked by two women (it could also be worked by men), and accomplishes, she said, as much as seven women could do in the ordinary way. She also said, that

it purified the linen better. The cost of the machine is 5*l.* 10*s.*, and it can be procured at the prison, where it is made by prisoners.

The gas consumed in the prison is made on the spot, at very little cost.

The average amount of clear earnings per head last year, exclusive of work done for the prison, was 1*l.* 10*s.*, being 6*s.* above the general average in England, and 6*s.* below the general average in Scotland; and the average net cost per head was 19*l.* 5*s.*, being about 3*l.* below the general average in England, and 3*l.* above the general average in Scotland.

A benevolent lady at Wakefield, who has long taken an active interest in the prison, is engaged in the laudable design of providing an asylum for deserving female prisoners at their liberation, and for others likely to fall into crime. It has always appeared to me that this object may best be attained by a well-regulated workhouse, and under a provision for enforcing the responsibility of parents. But until there is proper classification in our workhouses, and more active and useful labour in them, and until superior officers are engaged in their management, there seems to be some necessity for such institutions as that contemplated. One of the greatest safeguards against such asylums serving as premiums to crime is to make them, as nearly as possible, self-supporting; and I was very glad to find that the lady who is the chief promoter of the asylum in question is strongly impressed with the importance of this principle, and has devised plans for securing economy and rendering the work of the inmates productive.

Convict Department.

As already mentioned, 412 of the cells are appropriated to male convicts under sentence of transportation; and at the time of my visit, prisoners of this description were arriving at the rate of 25 per day to occupy them. The first party had been there about a fortnight, and before I left, the number exceeded 200.

Except the governor, the staff of officers for the convicts is quite separate from that for the county prisoners.

The convicts generally appeared to be in good health, and none of them made any complaints.

At present, as might be expected, several of the rules are only in partial operation.

I am of opinion, that the standard of qualification amongst some of the subordinate officers should be higher; and I think that the best means of securing this is, first, to throw the responsibility of recommending the appointment and dismissal of these officers upon the governor and matron respectively; secondly, always to treat the subordinate officers with respect, and to let them feel that they are associated with the superior officers in a great moral work; and thirdly, to allow them sufficient time for repose and recreation, so as to enable them to resume their duties, from day to day, with alacrity.

I addressed the following letter to the Visiting Justices:—

Gentlemen, *Wakefield, September* 25, 1847.

At the close of my first inspection of Wakefield Prison, I beg to express the pleasure I have experienced in observing the ample proof given by the West Riding, in the erection of this prison, of a sincere desire to promote the reformation of prisoners, and to attain the other great objects of good prison discipline. I have had the satisfaction of certifying the cells in the new parts of the prison for the separate confinement of prisoners.

I have to make the following recommendations:—

1. A certain number of separate cells, say not less than 12, to be provided in that part of the prison which is to be appropriated to females, in order to allow of the complete separation of such of the female prisoners as may be troublesome, or are likely to have a bad influence over others, and to admit also of any respectable female, who may desire it, being alone.

2. The floors of their cells to be made of wood. In most cases I prefer wood (with a brick arch beneath for the flooring of the cell), but especially where there is any tendency to dampness.

3. A higher rate of diet to be formed for able-bodied prisoners, both male and female, employed at hard labour and who work industriously. The governor, surgeon, and deputy-matron, are all of opinion that this is desirable.

4. The prisoners to have exercise in the open air on Sunday, the same as other days.

I have conversed with the governor on the importance of rendering the work of the prison as useful and productive as possible—a subject to which I was glad to find that he was quite alive; and I have called his attention to the desirableness of all the prisoners rising not later than six throughout the year, and of their not going to bed before nine at night, so as to prevent their acquiring habits of indolence by passing an excessive amount of time in bed; and also to the expediency of so arranging the duties of the subordinate officers as to allow of their having, in turn, stated periods of relaxation.

I am, &c.,

The Visiting Justices, Wakefield. (Signed) Frederic Hill.

[Re-inspected November 18, 1847.]

Since my last visit several of my recommendations have, either in whole or in part, been carried into effect.

1. The prisoners rise earlier and go to bed later.

2. The governor has had a large room fitted up with three forges and with benches and tools for turning and filing; and an arrangement has been made with a shoemaker by which two persons are sent without cost to the prison to teach some of the prisoners shoemaking, and the prisoners are supplied with leather, cut ready for them to work upon, the shoemaker paying at a certain rate for the labour expended on it. One of the persons sent by the shoemaker was

teaching a class of nine boys, and the other was superintending the work of some of the prisoners in separate cells.

3. All the prisoners have now exercise in the open air on each of the week days, and about half an hour on Sunday also.

The following is taken from a Report to you, which I presented, on the Convict Department:—

Number of Convicts.—The present number of convicts at Wakefield (November 1847) is 400; and this number has been complete since the 9th October; the first body of convicts having arrived on the 9th September.

System of Discipline.—The convicts are all placed on the separate system; and the cells which they occupy have all been certified by me as being properly warmed, lighted and ventilated, and in all respects fit for use.

The prisoners are not in separate yards when taking exercise, although perfect order is maintained at that time, and they walk at certain distances from each other. The chapel, too, not being yet finished, the prisoners assemble for daily worship in the central hall of the prison; though, on Sunday, Divine worship is performed in the chapel (notwithstanding its unfinished state), the prisoners occupying such of the stalls as have been completed.

I prefer the present arrangement for exercise to having the prisoners in separate yards, where it is difficult to induce them to make much muscular exertion; and I attach little importance to the completion of the chapel on its present construction, as I am of opinion that the insulation of the prisoners in chapel is not a good arrangement; for, owing to the difficulty of superintending the prisoners when in separate stalls, the chief object in view, that of preventing intercourse, is often defeated, by the prisoners writing on the wood-work of their stalls, and otherwise communicating with each other. But a greater objection to the arrangement is, that it destroys, to a great extent, the social character of public worship, and tends to prevent those pleasing associations with which it is important that the prisoners should always regard public worship.

The chaplain much prefers addressing the prisoners in the central hall, to having them in the chapel; and the head warder, who is an intelligent man, and who has had much experience at Pentonville, also prefers the arrangement; chiefly, in his case, because a much more effective superintendence can be maintained.

Officers.—The officers in charge of the convicts, are the governor (who has the superintendence of the whole prison, whether occupied by Government convicts or county prisoners), a chaplain, surgeon, two schoolmasters, and the requisite number of warders, trade-instructors, and other officers.

I think highly of the zeal and ability of the governor (so far as I have hitherto had the means of judging), and I am favourably impressed regarding most of the other officers. * * * *

Rules.—No special rules having been laid down for the management of the convicts, the governor has applied to these prisoners, as far as practicable (except as respects the dietary, which I am informed is the same as at Pentonville), the same rules as those in use in the other parts of the prison; which are nearly identical with those issued from the Home Office, a few years ago, and recommended by Sir James Graham, then Secretary of State.

Most of these rules are now in operation among the convicts, the chief exceptions being as follows:—

1. Owing to the chapel not being completed, the chaplain has not yet assembled the prisoners in classes for religious instruction.

2. The prisoners are not visited daily by the governor, chaplain, and surgeon. The governor, however, sees every prisoner two or three times a-week; the chaplain, besides seeing them when they assemble for chapel, makes each prisoner a short visit once each week, and a longer one once a month; and the surgeon visits every prisoner twice each week.

More frequent visits would, in my opinion, fritter away the time of the officers, and I do not, therefore, think it would be expedient to require them. Indeed, I think that, in the case of the surgeon, one visit each week (which is the practice in Scotland) is quite sufficient; more frequent visits serving for little purpose than to suggest illness to the minds of the prisoners.

Prisoners who are ill, or who express a desire to be visited, are seen daily by the surgeon and chaplain; and the chaplain also sees daily such prisoners as are thought to be in low spirits, and to require particular attention.

3. The surgeon has not yet recorded the state of the health of all the prisoners on their admission, but I have requested him to do so as speedily as possible. I do not attribute the delay to any inattention on his part, but to his having been very closely occupied; for he appears to me to be not only a very intelligent officer, but zealous and industrious.

Work.—When I last visited the prison, I urged upon the governor the importance of procuring useful labour for the prisoners, as quickly as possible, and he has evidently exerted himself to do so; but though the number is decreasing from week to week, there are still more than a third of the prisoners employed in picking wool. I hope, however, that this number will rapidly diminish.

The governor states, that there are several good smiths among the prisoners, who cannot at present be employed at their own trade for want of workshops; and that there are five rooms which could be fitted up for this purpose, at a total expense of 60*l.* or 70*l.*; a sum which, he has no doubt, would be liquidated in less than six months by the proceeds of the prisoners' labour. I recommend that the governor be authorized to fit up these rooms in the way proposed.

Independently of the moral and pecuniary advantages of useful and productive labour, I attach much importance to its beneficial effect on the health of the prisoners, especially when prisoners are subjected to the separate system; and in this opinion, I find that the governor, surgeon, and chaplain all concur.

The chief kinds of useful work, as yet introduced among the convicts at Wakefield, are shoemaking, mat-making, tailors' work, and carpentry.

Instruction.—The prisoners are receiving regular elementary instruction; but until the chapel is finished, this instruction can only be given in the separate cells, and the lessons are consequently not more frequent than once a week. The schoolmasters appear to be intelligent and efficient.

The prisoners are supplied with Bibles and Prayer-books, and they have the use of a library of miscellaneous literature, containing at present about 300 volumes.

Health.—The surgeon, governor, chaplain and head warder, all agreed in describing the general state of health among the prisoners on their arrival, as far from good, and in stating that it had subsequently

much improved. At present, most of the prisoners are reported to be in good health, and have the appearance of being so, though there are several who are ill, including one man who has become quite insane, and another who is suffering from hallucinations of mind.

It will be seen by the surgeon's evidence, which I enclose, that he is of opinion, that in both cases, confinement in a separate cell was one cause, though not the sole cause, of the attack; and that he thinks, that although, even in the worst case, there is a fair chance of the prisoner's recovery, even if he remains in the prison, the probability of cure would be greater, and the prospect of recovery more speedy, if the prisoner were removed to a lunatic asylum; and I have, therefore, requested the governor to send the necessary certificate to the Home Office, with a view to this removal taking place. This prisoner's madness being of an acute and dangerous kind, he cannot be placed in the hospital with the other prisoners; but the prisoner who is troubled with hallucinations has been removed to the hospital.

Besides these two prisoners, there are three others, whose cases are considered by the surgeon to be serious; and two more, in which the prisoner is sufficiently indisposed to be off work; making altogether seven out of 400, or about two per cent. who are off work from illness; which, though not a low proportion, considering the period of life of most of the prisoners, cannot be considered a high one. I enclose a return by the surgeon of all prisoners now on the sick list.

Hitherto there has been no death, and no removal on account of illness.

It will be seen from a statement by the chaplain, which I enclose, that there are four prisoners now in separate cells, whom he considers at present unfit for the separate system. In three of the cases, the surgeon and governor agree in opinion with the chaplain, and the governor will accordingly give instructions for these prisoners being placed in company with other prisoners; but in the other case, viz., that of M. M., the governor and surgeon are of a different opinion; and the governor (with whom, as the responsible head of the prison, the power of deciding in such cases should, I think, rest) has not thought proper to order the removal of this prisoner. I have, however, recommended both the governor and surgeon to keep a watchful eye on M. M., so that he may be at once withdrawn from his separate cell, if they should become convinced of the propriety of the step.

* * * * * * * *

In the opinion expressed by the surgeon, that many prisoners are suffering in health from anxiety respecting their future destination, and uncertainty as to how long they are to remain in this prison, and where they are to go when removed from it, both the governor and chaplain concurred.

Conduct.—The general conduct of the prisoners appears to have been very good. During the two months that they have been at Wakefield, there have been only four cases of punishment.

I received very few complaints from the prisoners and none of any importance.

[Re-inspected May 25, 1848.]

After an inspection made at this date, I recommended a change in the dietary of the convicts under sentence of transportation, with a view of reducing its cost, and of assimilating it more to the dietary of the other prisoners; and this recommendation was adopted.

I also made the following recommendations to the Visiting Justices:—

1. Every prisoner to be required to perform 10 hours' work daily, or which, when practicable, is best,—a task equivalent to 10 hours' labour.
2. Some of the windows of the central hall of the new building to be made to open.
3. The ventilation of the new hospital to be improved, as already contemplated by the justices, and, if possible, the chimneys to be cured of smoking. I think the first object will be best attained by making all the windows to open.
4. Bread of a coarse quality to be substituted for the present fine white bread; and until potatoes are better and cheaper, bread or rice to be given in place of potatoes.
5. The result of the examination of the prison by the Visiting Justices to be always recorded.
6. In conformity with the practice of some other large prisons, an auditor to be appointed to examine the accounts periodically.

BOROUGH PRISON AT LEEDS.

[Inspected November 26, 1847.]

A large new prison has been erected for the use of the borough of Leeds, in a high and healthy situation, about a mile and a half from the town. It is constructed on the same general plan as the prison at Pentonville, and consists of four wings, with cells on each side, radiating from a central hall. There is a chapel and an hospital, and there are houses for the governor and chaplain, a room for the meetings of magistrates, and other necessary offices.

The prison is built with a view to the exclusive use of the separate system, which I think is to be regretted, as I am of opinion that, except in prisons where the periods of confinement are all short, it is desirable that arrangements should be made for having a portion of the prisoners in classes. For after a certain period of complete insulation (the length being determined by a consideration of the age, temperament, and character of the offender, and the improvement effected in his state of mind and feeling) it is desirable, as well for the sake of economy in the construction of the building and the productiveness of the prisoners' labour as for the improvement of the prisoners themselves, that they should be brought into a situation more analogous to the world at large than the separate cell can ever be.

There are fortunately a few rooms in this prison which can be used to a certain extent for classes of prisoners; and as there is plenty of land, more rooms for classes might be built at a very moderate expense.

The number of available cells is 289. They are constructed, warmed, ventilated, and fitted up like those at Pentonville, and are of the following dimensions:—

Cells.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Cubical contents.
243	13 feet.	7 feet.	9 feet.	800 feet.
46	13 „	6½ „	9 „	750 „

The apparatus for warming and ventilating the cells works satisfactorily.

The glass of the cell windows is fluted, which diminishes the light and prevents the inmate of the cell from even seeing the sky. This I consider objectionable, partly because it must tend to produce that depression of spirits which has to be peculiarly guarded against in the separate system, and partly because an abundant supply of light is of importance, in a medical point of view, to prisoners affected with scrofula, a disorder which is very liable to be generated or called into action in prison, owing, in part, to lowness of spirits and to the want of more light and fresh air.

There are about 10 acres of land, but a considerable portion of it has not yet been enclosed.

The whole cost of the building, including the land, was about 40,500*l.*, which, divided by the number of available cells, is about 140*l.* per cell—a large expense.

Some of the details of the prison are imperfect. In particular there is no room from which the matron can superintend the female prisoners. The different fittings too had, in many cases, to be altered.

The prison was opened for the reception of prisoners about six weeks ago, and the present number of prisoners is 121, viz., 86 males and 35 females.

At my inspection of the prison, before it was brought into use, with a view to certifying that the cells had been constructed according to the provisions of the Statute, I made several recommendations, some of which I found had been carried into effect.

A staff of 21 officers has been appointed, consisting of a governor, chaplain, surgeon, matron, clerk, schoolmaster, schoolmistress, 13 male warders, and one female warder. The officers appear to have been well selected, and I was glad to learn that in the choice of the subordinate officers great weight had been given to the governor's recommendations. I am of opinion, as I have frequently stated, that the more the power and responsibility of choosing the subordinate officers are left with the governor the better; and that any governor who is unfit to be entrusted with this power is unfit also for the other duties of his office, and should be dismissed.

As a temporary arrangement, the rules in use at Wakefield prison, which are, in most respects, the same as these issued from the Home Office, have been adopted, and I found most of these rules in operation; the chief exceptions being, that the chaplain does not visit the prisoners daily (which I consider impracticable), and that the surgeon has not yet commenced his regular visits, except to the sick; also that the elementary instruction of the prisoners has as yet scarcely commenced.

In accordance with one of my recommendations at my previous visit, the prisoners rise much earlier in the morning than at most of the English prisons, and go to bed later—the hour for getting up being five, and that for retiring to bed eight; and I hope that, after a time, the hour for going to bed will be still later.

At my previous visit I urged upon the governor the importance of providing useful and productive labour for the prisoners, and I was glad to find that he had exerted himself to do so; and that, considering the short time the prison had been open, a considerable portion of the prisoners were well employed, while all had occupation of some kind. The following table shows the occupation of the prisoners on the day of my visit:—

Shoemaking	6	Fibre-platting	1
Matmaking	3	Fibre-teasing	3
Tailoring	3	Mattress-making	1
Pumping	16	Sweeping, &c.	7
Labouring on the grounds	7	Cooking	2
Weaving	1	Sewing	9
Picking wool	30	Washing	8
Blacksmith's work	3	Nursing	3
Stonemason's work	1	Knitting	4
Joiner's work	1		

At present all the prisoners are in separate cells; but I recommended that some of the younger prisoners should soon be formed into classes, and that the governor should have a discretionary power to withdraw any prisoners from their separate cells whom he thought it desirable to place in association.

Hitherto the general health of the prisoners appears to have been good, though there have been many cases of sickness among the female prisoners. The sickness, however, was in most instances contracted before admission. The matron, indeed, expressed it as her opinion, that some of the females were using the prison as an hospital, and came in with the express object of being cured of their disorders; a state of things not at all peculiar to the prison at Leeds.

Out of 121 prisoners, on the day of my visit, there were five who were sufficiently unwell to be off work; but three of these were ill on admission.

The surgeon stated, that he had not hitherto observed any bad effect on the health of any prisoner from confinement in a separate cell, and that he did not know any cause of disease in the prison.

The general conduct of the prisoners was reported to have been very good. Hitherto there has been only one case of punishment.

I received only two complaints from prisoners, and these were trivial.

The following cases are extracted from the governor's journal:—

October 18, 1847.—E. D., committed for two calendar months' hard labour, as a rogue and vagabond, was in a wretched state of destitution; I was obliged to burn most of her clothes to prevent infection. The smell from her person was so offensive, that the surgeon ordered that she should be removed to a different cell daily. She has lost one toe through disease and neglect. She appears grateful for having been sent to prison, and begs that some exertion may be made to send her (at the expiration of her imprisonment) to some workhouse or asylum for destitute females. . . . . She was very unhappy until assured by me that she would not be compelled to leave the prison till she was in a fit state, or until some effort was made to provide a refuge for her.

November 4.—Received J. W., aged 13, a lad of colour. He is a native of South Australia, brought to this country by a Mr. ———, a missionary, who placed him under the care of Mr. ———, of Leeds, from whom he absconded in consequence (as he states) of the children taunting him about his person. He seems an intelligent lad, and appears to have received considerable religious instruction. His native name was Pankerua; his mother, whose name he does not know, was living when he left for England, and was employed in the neighbourhood of Adelaide, making dresses of the skins of animals. He wishes very much to return to his own country.

Hitherto there has been only one entry of an inspection by the Visiting Justices in which any observation has been made on the state of the prison.

The general result of my own inspection, making due allowance for the short time that the prison has been in use, was creditable to Mr. Paige, the governor, to Mrs. Curtis, the matron, and to the other officers.

I made the following recommendations:—

1. For the better security of the prison an iron gate to be erected on the inner side of the porter's lodge.
2. An alarm bell to be put up.
3. A room to be constructed for the matron (as explained by me to the governor on the spot), from which the matron can conveniently superintend the female prisoners.
4. An additional female warder to be appointed, there being at present only one female warder to 35 prisoners.
5. The front of the prison, which at night is at present in complete darkness, to be lighted.
6. A discretionary power to be given to the governor to withdraw such prisoners from their separate cells as he may from time to time judge it wise to form into classes, either continuously or during part of the day only.
7. Some small houses to be erected for prison officers (one of them serving as a porter's lodge at the entrance to the grounds), so that most of the officers may reside within the prison bounds.
8. A wall, 8 or 10 feet high, to be put up round the land belonging to the prison, which is outside the present boundary wall, so that this land may be cultivated by the prisoners.
9. The trees near the boundary wall to be purchased and felled.
10. Another forge to be put up, so that more prisoners may be employed at blacksmith's work; and a dozen iron looms, similar to those at Wakefield prison, to be procured.
11. At the first convenient opportunity, the governor to visit some of the Scottish prisons, with a view of observing the different kinds of work carried on in them, and of collecting other information.

DEBTORS' PRISON AT HALIFAX.

Halifax.

[Inspected September, 1847.]

There has been no alteration since Captain Williams's last Report on this prison.

There was only one prisoner: he was in confinement ten days, by order of the County Court.

The prison was very clean.

I did not see the keeper, as he was from home.

DEBTORS' PRISON AT HALIFAX, FOR THE HONOUR OF WAKEFIELD.

[Inspected September 27, 1847.]

There has been no alteration since Captain Williams's last Report on this prison.

It was stated that there had been no prisoner for two years.

The keeper being from home, I did not see him.

DEBTORS' PRISON AT SHEFFIELD, FOR THE LIBERTY OF HALLAMSHIRE, INCLUDING SHEFFIELD AND THE SURROUNDING DISTRICT.

Sheffield.

This prison belongs to the Duke of Norfolk, the hereditary bailiff of Hallamshire, and he appoints the gaoler, who is paid by fees.

The keeper stated, that there had been no alteration in the prison since Captain Williams's last visit; but that, since the abolition of the Court of Requests, the number of prisoners had been greatly reduced, and that none were now sent except from the superior courts; those committed by the County Court being sent to Wakefield. He added, that since the County Court came into operation (six months ago), there had only been 7 prisoners, whereas in the previous six months, there were 189. At the time of my visit there were 2 prisoners.

The prisoners are not allowed to work, lest the permission to do so should make them less desirous of obtaining their liberation.

IV. YORKSHIRE. Reports on Separate Prisons. *Sheffield.*

The few rules laid down for the government of the prison appeared to be in operation, but there is no female officer.

The bed-room was not in neat order.

The governor said, that the prisoners had had good health, and that there had been no death in the last year. He stated, also, that the general conduct of the prisoners had been good, and that there had been no case of punishment. He added that there had been no misconduct since the fees, which the debtors used to be required to pay on liberation, and which went to the other debtors, had been abolished.

A medical man attends when required, but does not make regular and stated visits.

Neither of the prisoners made any complaint.

Malt liquor is wholly forbidden, which I much approve of.

There is no chaplain, but one of the clergymen of the town is kind enough to attend occasionally.

The governor made the following statement:—

Since the number of debtors has been so much reduced, in consequence of the abolition of the Court of Requests, I have received instructions from the agent of the Duke of Norfolk to supply the prisoners with bedding instead of requiring them to provide their own bedding. All the prisoners are allowed a pound and a half of bread each, per day, by the duke.

This prison might, with much advantage, be abolished, and the prisoners sent to York.

The building is ill-constructed, and when the number of prisoners was large, was, I am informed, a scene of great disorder.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Hexham.

PRISON AT HEXHAM.

[Inspected August 12, 1847.]

Since my last Report on this prison a bath has been provided, and a few slight alterations have been made in the building.

The average number of prisoners is now about five, but on one occasion last year there were as many as 14.

The place was clean and in good order.

Both the health and conduct of the prisoners were reported to have been good.

No prisoner made any complaint.

The chief offences for which prisoners are committed are vagrancy and breaches of the peace.

It was stated that there were fewer cases of poaching than formerly.

The entries of the Visiting Justices' inspections were creditable to Mr. Macpherson, the keeper; but there had been no entry of an inspection since the 1st of June.

Berwick-on-Tweed.

PRISON AT BERWICK-ON-TWEED.

[Inspected August 26, 1847.]

Considerable progress has been made in the erection of a new prison, but it is not expected to be ready for use for 12 months.

The average number of prisoners last year was about four, which is the same as in the previous year.

The temporary rules adopted in this prison appear to be in operation, with the following exceptions:—

1. No record has been made of the result of the surgeon's examinations relating to the general state of the prison.

2. The character book has not been regularly kept.

The health and conduct of the prisoners were both reported to have been generally good.

The number of punishments during the year was only four.

The chief offences for which persons are committed are assaults and petty thefts.

The number of recommittals last year was 16 per cent of the number of commitments.

The entries of the inspections of the Visiting Justices were creditable to Mr. Whinna, the keeper; and the general result of my own inspection was tolerably satisfactory.

Alnwick.

PRISON AT ALNWICK.

[Inspected August 27, 1847.]

There has been no alteration since my last Report on this prison.

The average number of prisoners is still about one.

Some of the cells have been used for separate confinement, although they have not been certified.

According to the record of temperature, the cells in the winter are too cold. The surgeon stated as follows:—

The temperature of some of the cells is too low in winter for constant use during the day, though I never heard a prisoner make any complaint, or could observe any injurious effect on their health from it. The cell doors, however, are sometimes left open to admit more warmth, and the female prisoners are sometimes brought down to the fire in the kitchen.

The rules appear to have been in operation, except that prayers are read on Sunday only instead of daily.

The health and conduct of the prisoners were reported to have been generally good.

The prison was clean, and in neat order.

Alnwick.

The prison is used as a lock-up house as well as a regular prison, persons being received into it without written warrants, and who are waiting for examination. I consider this as an objectionable arrangement; among other reasons, because prisoners at the time of arrest are often in a state of intoxication, and, by their riotous conduct, disturb the general order of the prison.

The entries of the inspections by the Visiting Justices were not frequent, but were creditable to the keeper; but the general result of my own examination was in some respects unsatisfactory.

COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION AT KENDAL.

Kendal.

[Inspected October 4, 1847.]

Since Captain Williams's last Report on this prison, the ventilation of some of the night cells has been improved, though in many of the cells it is still very bad. A new chaplain also has been appointed.

The building is badly constructed; and large alterations, or an entirely new building, are requisite.

The average number of prisoners last year was 16, which is 3 less than the average in the preceding year. The greatest number, at any one time, was 31, and the least number 8.

The following appeared to be the chief exceptions to the observance of the rules:—

1. The provision for instruction is insufficient. Few of the prisoners, at the time of my visit, were being taught reading and writing. The chaplain stated as follows:—

There is a want of a better provision for the instruction of the prisoners. There is no regular teacher, and no proper supply of elementary books.

2. The rules respecting personal cleanliness had not been properly observed, although the prison itself was very clean. The prisoners had not been in the habit of washing themselves thoroughly in the morning, and one boy had not washed his feet for five weeks. The rule respecting bathing appeared to have been almost in abeyance for two years.

3. No record had been made for some time of the health of the prisoners on admission and liberation.

4. The chaplain has not hitherto been in the habit of seeing the prisoners at stated times in private.

Some of the clothing was out of repair.

Both the health and conduct of the prisoners, since the time of Captain Williams's last visit, appear to have been good.

The surgeon said, that the health of the prisoners generally became decidedly better during their confinement. He added:—

There is only one prisoner out of health at the present time. He has a rupture, and incontinence of urine. His father is a drunkard, and has, I am informed, been in the habit of kicking him, and otherwise ill using him; and the boy's illness appears to have been caused by this.

The prisoners are together in classes during the day, but sleep in separate cells.

As in most other English prisons, the prisoners pass too much time in bed. Even in summer, they are eleven hours in their night cells, and in winter much longer; as they do not then rise before day-break or sit up after dusk.

The chief kinds of work are picking wool and grinding corn; but it is desirable that other kinds of work should be added, and the labour rendered more productive.

I was glad to see a prisoner, who was a mason, employed at repairing the prison. On the other hand, a shoemaker and clogger, instead of being at work in making clogs for the prisoners, and clogs and shoes for sale, was engaged in picking wool.

The more prisoners can be occupied in their own trades, the better fitted are they for returning to work at their liberation, and the more productive, generally, the work which they do for the prison.

I received no complaints.

I was sorry to find two boys under sentence of whipping. Their father also was in the prison, and had been convicted before. Probably, his bad example was the cause of the misconduct of his sons.

The recommendation of the Secretary of State, to adapt the dietary to the habits of the surrounding district, has not been adopted in the case of this prison; and I think that an alteration in the present dietary is desirable. In the former dietary, the use of oatmeal porridge appears to have been excessive, the whole food on one day of the week consisting of this article; but long observation in Scotland has convinced me that oatmeal porridge, a common article of food in this neighbourhood, as well as in Scotland, is, if taken in moderation, at the same time wholesome and nutritious; and that it is far better than the gruel which enters rather largely into the dietaries of the English prisons.

On this subject, the governor made the following remarks:—

The present diet of the prisoners is much more expensive than that which they used to have, and is more expensive than that of the working classes generally in this neighbourhood. I do not, however, think that the prisoners have better health with the present diet than they had with the former. They always had very good health. There has been only one death in 26 years, and in that case the prisoner was ill when admitted.

IV. WESTMORELAND. — Reports on Separate Prisons — *Kendal.*

The chief offences for which prisoners are committed are petty thefts, vagrancy, and assaults; and the governor said that in nine cases out of ten the cause of the offences was drunkenness. He added, that there were three or four men in Kendal who used to be drunken and worthless, but who, since their imprisonment, had conducted themselves well.

The governor said that work had been plentiful of late in that part of the country, especially for labouring men.

The average amount of clear earnings per head last year, exclusive of work done for the prison, was about 30*s.*, being 6*s.* above the general average in England, and 6*s.* below the general average in Scotland; and the net cost per prisoner was nearly 29*l.*, being about 7*l.* above the general average in England, and 13*l.* above the general average in Scotland.

The entries of the inspections of the Visiting Justices were creditable to the governor and the matron.

I made the following recommendations:—

1. The hour for rising not to be later than six o'clock all the year round, and the hour for going to bed not earlier than nine.
2. The work of the prisoners to be rendered as useful and productive as possible; and with this view the prisoners to be employed, when practicable, at their own trades. Some looms to be procured for coarse kinds of weaving.
3. Part of the time of a properly qualified person to be engaged, in order that the prisoners may receive regular elementary instruction.
4. Three cells to be warmed by steam, and to be fitted up, with a view to their being certified as fit for the separate confinement of prisoners.
5. The ventilation of the night cells to be improved as much as possible; and with this view, small openings to be made at the back of some of the cells, as explained on the spot; and, when the surgeon recommends it, the small grated windows of the cells to be left open.
6. A small lobby to be made at the entrance of the infirmary.
7. A room to be fitted up as a drying-room.

Appleby.

COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION AT APPLEBY.

[Inspected October 15, 1847.]

In accordance with Captain Williams's recommendation at his last visit, more of the hill at the back of the prison has been cut away, so as to remove a cause of dampness in the prison. In compliance also with another of his recommendations, the surgeon now keeps a journal on the same plan as that of the surgeon of Kendal prison.

The average number of prisoners last year was about 8, which is 10 less than the average of the preceding year.

This decrease is attributable to the completion of the railway; many of the prisoners the year before having been railway labourers.

The following appeared to be the chief exceptions to the observance of the rules:—

1. Untried prisoners are not supplied with work; and scarcely any kind of work except treadwheel labour and grinding malt is provided for other prisoners.
2. No proper provision has been made for the instruction of prisoners in reading and writing.
3. The surgeon's monthly examinations of the prisoners, as distinguished from his ordinary examinations, have not been made.
4. The prisoners have not been into the bath every month. One young man, who had been in prison 10 weeks, had not been once into the bath.

There was much scribbling in the library books.

Both the health and conduct of the prisoners appeared to have been good.

The surgeon stated, that the health of the prisoners generally improved during their confinement; and that the only thing he knew in the prison tending to cause illness was the want of better ventilation in the night cells.

With respect to the treadwheel labour, the surgeon stated as follows:—

In some cases the treadwheel labour is too severe, especially in hot weather; but in such cases I withdraw the prisoner from it for a time or altogether. Except the fatal accident which happened about three years ago to a prisoner at work on the treadwheel, I never knew any permanent injury done to the health of a prisoner by working on the treadwheel.

There were only two punishments during the year.

The official code of rules has been adopted; but many of the rules are inapplicable to a prison of so small a size.

The prisoners associate by day, but are separate by night.

As at Kendal and elsewhere, the prisoners pass far too much time in bed. In summer they rise at six o'clock, and go to bed at seven; and in winter they rise at day-break, and go to bed at dusk.

The following is a copy of the chaplain's last report:—

Appleby Gaol, Oct. 1847.

In making my annual report, it is very satisfactory to me to state, that the number of persons committed to the county gaol during the last year has been smaller than that of any preceding year since the appointment of the present governor in 1824.

The hopes which I expressed in my last report that the great number of prisoners which we then had

arose from temporary circumstances only, and that the morality of the county would be re-established on the completion of the railway, have been fully realized. In evidence of this, it is but necessary to state, that for several weeks there have been only six prisoners in the gaol, and of this small number only three are for offences committed during the present year.

Since my last report, R. S. * has been removed from the prison to the lunatic asylum at Gateshead, in the county of Durham. At the time of his trial, and for several months after, I considered him to be of sound mind; but by being separated from the other prisoners, and being little disposed to read, his memory began to fail, and his other faculties became so impaired that, before he left the prison, he might be said to be almost in a state of mental imbecility: a proof this of the injurious effects of separate confinement on minds constituted like his.

There being no regularly appointed schoolmaster, I have for the last 12 months taken that department upon myself, and, with occasional assistance from the governor, my labours have in some instances been attended with considerable success. The attention of the prisoners has been principally directed to reading, writing, and catechetical instruction in the leading principles of religion.

I have only further to add, that in going through the different parts of the prison, which I am in the habit of doing both at stated and irregular times, I have invariably found the different wards, dormitories, beds, &c., clean and comfortable.

There was a woman in the prison who had been there 20 years. She was charged with killing her child; but she was found on her trial to be insane, and was sentenced to be imprisoned during the King's pleasure. Since her confinement she has once attempted to destroy herself. The surgeon does not now consider her insane though weak-minded, and it would not, therefore, be possible to obtain the necessary certificate to remove her to a lunatic asylum.

The chief offences for which prisoners are committed are petty robberies.

The principal cause of the offences, in the opinion of the chaplain, is drunkenness, and, in that of the governor, want of employment. The governor, however, stated, that at present there are not many persons able and willing to work who, at their liberation from prison, cannot get employment.

The chaplain stated, that very few of the prisoners belong to the neighbourhood. Most of them, the governor said, came from Kendal.

The average amount of clear earnings per head last year, exclusive of work done for the prison, was about 10*s.*, being about 14*s.* below the general average in England, and 1*l.* 6*s.* below the general average in Scotland; and the net cost per prisoner was about 47*l.*, being about 25*l.* above the general average in England, and 31*l.* above the general average in Scotland.

Out of 29 prisoners received last year, only one had been in the prison before.

The entries of the inspections of the Visiting Justices were creditable to the governor and matron, but there had been no entry from January to August this year.

The prison was very clean and in neat order, but I consider the governor too infirm for energetic management.

In this small county, with a thin but generally educated population, and with little crime, it is very desirable, as well for the sake of economy as to insure efficient management, that there should be but one prison, except for detention for a few days. Indeed, it would be an advantage if, for purposes of imprisonment, this county could be united to Cumberland, as one regular prison would be sufficient for both. Existing arrangements, however, not well admitting of such a junction, the question arises where the prison for Westmoreland should be placed.

The circumstance of the assizes being held at Appleby is a reason for the prison being there; but the greater population of Kendal and its neighbourhood, and the comparative ease with which profitable labour is obtained, give a considerable balance of advantage, in my opinion, in favour of Kendal as the place for the prison, especially as the number of prisoners tried at the assizes is very small, and as there is a greater and greater tendency from year to year to bring the administration of justice to the spot where it is required.

Both of the present prisons at Appleby and Kendal are very ill constructed; but of the two that at Kendal is the best, and offers, I think, the greatest facilities for improvement; though it is very possible that on a careful examination it would be found to be the soundest economy to build an entirely new prison, and in another situation.

It would be hopeless, in my opinion, to attempt by any amount of alteration so to improve the prison at Appleby as to render it suitable for the chief prison in the county, though it would be easy and not expensive to make such alterations as would make it sufficient for the confinement of a few criminal prisoners for short periods, and for the confinement of debtors. Indeed, for this latter class, little or no change is necessary.

For the very small number of prisoners who would remain at Appleby, if all who were sentenced to more than a month's confinement were sent to Kendal (at the time of my visit to Appleby prison there would, under such an arrangement, have been only one criminal prisoner there), and for the few debtors who are now committed, an inexpensive establishment would suffice. A keeper and his wife would be quite sufficient as the resident officers, and the duties of the surgeon would be very light.

I made the following recommendations:—

1. Prisoners sentenced to more than one month's confinement to be sent to Kendal.
2. The day-rooms to be lighted with gas, and to be used both for day-rooms and sleeping-rooms.
3. One of the upper sashes in each of these rooms to be made to open, so as to improve the ventilation.
4. If the number of day-rooms be found insufficient for the number of prisoners, when the

* R. S. was committed for murder. He was acquitted on the ground of insanity, and ordered to be imprisoned during the Queen's pleasure.

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latter number shall have been reduced in the way contemplated, then each of the larger day-rooms on the men's side to be divided into two cells.

5. The rooms or cells to be fitted up for the separate confinement of prisoners, and application to be made to have them certified.

6. The prisoners henceforth to rise not later than six o'clock all the year round, and to go to bed not earlier than nine.

7. A bar to be fixed near the treadwheel to enable the prisoners at work upon the wheel to have a firmer hold than at present.

CUMBERLAND. *Cockermouth.*

PRISON AT COCKERMOUTH.

[Inspected Oct. 21, 1847.]

This prison is used chiefly as a lock-up house, but convicted prisoners sentenced to periods of confinement not exceeding 14 days are also sent to it.

Since Captain Williams's last Report upon this prison, a small window for ventilation has, in compliance with his recommendation, been put in a room used for prisoners, brought from Carlisle chiefly, for trial at the Quarter-sessions, when the sessions are held at Cockermouth.

This, it was stated, was the only change in the building; and the only other alteration of any kind appears to be the adoption of the following dietary:—

Prisoners confined for 24 *hours*:—Breakfast, 1 pint of milk porridge (said to contain 2½ ozs. of oatmeal). Dinner, 1 lb. of bread. Supper, same as breakfast.

Prisoners confined for more than 24 *hours, and not more than* 48 *hours.*—The same as the foregoing; except that at dinner there is an additional allowance of 2 ounces of cheese.

This dietary does not provide for prisoners confined for more than 48 hours; but the keeper stated that, in practice, the first rate was given to all who are in for periods not exceeding three days, and the second, to all who were confined for more than three days.

Prisoners brought from Carlisle for trial have each 4*d.* per day paid to them, to provide themselves with food. This I consider a bad arrangement. They should have the same diet as other prisoners.

The average number of prisoners last year was about one only; the same as the year before. On one occasion, however, namely at the Quarter-sessions, there were as many as 24 prisoners.

At the time of my visit, there were four prisoners, all females, and all in one room.

It seems an unfortunate arrangement, by which prisoners are conveyed from one town to another, especially from a large to a small one, for trial. Besides the expense incurred in their removal, and in taking witnesses also, much contamination must almost always arise from the crowding of prisoners together on these occasions, without regard to age or character. The following is the keeper's evidence on the subject:—

Seventeen prisoners were brought on Tuesday, from Carlisle, for trial at the Quarter-sessions. Of these prisoners, 12, I believe, have already been sent back to Carlisle for imprisonment, and four are still to go. Twice every year, that is, at the Easter and Michaelmas Sessions, prisoners are brought over here from Carlisle for trial. At these times, we have to put a great many together. All the males are put into one room, but the females are sometimes divided into two rooms. At the sessions now holding, 12 males were put together, some young and some old, and of different characters and degrees of guilt. Some of the 12, indeed, were acquitted of the charges against them. We do not often have so many prisoners as at the present sessions, but we have generally 12 or 14.

In Scotland, where there are resident local judges, this evil of removing prisoners from place to place for trial does not exist to nearly the same extent as in England.

The rules recommended by the Secretary of State are nominally adopted in this prison, but in reality few of them are in force.

The following are the chief exceptions to the observance of the rules in the Gaol Act:—

1. The keeper has another employment, viz. that of a builder.

Were it not that the law forbids it in England, I see no objection, but often much advantage, in the keeper of a small prison having other employment to fill up his time; but the employment should be like that of a shoemaker or tailor, which does not take him from home, and not such a trade as a builder's.

2. There is no provision for work.

3. There is no chaplain or surgeon, but the keeper said that a surgeon was sent for when required.

4. There is no provision for instruction.

5. The prisoners have not separate beds.

The matron of this prison had not at all the appearance of a person qualified to take charge of others.

Some of the columns of the register of imprisonments were incomplete.

The health and general conduct of the prisoners were reported to have been good.

The offences for which prisoners are committed, are chiefly breaches of the peace and petty thefts.

There were no entries of inspections by visiting justices. The keeper, indeed, said there was no book for the purpose.

The general result of my inspection was very unsatisfactory.

The building is ill-constructed, and in an inconvenient situation.

At present, prisoners at the time of trial are taken through the streets to and from the court-house, handcuffed, or with leg-irons on them, for a distance, probably, of half a mile; in all

cases to the injury of the prisoners and of the crowds of people collected to gaze at them; and where the prisoner is innocent, to his unwarrantable disgrace.

My recommendations respecting this prison are mentioned in the report on the prison at Whitehaven.

Mr. Brown, superintendent of police for the Cockermouth district, made the following statement respecting the state of crime there:—

I have held the office of superintendent of police, at Cockermouth, seven years. During that time, there has been a considerable decrease of crime in the district; and now there is but little crime. The change has been chiefly brought about by the apprehension and removal of several hardened and habitual offenders. There were four in one family, viz., three brothers and a sister. I found in the possession of this family, skeleton keys by which four different warehouses in the town had been entered. Many other keys I found concealed in their house, which had no doubt been used for purposes of robbery.

PRISON AT WHITEHAVEN.

Whitehaven.

[Inspected October 22, 1847.]

Convicted prisoners are not now sent here for longer periods than 14 days, and the place is at present used chiefly as a lock-up house.

There has been no other change since Captain Williams's last Report.

The building is old, and very ill-constructed. It is, moreover, out of repair, and wants painting.

The whole number of prisoners received last year was 192; and of these all but 42 were brought in immediately after arrest, and before being examined by a magistrate.

The average number of prisoners last year was about three, but at one time there were 16.

At the time of my visit there were three prisoners.

The rules recommended by the Secretary of State have been nominally adopted, but few of them are really acted on.

The following are the principal rules in the Gaol Act which are not in operation:—

1. There is no work.
2. There is very little classification.
3. There is no chaplain or surgeon; although a medical man is sent for in cases of illness.
4. There is no instruction.
5. There is no regular dietary.
6. The prisoners have not separate beds.
7. There is not a proper supply of clothing or linen; there being only two dresses for male prisoners and one incomplete dress for females.

The keeper said—

For want of prison clothing, I am often obliged to let a prisoner with vermin upon him have the prison bedding. Without a proper supply of prison dresses, it is impossible to keep vermin out of the prison.

8. There is no regular dietary. The keeper is allowed 3½*d.* per day generally for each prisoner (though he has 6*d.* at present, owing to the high price of food of late); and he stated that he usually expended this money in the purchase of bread and milk, but sometimes of potatoes and oatmeal.

The prison was not in neat order. Names had been cut on the walls, and the windows were not clean.

On the day of my visit, the prisoners had not finished washing themselves at half-past eight in the morning.

The general health and conduct of the prisoners appear to have been tolerably good.

The medical gentleman who is applied to in cases of illness stated as follows:—

I have been in the habit of attending sick prisoners at Whitehaven about two years and a half. During that time, the health of the prisoners has been on the whole tolerably good. The only serious cases of illness in that time have been some of delirium tremens, caused by intoxication before admission to the prison, and one of dysentery. In all the cases of delirium tremens the patients recovered, but the man attacked with dysentery died.

There was an escape last summer from the airing-yard, but the prisoner was retaken.

There is no provision for lighting the prison after dark.

In summer the prisoners rise between six and seven, and go to bed at seven. In winter they rise at day-break, and go to bed at dusk.

The commitments to this prison are chiefly for breaches of the peace and begging.

With so many rules in a state of abeyance or neglect, the result of my inspection was necessarily very unsatisfactory, although the keeper and matron were spoken highly of, as being humane and attentive to the prisoners.

The building is very ill adapted for the purposes of a regular prison, as well as regards the health of the prisoners as the means of separating, classifying, and superintending them; and I think it would be a waste of money to attempt to alter and improve it. Moreover, the situation of the building is objectionable, being at too great a distance from the magistrates' room and police office.

This objection, as regards situation, applies with greater force to the use of the prison as a lock-up house, the number of persons to be conveyed to a lock-up house being generally much greater than to a regular prison. I should not, therefore, recommend that the building continue in use as a lock-up house.

I think the best way of remedying the present evils, and of providing what is required for Whitehaven (which contains a population of not less than 20,000) and the surrounding district, would be to unite in the same building a lock-up house, a prison for short periods of detention (say, not exceeding 14 days), a police-office, and a room for petty and quarter sessions. A building was pointed out to me in a convenient situation, at present uninhabited, and which could probably be obtained on very moderate terms, which might readily be applied to all these purposes; and I strongly recommend that advantage be taken of the present opportunity for carrying the plan into effect.

Part of the cost of purchasing the building referred to, and adapting it for the purposes which have been pointed out, would be met by the sale of the old prison.

The cost of transmitting a single prisoner even by the railway to Carlisle, including the expenses of the officer accompanying him, being upwards of a pound, there would be a considerable saving to the county in having at Whitehaven a suitable prison, where persons sentenced to short periods of confinement might remain. Such a prison might serve not only for Whitehaven but for Workington, Maryport, and Cockermouth; and the current expense need not be considerable, as the same keeper and matron could take charge of the police-cells which formed the lock-up house; and the only additional officer necessary would be a surgeon, whose duties being very light, would probably consider himself sufficiently remunerated by a payment of a few pounds a-year, as is the case in many other prisons of similar size.

The following statement was made by the medical gentleman who is at present sent for in cases of illness:—

In cases of illness in the House of Correction at Whitehaven I am called in, although I have not been appointed surgeon to the prison, and do not visit it except on these special occasions. I consider the present building very ill adapted for the health of the inmates. The night-cells are aired by unglazed loop-holes, instead of windows; and the prisoners, to protect themselves from cold, often stop up these holes, and make the cells very close and dark. There is, too, no proper sick-ward. In a case of dysentery which occurred some time ago, I was obliged to have the prisoner removed to the workhouse. I believe the keeper and matron to be very respectable and humane.

The superintendent of police at Whitehaven stated as follows:—

The present arrangement respecting the police-stations, lock-up houses, and magistrates' room, is very inconvenient and objectionable. An offender must in the first instance be brought to the police-station, to have the case entered; then, unless he can in a few hours be brought before a magistrate, he must be taken to the other lock-up house at the other end of the town, as that at the police-station is not fit for more than a very short detention, even if it be for that. Afterwards he has to be taken to the magistrates' room, in another part of the town, for examination or trial. If he be convicted, and sentenced to imprisonment, or if he be remanded, he has to be taken again to the other lock-up house, which is used both as a lock-up house and house of correction; and if the case be a remanded one, he has again to be conveyed to the magistrates' room. On all these occasions he is exposed to public view, and frequently a mob is collected to accompany him.

I was glad to receive the following evidence from the superintendent of police (who has held his present office rather more than a year and a half, and who was previously nine years in the Metropolitan Police), as to the state of crime at Whitehaven:—

There is very little crime at Whitehaven; nothing, indeed, deserving the name of crime. The offences which are committed consist of breaches of the peace and petty thefts, caused chiefly by drunkenness. Drunkenness, however, is on the decline, owing to the spread of temperance societies. Sometimes for a fortnight together we have no one in either of the lock-up houses.

I addressed the following letter to the clerk of the peace respecting this prison and that at Cockermouth:—

SIR, *Carlisle, October* 29, 1847.

I wish to call the attention of the justices at quarter sessions to the state of the prisons at Whitehaven and Cockermouth:—

The prisons at Whitehaven and Cockermouth, though now chiefly used as lock-up houses, are still, to some extent, occupied as regular prisons; convicted prisoners being confined in them for periods not exceeding 14 days, and occasionally other prisoners who are committed for trial. Very few of the rules, however, laid down in the Gaol Act for these latter classes of prisoners, are enforced; nor are the buildings suitable for such prisoners.

Again, as lock-up houses, the buildings are inconveniently placed, being at a considerable distance, in each case, from the police-office and from the court-house or magistrates' room.

Under these circumstances, I would recommend that a new lock-up house, with additional cells to serve for prisoners for short periods of confinement, be provided at Whitehaven, and that a new lock-up house be built at Cockermouth.

In order to avoid the public exposure of prisoners by taking them backwards and forwards through the streets, and to avoid the danger of rescue, I think it very desirable that in all cases a lock-up house or other prison for short confinements should either form part of the same building as the police office and justices' room, or should be close to them.

At Cockermouth, there is some ground behind the court-house, occupied at present by an old and ruinous building, on which a suitable lock-up house, with accommodation for a resident keeper (which I consider in all cases to be indispensable), and a police office, could readily be built; and at Whitehaven there is a large unoccupied building, which I think could readily be converted into a court-room, police-office, lock-up house, and small prison; and I would strongly recommend that this ground at Cockermouth, and this building at Whitehaven, be applied to the uses which I have mentioned.

How far it would be reasonable for the local authorities to join in bearing the expense is a question on which I am not competent to speak; but I am satisfied that it would be a judicious and economical arrangement thus to combine the different objects in view.

Part of the expense at Whitehaven would be met by the sale of the present building; and the new small prison there for short detentions might serve, not only for Whitehaven, but for Cockermouth, Maryport, and Workington.

As immediate measures, I recommend that the present prison at Cockermouth should cease entirely to be used for convicted prisoners, or for prisoners committed for trial; and that a surgeon be appointed, at a small salary, to visit the prison at Whitehaven, as required by law; also that a regular dietary be adopted for that prison; and that there be a proper supply of prison dresses, of different sizes and for persons of both sexes, so that every convicted prisoner and every unconvicted prisoner also whose clothes are insufficient, ragged, dirty, or with vermin on them, may have his own clothes taken away, and be dressed in the prison clothing.

I am, &c.

COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION AT CARLISLE.

Carlisle.

[Inspected October 25, 1847.]

There has been no alteration in the building since Captain Williams's last Report on this prison; and the only other change has been the appointment of a new schoolmaster and schoolmistress.

The average number of prisoners, last year, was 78, which is 2 more than the average in the preceding year. At the time of my visit there were 60 prisoners, viz., 57 criminals, and 3 debtors.

It appears, by the chaplain's report for last year, that of 332 commitments, 100 were from Carlisle, and 156 from Whitehaven, Cockermouth, Workington, and Maryport; and that the remaining part of the county only yielded 76 commitments.

The untried prisoners and misdemeanants associate in two classes, during the day, but have separate cells at night. Those convicted of felony, however, are individually separate for the greater part of the 24 hours.

Most of the untried prisoners pass their time in idleness, and most of the labour of the other prisoners is but to a slight degree useful or productive. It consists chiefly of working on the treadwheel, picking oakum, sewing, and washing.

The food of the prisoners is cooked by paid officers, whose wages amount to more than 60*l.* a-year, an expense which, under efficient management, appears to me to be unnecessary.

In most of the prisons, in my late district (Scotland), the cooking is wholly done by prisoners, and in all of them they do the greater part of the cooking; and I do not remember any instance of this arrangement being productive of evil.

There is no provision for lighting the prison after dark, and the consequence is that, in winter, the prisoners go to bed at dusk (at present at about 5 o'clock), and do not rise till daybreak. Even in summer, the prisoners go to bed at 6.

Under such an arrangement, the prisoners pass far too much time in bed, and habits of sloth must be engendered.

I found the following to be the chief exceptions to the observance of the prison rules:—

1. The rules relating to prisoners are not hung up, or read to them.
2. The rules relating to personal cleanliness have not been fully acted on.
3. Cells, which have not been certified as fit for the separate confinement of prisoners, have, nevertheless, to some extent, been used for separate confinement.
4. The prisoners have not been visited separately, at stated times, by the chaplain.
5. The special medical examination required to be made every month by the surgeon, in company with the governor or matron, as the case may be, has not taken place.

Some of the Bibles and library books had scribbling in them, and others had leaves torn out.

Both the general health and general conduct of the prisoners, during the last year, were stated to have been good.

At the time of my visit, only two prisoners were out of health, and one of them was so when he was admitted.

The surgeon stated that, except those who were confined for long periods, most of the prisoners improve in health during their imprisonment. He stated also, that the diet is, in all cases, sufficient to maintain health and strength, and, in some cases, more than sufficient; and in this opinion the governor concurred.

There was one death last year, and one liberation on account of illness.

The number of punishments, last year, was 60; the usual punishment being solitary confinement in a dark cell. In no case had corporal punishment or the use of irons been resorted to.

The instruction of the prisoners in reading and writing appears to be given efficiently. In order, however, more readily to show the progress made in writing, I recommended that specimens be in future always kept, at the time of admission and liberation, of the writing of those prisoners who receive instruction.

The following is taken from the chaplain's last annual report:—

Since my last report, both the schoolmaster and mistress have resigned their situations, and it is but justice to them to say, that they performed their duties satisfactorily. A new master and mistress have been appointed, and they have entered upon their duties with a zeal that does them credit, and that cannot fail altogether in its object. The prisoners, too, with few exceptions, give encouragement to

those who wish to do them good, by their orderly behaviour, respect, and attention, and frequently show their warm expression of gratitude at parting, where no motive but thankfulness remained.

The chaplain also stated as follows :—

I attend the prison about three hours each day. All the rules appointed for the chaplain have been acted upon, except that I have not hitherto been in the habit of seeing the prisoners, at stated times, in private. Great benefit has resulted from the appointment of an efficient schoolmaster and schoolmistress in the prison. Before that time, there was often a bad spirit among the prisoners, and much punishment; but now a good spirit prevails, and there is very little cause of punishment. The prisoners evidently place a high value on the opportunity now given them for attaining instruction, and make good use of the library books which have been procured for them.

There was an insane prisoner in confinement, who had been in the prison more than nine months. Both on his own account and that of the other inmates, it was evidently unfit that he should be in the prison. The magistrates, however, had reported the case to the Secretary of State with a view to his removal to a lunatic asylum.

The governor stated, that the chief offences for which prisoners are committed were assaults; and he added, that the chief cause of crime in this neighbourhood, in his opinion, was drunkenness. He said that, among the working classes, the most respectable in this neighbourhood, generally speaking, are mechanics and those who are employed in the factories. One chief cause of this, in his opinion, is the regularity of their hours of labour; whereas a handloom weaver is able, at any time, to leave his work and indulge in drink.

While at Carlisle, I had the pleasure of visiting a large biscuit manufactory, giving employment to 100 men and boys, and where an unusual degree of interest is manifested in the welfare of the workpeople. There is a school and a reading-room, and a large warm bath is provided, in which many of those who are engaged in the factory bathe every evening, and to which, no doubt, may in part be attributed the very fresh and healthy appearance of most of the workpeople. Every summer, the proprietor, accompanied by his family, takes his workpeople an excursion to a distant place, to give them some relaxation, and to afford them new pleasures and new ideas; and, once a month, he holds a conference with the chief men in his employment, to consider whether any new measures can be taken for the increased comfort of the workpeople, or for the benefit of the establishment generally. I was glad to learn, that for several years not a single hour had been lost in this well-ordered manufactory by drunkenness, and that most of those employed in it totally abstain from intoxicating drinks. I was informed, too, that a few years ago, when an attempt was made to force the adoption of the Charter by stopping all work until the Charter should be carried, the men in this manufactory were the only body of workpeople at Carlisle, who were not induced, either by persuasion or intimidation, to join in the general strike; and that in such respect was the proprietor of the manufactory held, that his bread and biscuit carts were allowed to traverse the streets, and pass through the mobs without interruption.

The governor said, there was, at present, plenty of employment in this neighbourhood for those that were willing to work.

The average amount of clear earnings per head, last year, exclusive of work done for the prison, was about 3*s*., which is only one-eighth part of the general average in England, and one-twelfth part of the general average in Scotland; and the net cost per prisoner was 27*l*. 6*s*,, being about 5*l*. above the general average in England, and 11*l*. above the general average in Scotland.

I found some errors in the last annual return from this prison.

The general result of my inspection was not satisfactory.

I made the following recommendations :—

1. A new matron to be appointed, and the offices of matron and schoolmistress to be combined.
2. The matron to be allowed an assistant.
3. Measures to be taken for carrying into effect the rule respecting bathing.
4. The whole of the prison to be lighted with gas, and the prisoners to rise at six o'clock all the year round, and not to go to bed before nine.
5. The governor to be requested to take means for rendering the work more useful and productive than at present; and in furtherance of this object, to be authorised to procure some handlooms, and some tools for shoemaking, matmaking, stonebreaking, &c.
6. The governor to be instructed, always to invite and encourage untried prisoners to work, and to be authorized and instructed to pay them, at their liberation, one-half of the clear produce of their labour. The governor to be the judge of the amount.
7. Such of the cells as are suitable for the purpose, to be fitted up with a view to their being certified for the separate confinement of prisoners; and partly with this object, and to avoid the danger of using open fires in the prison, measures to be taken for warming one of the women's wards, independently of the open fireplaces. As an experiment, a stove to be placed under a small arch to be made in the wall, which divides the two lower passages in this ward, as explained on the spot.
8. The punishment cells to be warmed.
9. A record to be kept of the weight of all prisoners, except those committed for less than a month, on their admission and discharge.

COUNTY PRISON AT CARNARVON.

[Inspected March 20, 1848.]

Since this prison was last visited by an Inspector of Prisons, a ward has been built for prisoners with the itch; and part of the outer wall has been raised. The prison, however, is so ill-constructed, that nothing short of the erection of an entirely new prison could remove the present evils.

The average number of prisoners last year was 33, which is nearly double the number in the previous year. At the time of my visit, there were 22 prisoners.

There are no cells adapted for separate confinement, and the male prisoners are at present associated in two classes; and that under very imperfect superintendence.

Many of the rules have not been observed.

1. The classification required by law has not been acted upon; many even of the convicted prisoners have not been set to work.
2. There has been no provision for giving the prisoners elementary instruction.
3. The chaplain has not been in the habit of seeing the prisoners at stated times in private; and the monthly medical examination of the prisoners, as distinguished from the ordinary examinations, had not been made.
4. The rule respecting bathing has not been observed; one man who had been in the prison 16 months, did not appear to have been once in the bath.
5. Male prisoners have been allowed to go into the females' ward.
6. Some debtors have been allowed superior bedrooms, on their paying the governor for the use of their linen, &c.; and debtors, who had been receiving the county allowance of food, had been permitted to have food from their friends also.
7. Several registers required by the rules have not been kept.
8. The entries in the misconduct book were incomplete.

The general health of the prisoners appears to have been good; and all, except one, were in good health at the time of my visit. There was no death last year, and no removal or liberation on account of illness.

There appeared to have been much misconduct among the prisoners. The number of punishments returned last year was indeed only 44; but I found on examination that this number was far below the true number.

The want of education among the prisoners is shown by the fact, that of 109 prisoners received last year, only seven were found to be able to read and write well.

The chaplain stated as follows:—"A separate ward is wanted for juvenile offenders. Much moral injury must arise from the present association of prisoners. There is at present a little boy in the company of several practised thieves."

The prison was very clean.

The chief offences for which the prisoners are committed are petty thefts.

The chaplain stated that drunkenness in this neighbourhood is much on the decline. He added that the majority of the prisoners are not natives of the county; that many are English, and many Irish. He said, also, that several of those then in prison had been there before; that prisoners had sometimes told him, that they had heard in other prisons what a capital diet there was in Carnarvon prison; and that he believed that persons sometimes got committed intentionally.

The diet referred to in the foregoing statement by the chaplain is very expensive; and the quantity of food consumed has even exceeded the stipulated allowance. The cost is not less than 10*d.* per day, which is more than twice the general average cost of the food in the prisons of England and Wales, and more than three times the cost in Scotland.

I found that the return of the expenses of the prison, and of the profits from the prisoners' labour, had been very erroneous; the gross receipts having been entered as profits (without deducting the cost of material, &c.), and the expenses last year having been returned as less than half the real amount.

Very few of the entries by the visiting justices showed the result of their examination.

The general result of my own inspection was very unsatisfactory.

The immediate cause of my visit, was a request on the part of the chairman of the quarter sessions, and of the visiting and other county magistrates to the Secretary of State, that an Inspector of Prisons might be sent to make an investigation into the conduct of the governor. This investigation, which extended over several days, convinced me that, although the governor had some good qualities, and had been instrumental in effecting great improvements in the prison, he was on the whole unfit for his office; and on my reporting that opinion to the magistrates he was removed, and a new governor has since been appointed.

I made the following other recommendations:—

1. The prisoners to rise throughout the year not later than six, and to go to bed at nine.
2. All convicted prisoners, whether sentenced to hard labour or not, to be set to work as required by the 59th Rule, and to be required to perform a task every day, equal to 10 hours' fair labour.
3. Unconvicted prisoners to be encouraged to work.
4. The work to be rendered as useful and productive as possible; and, when practicable, every prisoner to be employed at his own trade, so that he may be in a good state for resuming honest labour at his liberation.
5. A person to be engaged to attend at the prison at least two evenings in the week, to give such prisoners, as may desire it, instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic, in order that the 63rd Rule may be carried into effect.

IV. CARNARVONSHIRE. — Reports on Separate Prisons. — *Carnarvon.*

6. A less expensive dietary to be adopted, and one better suited to the habits of the district.

7. The chief articles of consumption of all kinds to be supplied by public contract, as at the Carnarvon workhouse.

At the present time the bread at the prison, when it is not bought by contract, is one-third more expensive than at the workhouse, though the quality does not seem to me to be at all better; indeed it is quite unnecessary that it should be better than that of the bread at present consumed at the workhouse.

8. The accounts of the receipt and consumption of food to be kept on the same general plan as at the workhouse, and, like them, to be audited from time to time, together with the accounts of the profits of the prisoners' labour, and all other pecuniary accounts, either by the clerk to the Board of Guardians, or by such other person as the magistrates may appoint.

9. As one test of the state of health of the prisoners on admission and liberation, the prisoners to be weighed at these times, as is done in many other prisons.

10. Every convicted prisoner to be supplied with a complete prison dress, including stockings, as required by the rules; and no convicted prisoner to be permitted to retain any article of his own. Every unconvicted prisoner also, who may desire it, or whose own clothes may be unfit for use, to have a prison dress.

11. When the present party-coloured clothing is worn out, the use of such clothing to be discontinued, and a strong plain dress to be substituted, such as is worn by thrifty working men in the neighbourhood. Corduroy or fustian is found to last well and to be economical; fustion too can be readily washed, which is an advantage.

12. The practice of allowing debtors, who are willing to pay for it, to have a superior bedroom, to be abolished, and no fees or payments of any kind to be permitted from a prisoner to an officer.

13. A clerk to the visiting justices to be appointed, one of whose duties it shall be to visit and inspect the prison from time to time, particularly in an evening, and early in the morning, when irregularities, if they exist, are most likely to occur.

14. The result of all inspections, whether by the visiting justices or their clerks, to be recorded, and, in the case of the clerk, the hour also when the inspection is made.

15. The county treasurer to be requested, in his annual account, to show the real amount of the prisoners' earnings during the previous year, the daily cost per head of the food, the total net cost of the prison, and the net cost per head, calculated from the average number of inmates.

I hope that at no distant time a new prison will be built, where the ill-disposed and vicious can be placed in separate cells, and where the others can be properly classified. At present, even under the best superintendence, and with all the prisoners at work, much corruption must go forward; but without such superintendence, and with many of the prisoners idle, the evil must be great indeed.

The construction of the present building is so very bad, and the situation is so confined, that I would recommend that as little as possible be expended on it.

ANGLESEA. — *Beaumaris.*

COUNTY PRISON AT BEAUMARIS.

[Inspected April 5, 1848.]

It appeared that the only alteration since the prison was visited by an Inspector of Prisons had been to put up bars in the chapel; a change, in my opinion, for the worse.

The prison is ill-constructed and insecure.

The average number of prisoners last year, according to the official return, was 19; but I found on examination that the governor had computed this number by mere guess-work, and that the real average was only 12. The error in the average number of prisoners, of course, vitiated all those entries in the annual return, which were based upon this average. The greatest number at any one time last year was 20, and at the day of my visit the number was 13.

None of the prisoners are in separate confinement, and there is no other classification than that of tried and untried, debtors and criminals. Silence is not enforced nor is constant superintendence kept up.

With few exceptions the rules recommended by the Secretary of State have been adopted.

In winter the prisoners do not rise before daylight. It was stated that the time for going to bed varied according to the season from half-past seven till nine.

The chief kinds of work, among the men, are picking oakum and breaking stones; and among the women, spinning, sewing, and washing.

I found that many of the rules had not been acted upon.

1. As already noticed, the classication required by law has not been enforced.
2. The rules have not been printed and placarded.
3. Most, even of the convicted prisoners, wore their own clothing, and this notwithstanding their clothing was in many cases very dirty and ragged. Some of the prisoners complained that their own clothing had been worn out in the prison.
4. Bathing had been neglected.
5. Part of the prison was in a disorderly state, and some of the prisoners were very dirty in their persons. Indeed, nothing like the high degree of cleanliness required by the rules can be expected when prisoners are not supplied with proper clothing.

6. Stockings have not been furnished.
7. The prisoners have been allowed to see their friends more frequently than the rule prescribes, partly to enable them to get supplies of clothes from home.
8. The washing had been irregular and often neglected.
9. Male prisoners not sentenced to hard labour had been allowed to be idle.
10. The state of the health of the prisoners has not been recorded on admission and liberation, and the monthly medical examinations, as distinguished from the ordinary examinations, have not been made.
11. Several of the registers, including the misconduct book, have not been kept.
12. There is no proper cell for solitary confinement.
13. The chaplain and the surgeon have not been in the habit of presenting reports.

Most of the prisoners appear to have had good health. The following is the surgeon's evidence:—

The general health of the prisoners, since Mr. Perry's visit in September, 1845, has been good. There has not been any death, and there have been very few cases of serious illness. Last year, however, there were some cases of land scurvy, brought on by the want of more vegetables in the diet, arising from the scarcity of potatoes; but some of the inhabitants hearing of this, sent supplies of lettuces and other vegetables, and the disorder soon went. In one case the attack was so bad (there existing, in that instance, a complication of disorders), that application was made for the liberation of the prisoner, and he was accordingly liberated.

The surgeon stated that although prisoners who remained a short time generally improved in health, those who stayed long generally fell off.

The conduct of the prisoners was reported to have been generally good, though sometimes it had evidently been very bad.

The following cases of misconduct are taken from the governor's journal:—

June 9, 1847. At 10 A.M. caught W. D. and T. M. fighting with each other in the day-room. Confined T. M. in a solitary cell.

At 9 P.M. liberated T. M. from the solitary cell to his bed cell; found that W. D. was in fault.

June 11th. Confined W. D. in a solitary cell, after finding, by the other prisoners, that he was the aggressor in the fight the day before, and his abusive language to the governor.

Aug. 4th. Called in the policeman to confine T. M., who refused to perform labour, and repeating his abusive language, which were against the regulations and rules of the prison.

In wheeling stones in from the outside, one J. W. a convict under sentence of 15 months' hard labour, who was placed inside to receive the loaded barrows to wheel them into the yard; he left his barrow and made a rush out, and endeavoured to make his escape, but was soon captured and lodged in the interior of the gaol.

At 10 P.M. in walking through the gaol and house of correction there overheard T. M. who had been confined in a solitary cell for insolence and abusive language, and refusal to work, but then in his bed cell, and J. W. who endeavoured to make his escape; such cursing and swearing and threats against the justices that sentenced, and myself that superintend, such abominable expressions, and also against any person who would offer or attempt to break stones.

Aug. 5th. Kept T. M. in his bed cell, as he complained of being unwell.

Sept. 5th. Found in the House of Correction T. M. and J. J. quarrelling with each other, not knowing which was the aggressor, no punishment inflicted.

Sept. 11th. Confined J. W. in a solitary cell for refusing to perform his work, and also for cursing and swearing and ill language to the keeper.

Some of the prisoners had made considerable improvement in reading and writing, though one female who had been in prison six months, and who was unable to read or write, had received no instruction.

Of 35 prisoners admitted last year, only four could read or write well.

The chaplain made the following statement:—

I attend the prison twice a week, viz., on Sunday and Wednesday. On Sunday I perform the full service, and preach a sermon, and on Wednesday I read prayers. I have held the office of chaplain more than twenty years. The number of prisoners is much smaller than it used to be, owing chiefly, I think, to the change in the bastardy laws, and in the law of debtor and creditor. Till lately the majority of prisoners were Welsh, but since the railway works were commenced most of them have been English, in consequence of the great number of English employed in these works. There is very little serious crime in Anglesea—less, I think, than there was 30 or 40 years ago. There is much less drunkenness in the island than formerly.

Last year three prisoners were sentenced to be privately whipped, and the duty was performed by the governor—a degrading office, quite unfit, in my opinion, for the governor of a prison.

The chief offences for which prisoners are committed are petty thefts.

The average cost per head last year was about 24*l.*, which is about 2*l.* above the average cost in the English and Welsh prisons generally, and about 8*l.* above the average cost in the prisons of Scotland.

Here, as at Carnarvon, the gross receipts for the labour of the prisoners had been entered in the annual return as profit, without regard to payments on account of the labour. There appeared, in fact, to be no profit at all, but, on the contrary, considerable loss, from the work of the prisoners.

The average cost of the food is about 5*d.* per day per prisoner, which is rather more than the general average in England, and once and a half the average in Scotland.

The general result of my inspection was very unsatisfactory, and I addressed the following letter on the subject to the chairman of the quarter sessions:—

IV. ANGLESEA. — Reports on Separate Prisons. — *Beaumaris.*

Beaumaris, April 6, 1848.

SIR,

I AM sorry to have to state, that the result of an inspection which I have just made of the prisoners at Beaumaris has been very unsatisfactory. Several of the prisoners were in a very dirty state; and I found that not only the rules relating to cleanliness, but many other rules had been neglected.

The governor and matron were never trained to their present occupation, and are now too old to obtain a proper knowledge of it, even if they possessed the general qualifications. I therefore recommend that a new and properly qualified governor and matron be appointed.

With respect to the salary of the new governor, I think that the present salary of 60*l.* would suffice as a commencement, with an addition, however, of 5*l.* a-year, till it reached about 80*l.*

The number of females being very small, 20*l.* a-year would be sufficient for the matron.

Under an efficient governor and matron the cooking might be done by a prisoner, and the salary of 20*l.*, now paid to a cook, thereby saved. The united salaries, therefore, of the governor and matron, even when the governor's salary has attained its maximum, would not be greater than those now paid to the governor, matron, and cook.

As immediate measures for obtaining cleanliness in the prison, I recommend that every prisoner should go at once into the bath, to have a thorough cleansing, and that clothing be provided for all the prisoners, so that the present ragged and dirty clothing belonging to the prisoners themselves may be washed and put aside, and every convicted prisoner, male and female, may be completely clad (as the rules require) in prison clothing, and not required or permitted to wear any article whatever belonging to themselves.

I would suggest that such prisoners as have now worn out their own clothes, in consequence of not having been supplied with prison clothing, should have clothing given to them on their liberation, so that they may leave prison decently attired.

The kind of dress which I should recommend as prison clothing is a plain, neat dress, such as is worn in the district by a thrifty or industrious man or woman,

In addition to the foregoing, I have to make the following recommendations:—

1. The whole prison, except the very small cells, to be warmed, with a view to a number of rooms and cells being certified as fit for the separate confinement of prisoners.

2. With the same object, and in order to allow of the prisoners rising early all the year round, and not going to bed before a proper time, the rooms and cells occupied otherwise than as mere sleeping cells, to be lighted, when necessary, with small oil lamps or candles, until gas be introduced into the town.

3. The prisoners to rise not later than six o'clock all the year round, and not to go to bed before nine.

4. The hours for meals to be as follows:—Breakfast at half-past seven, dinner at half-past one, and supper at seven.

5. Every convicted prisoner, whether sentenced to hard labour or not, to be set to work, as directed by the 59th rule, and to be required to perform a daily task equal to 10 hours' fair labour. The work to be rendered as useful and productive as possible; and, when practicable, every prisoner to be employed at the same kind of occupation as he has to get his living by when he leaves the prison.

6. When prayers are read on a week-day, the time of service to be immediately after breakfast, so as not to interfere with the hours for work.

7. For a similar reason the time for school to be in the evening, immediately after supper.

8. Every prisoner who desires it to have instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic, but not on that account to be exempted from any part of his work.

9. The matron to teach the female prisoners.

10. A small library of cheap miscellaneous literature, in English and Welsh, to be provided; and with this view reference to be made to a list of English books, suitable for a prison library, contained in my Eighth Report on the Prisons of Scotland.

11. The debtors' day-room, when not required by debtors, or some other convenient room, to be used as the school-room.

12. The following rules, which have been either wholly neglected or observed in part only, to be acted on in future, viz.—Rules 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 47, 48, 59, 74, 102, 121, 132, 138, 141, 142, 157, 192, and 193.

13. As one test of the effect of the imprisonment on the health of those subjected to it, the prisoners to be weighed on admission and liberation.

14. A clerk to the visiting justices to be appointed, who shall be expected, among other duties, to examine, from time to time, the different accounts and registers kept in the prison, and the returns made by the keeper, to inspect the prison frequently, and to see generally how far the rules laid down for the management of the prison are really acted upon, and with what degree of efficiency and success the governor conducts the prison. The day and hour of his visits, and results of his inspection, to be recorded for the information of the visiting justices.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) FREDERIC HILL.

Sir Richard Bulkeley, Bart., M.P.,
Chairman of Quarter Sessions, &c. &c.

DENBIGHSHIRE. — *Ruthin.*

COUNTY PRISON AT RUTHIN.

[Inspected April 24, 1848.]

Since Mr. Perry's visit in September, 1845, the windows in the debtors' rooms, looking towards the street, have, as he recommended, been raised, so as to prevent communication with the outside.

There appeared, however, to have been no other alteration of any kind.

Part of the wall of the infirmary was very damp.

The building is ill constructed, and not capable of being rendered a good place of confinement.

The average number of prisoners last year was 30, which is 7 more than the average in the

preceding year; and the number is still on the increase. At one time last year there were 58 prisoners, and at the time of my visit there were 43.

It was stated that the increase of late had been chiefly among vagrants committed by the borough magistrates at Ruthin and Wrexham.

It would be much better, both as respects the removal of prisoners, and the means of obtaining profitable labour, if the prison were at Wrexham instead of Ruthin. Of 190 prisoners received last year, 96 came from the Wrexham district.

Part of the classification prescribed by the Gaol Act seems be observed among the male prisoners, but nothing beyond this. In the classes thus formed, the prisoners can talk with one another as much as they choose. In one class there were 10 men without any superintendence. There are no cells for separate confinement.

Convicted male prisoners do nothing more useful or instructive than work on the treadmill.

When I first arrived at the prison (at half-past seven in the morning), I found no male officer on duty, and all the male prisoners unoccupied. Even those who had been sentenced to hard labour were loitering about the yard, although, if they rose at the proper time, they must have been up an hour and a half.

From March to October the time for rising is six, and that for going to bed eight. In winter the prisoners rise about eight, and go to bed, the keeper said, at dusk.

The hours for breakfast and dinner are too near each other.

The following appeared to be the chief exceptions to the observance of the rules in the Gaol Act, and of the other rules which have been adopted, which latter, however, are not those recommended by the Secretary of State:—

1. Tobacco appears to be introduced. There was a smell of tobacco smoke in one of the principal day-rooms of the criminal prisoners.
2. No attempt is made to enforce silence.
3. Prisoners not at work are not locked up in solitary cells.
4. The day-rooms are still in use.
5. The time of rising does not appear to be properly observed; instead of all being up at six, as required by the rules, at this season of the year, some of the female prisoners, on the morning of my visit, were not up at half-past seven.
6. Debtors smoke elsewhere than in the yards.
7. Debtors committed by the Small Debt Courts are mixed with criminal prisoners.
8. No provision is made for the instruction of the prisoners in reading and writing. How much instruction is needed may be gathered from the fact, that of 169 prisoners last year, only one could read and write well.
9. Daily prayers are not read.
10. The surgeon has not been in the habit of seeing every prisoner twice a-week.
11. Except in particular cases, the chaplain does not visit the prisoners in their different rooms and cells.

Many even of the convicted prisoners were wearing their own clothing, and some of the clothing was dirty.

The prisoners appear to have had good health.

The following is the surgeon's evidence:—

> The general health of the prisoners during the last year has been good. There has been no death and no serious case of illness. The prisoners generally improve in health during their confinement. When I first became connected with the prison I had an impression that the diet was too meagre; but in watching its effect on the health of the prisoners, I have changed my opinion, and am now convinced that it is well adapted to the real wants of the prisoners and to the habits of this district.
>
> I observe that the prisoners from Wrexham, who form the majority of our prisoners, are less healthy than those from the rural districts, and that venereal disease is more common among them.

At the time of my visit, most of the prisoners who had been in for a considerable time had a healthy appearance.

The general conduct of the prisoners was reported to have been good; but the superintendence is so imperfect that many offences probably escape notice. The number of punishments last year was only two.

A gross case of misconduct on the part of a prisoner, and one, the examination of which reflected great discredit on the governor, occurred a few days before my arrival. The prisoner had been quite intoxicated, and had violently assaulted the warder and a police officer, yet no entry had been made of the occurrence, and it was from one of the prisoners that I first learnt the facts.

A prisoner made his escape some time ago, in consequence of the warder, now in office, taking him outside the prison to assist in removing some stones.

The chief offences for which prisoners are committed, are petty thefts and a chief cause of crime, in the neighbourhood, appears to be drunkenness.

The annual return is evidently incorrect in some respects, but the average cost per prisoner appears to have been about 17*l.*, and the cost of the food, about 3*s.* 3¼*d.* per day. Except the work done for the prison, no profit was obtained by the labour of the prisoners.

The diet consists of 1½ lb. of bread, 3 pints of gruel (containing together about 2½ ounces of oatmeal), and 1½ oz. of cheese, with an extra quarter of a pound of bread to those who work on the tread-wheel. There is no variation of diet from day to day.

The general result of my examination was very unsatisfactory, and I was obliged to recommend the dismissal of the governor. As he sent in his resignation, however, when my communication on the subject was brought under the consideration of the magistrates, I do not think it necessary to state more fully the grounds of the recommendation. I also made the following recommendations:—

IV. DENBIGHSHIRE.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Ruthin.

1. Some cells to be warmed, lighted, and fitted up with a view to their being certified as fit for the separate confinement of prisoners.

2. The male prisoners for whom there may not be accommodation in separate cells to be kept under constant superintendence, except such as, from their general character and conduct, are not likely to injure each other by association.

3. To admit of this, and also to provide for the elementary instruction of the male prisoners, a second warder (who understands some trade, or other useful employment, that can be carried on in a prison) to be appointed, if found necessary; and if not, a person to be engaged to attend the prison in the evening as schoolmaster.

4. The matron to give elementary instruction to the females.

5. Besides the separate cells, all the rooms and cells occupied otherwise than for sleeping only to be lighted, so as to allow of the prisoners being employed in the evening and early in the morning all the year round.

6. The hour of rising to be six o'clock throughout the year, and the hour of going to bed nine. The prisoners to breakfast at half-past seven, dine at half-past one, and sup at seven.

7. Every convicted prisoner, whether sentenced to hard labour or not, to be required to perform a daily task equal to 10 hours' labour. The untried prisoners to be encouraged to work by being allowed half their clear earnings.

8. The work to be rendered as useful and profitable as possible; and, when practicable, every prisoner to be employed at his own trade.

9. Every convicted prisoner to be supplied with a complete prison dress, including stockings; and no convicted prisoner to be required or permitted to wear any article whatever belonging to himself. All untried prisoners also, who desire it, or whose clothes are dirty, ragged, or otherwise unfit for use, to wear a prison dress.

10. The new clothing, whether for males or females, to be a neat, strong, plain dress, such as is worn by an industrious and thrifty man or woman in the neighbourhood; and when the present party-coloured clothing is worn out, the use of such clothing to be discontinued.

11. The prisoners to be weighed on admission and liberation.

12. The debtors to be required henceforth to wait upon themselves, and to clean their own rooms, as directed by the rules, and no criminal prisoner to be allowed on any pretence to go into the debtors' rooms.

13. In consequence of the late disgraceful case of a criminal prisoner having become intoxicated whilst with the debtors, no fermented liquors to be allowed to any debtor for the next three months; and at the expiration of that time, the drinking of fermented liquor to be restricted to the dinner hour (at which time all strangers to be excluded), and the quantity to be limited to one pint per day for each debtor. After dinner, all bottles to be removed.

14. No other prisoner to be present when a prisoner is whipped.

15. A clerk to the Visiting Justices to be appointed who shall be expected, amongst other duties, to examine from time to time the different accounts and registers kept in the prison, and the returns made by the governor; to inspect the prison frequently (especially in the evening and early in the morning), and to see generally how far the rules laid down for the management of the prison are really acted upon. The days and hours of his visits, and the results of his inspections, to be recorded for the information of the Visiting Justices.

Lock-up Houses.

LOCK-UP HOUSES.

Number.

I believe the following may be taken as a tolerably correct return of the number of lock-up houses, including police prisons, in my district:—

Northern Division of England.	
Cheshire	30
Cumberland	7
Durham	20
Lancashire	130
Northumberland	14
Westmoreland	9
Yorkshire	80

North Wales.	
Anglesea	8
Carnarvonshire	6
Denbighshire	9
Flintshire	10
Merionethshire	10
Montgomeryshire	5
Total	338

Number inspected.

Of these, with the assistance of a relative, I have lately examined 146; namely, 7 in Cumberland, 9 in Westmoreland, 2 in Northumberland, 6 in Cheshire, 81 in Lancashire, 29 in Yorkshire, 2 in Anglesea, 3 in Carnarvonshire, 3 in Denbighshire, and 3 in Flintshire; and I had, on previous occasions, examined all the other lock-up houses in Northumberland, and nearly all in Durham, these two latter counties having formed part of my late district; so that altogether I have examined about 170 of the lock-up houses, or rather more than half the whole number.

In those cases in which it appeared that a lock-up house in my new district had been previously examined by an Inspector of Prisons, I have mentioned the fact, and stated whether there had been any change since that time.

Difficulty in defining lock-up house.

A difficulty at present often exists in determining what is a lock-up house; but as the law recognizes the term, and permits the detention of persons in such places of confinement for considerable periods, (prisoners remanded for further examination, and deserters remaining sometimes a week or 10 days,) it is important that all doubt on the subject should be removed.

In this report I have considered every place to be a lock-up house which is used chiefly for the detention of offenders without written warrants, and where a convicted prisoner, or one who

Lock-up Houses.

has been committed for trial, cannot be legally confined. This definition, though somewhat vague, excludes on the one hand all regular prisons, and on the other, rooms in constables' houses, or inns, which are occasionally, though not usually, employed for the detention of persons immediately after arrest.

In a room usually occupied by a constable or his family, there is sometimes a ring in the wall, to which prisoners are occasionally fastened; but I have not considered such places as lock-up houses.

Bad state of most lock-up houses.

I am sorry to state that the great majority of the lock-up houses which I have examined are unfit places of confinement, and are not capable of being rendered fit, and that in many cases, confinement in them must be attended with danger to health.

Want of resident keepers. Ends of justice sometimes defeated

In many cases the cells are too small or too few in number. In wet weather many of the cells are damp, and some appear to be so at all times; few have any provision for artificial warmth; and many are ill lighted, ill ventilated, and insecure. In many cases, too, there is no resident keeper, and no accommodation for one; and while, in such instances, the ends of justice are sometimes defeated by persons on the outside communicating with a prisoner, or supplying him with instruments of escape, there is a danger of a prisoner being taken ill in the night without his being able to obtain assistance.

In such cases, also, prisoners are sometimes supplied with spirituous liquors from the outside; and instances have occurred of persons being put into a lock-up in a state of partial intoxication, and who, during their stay, got completely drunk.

In many cases, no bedding of any kind is provided, and in many also there is no proper provision of night vessels.

Bedding.

Allowance of food very different in different lock-up houses.

There is no general rule respecting the allowance of food, and the practice is very different in different places. In some few cases the quantity and kind of food are specified; but the usual arrangement is to allow the keeper a certain sum per day, or per meal, for each prisoner, and to leave it to him to give what food he thinks proper. In some cases the prisoners have three meals each day, and in others two; and the allowance to the keepers varies from 3½*d.* per day to 2*s.* 3*d.*

In general, the keepers appear to give the prisoners the same kind of food which they have themselves, and no case arose in which there was any ground for believing that they did not give the prisoners a just quantity, according to the payment they received; but as the period of detention in a lock-up house is generally very short, and in many cases the number of apprehensions is small, I found but few inmates, and therefore had but few opportunities of hearing complaints. My general impression, however, is, that although the present arrangement produces much irregularity, and affords no adequate security against an insufficient quantity of food being sometimes given to prisoners, they are generally well-fed, and have often indeed better food than is necessary, or than can be obtained by many honest people out of prison.

Some prisoners compelled to provide their own food.

When a prisoner has money of his own, he is generally, though not always, required to maintain himself; an objectionable practice, in my opinion, as it acts as a kind of penalty on providence. Either the offender who cannot pay should be required to work for his food, which in lock-up houses would be rather difficult, or all should have the food for nothing.

Most lock-up houses clean, but many prisoners dirty. Seldom any provision for prisoners to wash themselves.

Most of the lock-up houses were found to be clean and in good order, but many of the prisoners were dirty, owing to the want of a general arrangement requiring every prisoner who is not clean to wash himself thoroughly before he gets any food. Indeed, in the great majority of cases, there is at present no provision, even for such prisoners as desire it, to wash themselves.

Well-regulated lock-up houses at Bolton.

The best-regulated lock-up houses that I have met with, with regard to washing, are those at Bolton, where not only is every prisoner compelled to wash himself well, but the female prisoners are employed in washing their own linen, and that of the male prisoners.

Number of prisoners and length of period of detention.

Among other particulars in the separate reports on the lock-up houses, I have stated, as as nearly as could be ascertained, (for in many cases no record is kept,) the number of prisoners in confinement during the last year, together with the greatest number at any one time, and the longest period of detention.

In the police prisons of large towns, there are generally several thousand prisoners in a year, while in some of the small country lock-up houses there are not more than half a dozen.

Sometimes a lock-up house is excessively crowded; and as very many have only one cell, it is often necessary, when there are male and female prisoners, to keep the females in one of the constable's own rooms.

The longest period of detention in the small lock-up houses is generally from Saturday night till Monday morning; but in the larger lock-up houses a prisoner is sometimes confined a week or ten days.

Lock-up houses used as asylums fo vagrants. Encouragement thereby given to wandering and idleness.

A lock-up house is not unfrequently used as an asylum for vagrants, as well as a place for the detention of offenders. At Mold, in Flintshire, this objectionable practice is carried to such an extent, that it was stated that nearly all the persons received (about a thousand in the year) were admitted by order of the relieving officer. As no labour is exacted, although the inmates are lodged and fed, the place becomes in effect a free lodging-house for vagrants, and must act as an encouragement to wandering habits and idleness. In this instance, too, the cost of feeding the paupers, instead of falling on the parish where this bounty to beggary is established, devolves on the county at large.

Keepers generally constables. Frequently non-resident.

The keepers of lock-up houses are generally constables, sometimes of the county, sometimes of the borough, and sometimes of the parish; the latter having frequently little or no remuneration, and being not unfrequently engaged through the day in agricultural pursuits at a distance from the lock-up houses. The county constables, also, have generally a circuit of some miles to make every day, and during that time the lock-up, when forming part of the constable's house, is generally in the charge of the constable's wife. It is seldom indeed that at that time there is any prisoner, as the constable after apprehending an offender generall

IV. NORTHERN DISTRICT.

Lock-up Houses.

takes him, as soon as possible, before a magistrate, when in most cases he is either liberated or conveyed forthwith to a regular prison. Still it does sometimes happen that even male prisoners are in the custody of a female; and to enable the women to supply such prisoners with food without risk of escape, there is generally a small opening (which however can be closed at pleasure) in the cell door; this opening being in some cases the only provision whether for light or ventilation.

Respectable appearance of most keepers; but some unfit for office.

Most of the keepers whom I have seen had a respectable appearance, and seemed properly qualified for their duties, though there were some exceptions; and, in one case, where the appearance of the keeper had excited my suspicion, I found on inquiry that the man was a confirmed drunkard, and that he ought never to have been appointed. On laying the case before the magistrates, he was suspended with a view to his being dismissed at the next quarter sessions.

In some other cases, also, I had reason to fear the existence of habits of inebriety, but no sufficient means presented themselves of establishing the fact.

Were it not for humanity of keepers, death would probably sometimes ensue from imprisonment in present lock-up houses.

In many cases, were it not for the humanity and care of the keeper, severe illness, and even death, would probably ensue from confinement in the present lock-up houses. Sometimes where no bedding is provided, the keepers lend articles of their own to serve as bed-clothes; and on a winter's night, if the cell be damp or cold, they often take the prisoner to their own house, and sit up with him by the fire. Though it is highly creditable to the keepers that such humanity should be shown, yet it is another question whether the life of a prisoner ought ever to be dependent on such a contingency.

Want of female officers.

When the constable is a married man, his wife generally takes charge to some extent of the female prisoners; but this is not always the case, and even in some of the large lock-up houses, the female prisoners are under the charge of male officers.

Best keepers appointed by superintendents of police.

As a general rule, I have found, as might be expected, the best keepers to be county and borough officers, who are under an efficient superintendent entrusted with their appointment and removal.

Houses hired for use as lock-up houses.

In Lancashire most of the county lock-up houses are police stations, and are usually houses that have been hired for the purpose, and in which a small cell has generally been formed for the reception of prisoners. This practice is common also in some parts of Scotland; but I have not seen it in use in any other English county than Lancashire.

Although houses thus adapted can seldom be so well suited to their purposes as might have been the case if they had been originally constructed with a view to such a use (and some of these in Lancashire are certainly very unfit for the purpose), the arrangement is almost always very economical, and is sometimes satisfactory in other respects; and it is in every case far better than having a detached building for prisoners, without any accommodation for a resident keeper.

Worst lock-up houses those belonging to country parishes.

Though very few even of the county and borough lock-up houses are well constructed, and properly lighted, warmed, and ventilated, the worst generally are those which belong to separate country parishes or townships. Some of these have been built by private subscription, and some are under no regular jurisdiction. The necessity for a resident keeper appears scarcely ever to have been thought of in building these lock-up houses, and very few of them have more than one cell, or have any provision for warming them.

Plans should always be submitted to Secretary of State.

In order to prevent the erection of any more lock-up houses on a bad plan, it is desirable that the plans should in all cases be submitted to the Secretary of State, or some other central authority, for approval. This is now required by law as respects the plans of lock-up houses built out of the county rates, but there appears to be no provision for making it compulsory in other cases; and at Ambleside I found a new lock-up house in the course of erection, on a plan which I feel certain would not have received official sanction.

Improvement in lock-up houses in Northumberland and Durham.

Though the large majority of lock-up houses which I have examined are ill constructed, and have some of the other defects which I have mentioned, I am glad to say that in the only English counties where I have the means of comparing the present state of things with the past, —Northumberland and Durham,—a considerable improvement has been made, and several new and well-constructed lock-up houses have been erected; especially in Durham. Still even in these counties much remains to be done before the lock-up houses are on a proper footing, and still more has to be accomplished in the other counties which I have visited.

Remedial measures.

Having thus described the present state of the lock-up houses which I have examined, I beg to submit, Sir, for your consideration, the following remedial measures:—

1. All plans of new lock-up houses to be submitted to the Secretary of State, or other central authority, for approval; and no place to be used for the confinement of offenders longer than is necessary for their appearance before a magistrate, without the previous approval of the Secretary of State, or of such central authority, and a public notification of this approval.

2. Rules to be framed by the Secretary of State, or by such central authority, for the regulation of lock-up houses.

3. The Superintendent of Police, or some other person, to be appointed in each county to visit the lock-up houses periodically, and to make an annual report on them; the following being suggested as matters to be included in the report:—

1. The number and situation of the lock-up houses.
2. The number of cells in each.
3. Whether each lock-up house is dry at all seasons of the year, and properly lighted, warmed, and ventilated.
4. Whether each lock-up house is secure.
5. Whether people on the outside can communicate with prisoners, and supply them with instruments of escape, or with spirits and tobacco, or enable them to defeat the ends of justice by concocting false evidence.

6. Whether there is a resident keeper to each lock-up house.
7. Whether a prisoner, taken ill in the night, could make himself heard.
8. Whether there is a proper provision of rugs, blankets, or other bedding.
9. Whether there is a proper provision of nightstools, &c.
10. Whether the prisoners appear to have had a proper supply of food.
11. Whether he has found the lock-up houses clean and in neat order.
12. Whether the prisoners are required to wash themselves.
13. Whether confinement in any of the lock-up houses is attended with danger to health at any season of the year.
14. Whether a proper register is kept of all persons received into the lock-up houses.
15. Whether the keeper of each lock-up house is perfectly sober, and otherwise properly qualified for his duties.
16. Whether in each case the keeper's wife, or some other female, attends to the female prisoners.
17. Which of the lock-up houses he considers to be fit in all respects for use, and which, in one or more respects, unfit; and, as regards the latter, whether they are capable of being rendered fit, and by what alterations.
18. Miscellaneous remarks and suggestions.

4. The 23rd section of 5 & 6 Vic., c. 109, which directs that the keeper of every lock-up house, built under the provisions of that Act, shall be a superintending constable, to be repealed.

It may be useful for the keeper of a lock-up house to be armed with the ordinary powers of a constable; but as it is very desirable that he should always be on the spot, it is well, when practicable, to appoint a person who has no duties to perform as constable, and who has no other employment that will take him from home; such as a shoemaker or tailor.

5. Legal power to be given, and a general recommendation to be made, to build a room for holding petty sessions, and (in places where it is required) a police office also in connection with lock-up houses, so as to avoid the evils arising from holding petty sessions at inns, and from conveying prisoners backwards and forwards through the streets.

ROCHDALE LOCK-UP-HOUSE.

[Inspected September 27, 1847.]

This lock-up house is used both by the county and burgh. It consists of six cells, each about 12 feet long, 7 feet wide, and 10 feet high.

The cells form the upper story of a building, in the lower part of which the constable lives who has charge of the cells. He would have much difficulty in hearing a prisoner in some of the cells; but, to obviate this inconvenience, the very objectionable arrangement is resorted to of keeping one of the prisoners during the night in the hall into which the cells open; and this prisoner, it was said, could at any time awaken the constable.

There is nothing to prevent the prisoners in the cells, even when of different sexes, from talking not only to the prisoner in the hall, but to each other. This must not only give rise to much conversation of a bad kind, but probably sometimes causes the ends of justice to be defeated.

The cells are dry, and tolerably secure, and there is a provision for warming them, but they are ill ventulated.

There is a guard-bed in each cell, but no bed-clothing.

It was stated that there had been no alteration in the building for 20 years.

The number of prisoners last year was about 800; but at the time of my visit the cells were empty.

The periods of detention being short (few prisoners being remanded), I do not think any person's health would be likely to suffer from detention in this lock-up-house. Nevertheless, the building is very unsuitable for its purposes, and is not capable, I think, of being rendered suitable. It is, too, at a considerable distance from the police office, which, in itself, is very objectionable.

I would strongly recommend that a new building be erected, comprising a police office, the requisite number of cells (including a room of larger dimensions to provide for an unusual influx of prisoners), and a court-room for the trial of prisoners; so that it may never be necessary to convey prisoners backwards and forwards through the streets.

LANCASTER LOCK-UP-HOUSE.

[Inspected October 2, 1847.]

This lock-up has been examined before by an Inspector of Prisons, and there appeared to have been but little alteration since the last report upon it.

It consists of two rooms under the Town Hall.

IV. LANCASHIRE. Reports on Separate Lock-up Houses. *Lancaster.*

They are on the ground-floor, and level with the street, and are of the following dimensions :—

Rooms.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Cubical Contents
	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	
1	25	12	13	2900
1	17	12	9½	1950

The rooms are dry.

They are warmed by open fires; but at present there are no guards to these fires, though I was told that guards were about to be provided.

One room has a glazed window opening on the street. In the other room light and air are admitted through some small unglazed apertures.

There is no accommodation for a resident officer, and a prisoner taken ill in the night would have a difficulty in making himself heard by any one. The house of the constable, who has charge of the lock-up, is at a distance of about 150 yards; but there are other houses nearer.

Each cell has a kind of guard-bed, but there is no bed-clothing. It was stated that beds were once provided, but that the prisoners used to set fire to them.

About a year ago, there was an escape from one of the rooms, but the place has since been rendered more secure; though, without a resident keeper, there must always be a certain degree of insecurity.

The rooms were clean and in good order.

At the time of my visit there was no prisoner.

I addressed the following letter to the Mayor :—

Lancaster, Oct. 2, 1847.

SIR,

As Inspector of Prisons for this district, I yesterday examined the lock-up house at Lancaster, and while I was glad to find it in a clean and orderly condition, I was sorry to remark, that in some respects it is ill adapted for its purposes, and I wish to call the attention of yourself and the other members of the corporation to the desirableness of providing another lock-up-house.

The chief objections to the present lock-up house are, that there is no provision for a resident keeper or for separating the offenders even when concerned in the same case, if there be more than two persons in confinement at once, and that the cells are so near the public street that people on the outside are able to converse with those within.

By either of the last-mentioned circumstances the ends of justice may be defeated, while, by the want of a resident officer, even although orders be given for the cells to be frequently visited during the night, there is a danger of a prisoner falling into a fit, or being otherwise taken ill, without relief being at hand. The place, too, is less secure from escapes than it would otherwise be.

Another objection to the present arrangement is, that the police officer not being on the same spot as the lock-up-house, an offender has first to be taken to one place for the charge to be entered, and then removed to another for detention.

Under these circumstances, I would recommend either that the building at one end of the Town Hall be purchased, and converted into a police station, with a house for the superintendent, and five or six small cells, and a room of larger size for a lock-up house; or, that a new police station and lock-up house, together with a room to serve as a justices' room, be erected in another part of the town.

I am, &c.

John Sharp, Esq., Mayor of Lancaster.

Ulverston.

ULVERSTON LOCK-UP-HOUSE.

[Inspected October 8, 1847.]

This lock-up-house consists of three small cells, and forms part of a police station, which, in addition to these cells, contains a constable's house.

The building is detached, and stands in the middle of the town.

The site is unobjectionable.

The cells are each 6½ feet long, 3 feet broad, and 7½ feet high, and do not, therefore, contain more than 150 cubic feet each.

They are dry at all seasons.

There are small holes over the door of each cell into a passage, by which a little light and air are admitted. There are holes also at the back of the cells for ventilation.

The cells are warmed by a stove in the passage.

Each cell has a guard-bed, with rugs for bed-clothing.

Though the cells are very small, there would, I think, be no danger to health from confinement in them for very short periods.

No communication can be carried on with people on the outside; but there is nothing to prevent prisoners in the different cells from talking to each other.

The place appears to be quite secure, and it was in good order.

There was one prisoner at the time of my visit, and it was stated that there were, on an average, about 15 prisoners per month.

The constable in charge said, that the greatest number at any one time, since he has been in office (about nine months), was five; and the longest period any prisoner had remained, a week. A week, however, is certainly much too long a time for any one to be detained in so small a cell.

The constable had a respectable appearance, and seemed well qualified for his duties. He is married, and his wife looks after the female prisoners.

The lock-up house is under the management of the county constabulary.

If this lock-up house is to continue to be used for longer periods than a single night, a new building should be erected, as the present building is not, I think, capable of being rendered suitable for such a purpose.

Every convicted prisoner, however petty his offence, and however short the period of his confinement, has to be taken to Preston, a distance of 44 miles.

The superintendent of police for this district (the Lonsdale district), said, there was very little crime in it. He stated, that, though there was a population of 26,000 there had been no case from it for the last assizes, or the last two quarter-sessions; and that he had not heard of any robbery during that time.

DALTON LOCK-UP HOUSE.

Dalton.

[Inspected October 8, 1847.]

This lock-up house consists of a single cell, about 7 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 10 feet high.

It stands outside the village, in an inconvenient and low situation.

In winter the cell is damp.

There is no provision either for lighting or warming it, but there is a hole for the admission of air.

There is a wooden guard-bed, with loose straw for bedding.

The place is quite insecure.

There is no accommodation for a resident keeper.

The cell was in a disorderly condition.

The constable stated, that the lock-up-house was seldom used; that there had been no one in it for a month; and that, in winter, he never kept a person in during the night.

The constable had a respectable appearance.

This lock-up house is wholly unfit for use, and is incapable of being rendered fit.

It is under the charge of the county constabulary.

A proper lock-up-house appears to be much wanted at Dalton.

HAWKSHEAD LOCK-UP HOUSE.

Hawkshead.

[Inspected October 12, 1847.]

This lock-up house consists of a single cell, about 7 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 6 feet high. It is under the Town Hall, and in the middle of the village.

In rainy weather the cell is very damp; indeed, at the time of my visit, both the walls and floor were quite wet with moisture.

A little light is admitted through an unglazed grating over the door, but the place is nearly dark, and it is ill ventilated.

There was a very offensive smell in the place, arising apparently from the want of a night-stool.

There are slate benches to sit upon, but there is no bedding.

The place is insecure.

There is no accommodation for a resident keeper; and a person confined in it, if taken ill in the night, might have a difficulty in making himself heard.

There was no prisoner at the time of my visit; and the constable, who had charge of the place said that it was seldom used. He added that, in the three months he had been in office, the cell had been occupied seven or eight times; that he had been desired, by the superintendent of the county constabulary for the district, never to keep any one in during the night, and that he never did so.

The constable had a respectable appearance.

This lock-up-house is wholly unfit for use, and is incapable of being rendered fit. Either a new lock-up-house should be built, with accommodation for the constable and his wife, or a house should be taken, and part of it be converted into cells. I examined a vacant house in the village, which might, at a small cost, be applied to such a use.

A proper lock-up-house is required at Hawkshead; the nearest place in the county to which an offender can be taken being 16 miles off.

BROUGHTON LOCK-UP HOUSE.

Broughton.

[Inspected October 12, 1847.]

This lock-up house is a detached building at the outskirts of the village.

The site is unobjectionable, but the building itself is very unsuitable for its purposes.

There are two cells, one above the other, but the lower one only is now used.

Broughton.

This cell is about 12 feet long, 10 feet broad, and 8 feet high.

In wet weather it is damp.

There is a small unglazed aperture to admit air and light, but, in fact, the cell is nearly dark.

There is no accommodation for a resident keeper, and the place is consequently insecure.

There is nothing to prevent communication with the outside.

The constable, who has charge of the lock-up-house, lives about 20 yards off.

There is a guard-bed, but no bedding.

The place was clean.

There was no one in confinement at the time of my visit; and it was stated, that there had not been any one for about a month.

Prisoners are sometimes kept through the night; and if one were taken ill at that time, he might have great difficulty in making himself heard.

It was stated, that prisoners were removed as soon as possible to Ulverston, a distance of 10 miles.

The constable who had charge of the lock-up being from home, I did not see him; but his wife said that the prisoners had the same food as themselves; namely, tea or coffee for breakfast, meat for dinner, and porridge for supper.

This lock-up-house is not capable of being made a proper place of confinement.

Fishwick.

FISHWICK LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected November 5, 1847.]

This lock-up house is situated in the township of Fishwick, on the outskirts of the borough of Preston. It is built on a sandy foundation, and is very near to a large reservoir belonging to a cotton factory.

The building is private property, rented by the county.

There is but one cell. It is 6 feet long, 5 feet wide, and 6½ feet high, and opens into a passage leading to the house in which the constable resides, and of which it may, in some respects, be considered as forming part.

The cell is lighted by a small iron grating, to which there is a shutter, which the prisoner may open or close at pleasure. There is no provision for warming the cell, and the keeper stated that in wet weather it was damp.

The cell is tolerably secure.

The keeper stated that he, or some one appointed by him, visits a prisoner, when there is one, every hour of the night.

Persons on the outside might, without much difficulty, talk with a prisoner, or supply him with instruments of escape, as the wall of the yard into which the window opens is very low and adjoins an open space of ground.

The keeper is allowed sixpence per day for each prisoner for food. He stated that he gave them the same kind of food that he had himself, viz., tea or coffee and bread for breakfast and supper, and meat and potatoes generally for dinner. There is, however, no fixed quantity.

The cell was clean and in good order.

There were 22 prisoners confined in this lock-up house last year; the greatest number at one time was 2; and the longest period of detention was from Saturday night to Monday morning.

This building is not capable of being made suitable for its purposes.

Walton-le-Dale.

WALTON-LE-DALE LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected November 5, 1847.]

This lock-up house is merely a cellar in the keeper's house, and is unfit for use; a new lock-up house, however, with court-house attached, is now in the course of erection.

The keeper said that there was not so much crime in the neighbourhood as formerly, and that the offences for which persons were confined in the lock-up house were principally drunkenness and vagrancy.

Blackburn.

BLACKBURN LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected November 6, 1847.]

This lock-up house, containing four cells, is situated in rather a low situation, about the centre of the town, and forms part of the police station.

The cells are of the following dimensions, viz., 9 feet long, 7 feet wide, 7 feet high, and containing about 450 cubic feet each.

There is a house for the superintendent of police, rooms for the constables, and a room for the magistrates, but this last is small and inconvenient.

The cells are lighted by an iron grating opening into a passage, but one of the cells is

nearly dark. They are warmed by a hot-water apparatus, which appears to work very well.

The ventilation is at present insufficient, there being none other than is afforded by the iron grates above mentioned, and small openings in the doors. The ventilation might, however, be improved, and then the cells would be suitable for their purposes.

There are wooden benches to lie on, but no bedding.

The cells were clean and in neat order.

Blackburn.

The superintendent stated that he was allowed fourpence per meal for each prisoner; that the prisoners had two meals per day, and that their food was milk and bread.

He said that the number of prisoners last year was 520; that the greatest number at one time was 6; and the longest time that any person has been detained was four days. A large portion of the 520 prisoners, the superintendent said, had been merely lodged in this lock-up house while passing through Blackburn on their way to Preston.

The superintendent stated that there is a great deal of drunkenness in the neighbourhood, and that Blackburn alone contains upwards of 200 public-houses and beer-shops. He added, that there were then (November 6th, 1847) about 4000 people out of employment at Blackburn, and that about 700 navigators had lately been discharged from the railway works in the neighbourhood, but that not one of these latter had been in custody.

DARWEN LOCK-UP HOUSE.

Darwen.

[Inspected November 6, 1847.]

This lock-up house, containing but one cell, is situated about the centre of the town, with an open court at the back.

The cell is 8 feet square, and 8 feet high, and contains, therefore, about 500 cubic feet. It opens into a small yard at the back of the keeper's house, which is separated from an open court by a low wall.

The cell and keeper's house are private property, and are rented by the county.

The cell is dry. It is lighted only by a small grating in the door, and is consequently nearly dark. There is no provision for warming, and the ventilation is quite insufficient.

There is a guard bed, but no bedding.

The keeper stated that he was allowed fourpence per meal for each prisoner, and that the food which he provided was milk and bread. He said, however, that in general food was brought by the prisoners' friends.

The cell was tolerably clean.

This lock-up house is not capable of being made a suitable place of confinement.

The ends of justice might be defeated by persons scaling the low wall of the yard, and talking with the prisoners through the opening in the door, or by supplying them with instruments for escape.

The keeper stated that he had been stationed at this lock-up house only about four months, and that during that time 4 persons had been confined in it; that there had never been more than one at a time, and that the longest period of detention had been one night.

The constable stated that the chief offences in this neighbourhood are drunkenness and petty thefts, and that there was not much crime for the size of the place.

There are only two constables in Darwen to a population of 10,000. There were riots here about a month ago, and three prisoners were liberated by the mob. These prisoners, however, were not in the cell, but in the keeper's house, on their way to Blackburn.

ACCRINGTON LOCK-UP HOUSE.

Accrington.

[Inspected November 6, 1847.]

This lock-up house is tolerably well situated in about the centre of the town, and is private property rented by the county. There are two cells, each 11 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high, and containing, therefore, about 500 cubic feet.

The cells form part of the police station, and open into a sort of back kitchen to the keeper's house. They are dry, and warmed by a hot-water apparatus.

The cells are lighted and ventilated by iron grates over the doors, to which there are shutters.

They are quite secure. The doors and ceilings are both made of iron, and the keeper sleeps overhead.

There are guard beds, but there is no bedding.

The keeper stated that he was allowed 4*d.* per meal for each prisoner; and that he gave them two meals per day, the food consisting of milk and bread, and sometimes of coffee and bread and butter.

The cells were dry, and I should not apprehend any danger to the health of a prisoner from being confined in them.

The number of persons detained in this lock-up house last year was 95. The keeper

stated that there were never more than two prisoners in a cell at the same time, and that the longest period of detention was from Saturday night to Monday.

The keeper, who is a police serjeant, appeared well qualified for his duties.

This lock-up house might, without difficulty, be made suitable for its purposes.

The keeper stated that the offences for which persons were confined in this lock-up house, were principally drunkenness and vagrancy; and that the number of such cases had rather increased of late. He added that many of those detained in this lock-up house were prisoners on their way to Preston House of Correction.

Haslingden.

HASLINGDEN LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected November 6, 1847.]

This lock-up house is in rather a low situation, about the centre of the town. The cells, two in number, are built below the level of the street, and are approached by steps leading down to them from the yard of the police station of which this lock-up house forms a part. It has been built about four years, and belongs to the county.

There are two cells, each 9 feet long, 7 feet wide, and 9 feet high, and containing, therefore, about 570 cubic feet.

The cells are dry, and are warmed by means of an iron smoke-flue which passes through them. They are lighted and ventilated by iron grates over the doors; but the ventilation is insufficient.

The cells are tolerably secure. They are provided with guard beds, but there is no bedding.

The keeper stated, that he was allowed 4*d.* per meal for each prisoner; that they had two meals per day and that their food was bread and milk.

The cells were tolerably clean.

I should fear that a person's health might be affected by detention in this lock-up house, in consequence of the insufficient ventilation, and low situation.

The keeper stated, that the number of persons confined last year was 223; that the greatest number in one cell at the same time was 5, and that the longest time of detention was four days.

The keeper, a police serjeant, appeared well qualified for his situation.

This lock-up house could not readily be made suitable for its purposes.

The keeper stated, that the offences committed in the neighbourhood were chiefly assaults and drunkenness, and that the number of offences was large, for the size of the place.

Swillbrook.

SWILLBROOK LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected November 8, 1847.]

This lock-up house, containing but one cell and forming part of the police station, is situated at some little distance from the hamlet close to the Lancaster and Kendal Canal.

The superintendent of police stated, that it was probable that this lock-up would be discontinued, and another provided at the village of Wood Plumpton, about two miles from Swillbrook, where he said one was more wanted, the neighbourhood of Wood Plumpton being more populous than that of Swillbrook.

The cell is 10 feet long, 7 feet wide, and 8 feet high, and contains about 560 cubic feet. It opens into the keeper's kitchen; and there is no other provision for warming it than its proximity to the fire that is kept burning in the kitchen.

One wall of the cell was damp. This was caused, the keeper stated, by a scullery sink which was placed against the outside of the wall, and which was used for washing.

The cell is lighted and ventilated by a small square hole over the door; but both the light and ventilation are very insufficient.

The place is tolerably secure.

There is a narrow wooden bench in the cell, but no bed. There is no night-stool.

The keeper stated, that he was allowed 3*d.* per meal for each prisoner; that the prisoners had two meals per day; and that their food was milk and bread, and sometimes coffee and bread.

The cell was clean and in neat order.

The keeper stated, that the number of persons confined in this lock-up house, last year, was 5; that there was never more than one in the cell at the same time; and that a prisoner was never detained more than one night.

The keeper appeared well qualified for his office.

The keeper stated, that most of the persons confined in this lock-up house were tramps taken up for vagrancy.

LEYLAND LOCK-UP HOUSE.

Leyland.

[Inspected November 8, 1847.]

This lock-up house is formed of a cellar in the police station, and is very damp. It is situated about the centre of the town, and is private property rented by the county.

There is only one cell which is 12 feet long, 11 feet wide, and 7 feet high, containing about 850 cubic feet.

The cell is very insecure on account of the door and door-case being out of repair and of there being an opening large enough to admit a man's body, in the roof of the passage into which the cell-door opens, and which communicates directly with the street.

The cell is lighted by a glazed window (guarded by iron bars) which looks into the street, and would admit of persons on the outside communicating with the prisoners.

There is no provision for warming the cell, and it is very cold.

There is a resident keeper; but a sick prisoner would have difficulty in making himself heard at night.

The cell is provided with a guard-bed, but there is no bedding.

The keeper stated, that he was allowed 3*d.* per meal for each prisoner; that the prisoners had two meals per day; and that their food was generally coffee and bread.

The cell was not clean and neat.

I should apprehend that a person's health might be seriously affected by confinement in this lock-up house.

The keeper stated that the number of prisoners last year was seven; that the largest number in the cell at the same time was two; and the longest time of detention was from Saturday night to Monday morning.

The keeper, who appeared well qualified for his duties, stated that the chief offence for which persons were detained in this lock-up house was drunkenness, and that the number of cases had of late decreased.

CHORLEY LOCK-UP HOUSE.

Chorley.

[Inspected November 8, 1847.]

This lock-up house, which forms a part of the police station, and which has been only recently erected, is tolerably well situated at about the centre of the town. It belongs to the county, and contains two cells, each 12 feet long, 7½ feet wide and 9 feet high.

The cells open into a passage adjoining the police constables' room. They are dry and are warmed by a flue which passes by the side of each cell and is enclosed in the wall.

The cells are lighted by small glazed windows looking into an inclosed and roofed yard, but this light is insufficient. They are ventilated by grates in the doors.

The cells are secure.

Several constables dwell in the police station of which the cells form a part.

Each cell is provided with a guard-bed and a blanket.

The police sergeant in charge of the lock-up house stated that he was allowed 3*d.* per meal for each prisoner; that the prisoners had two meals per day, and that their general food was coffee and bread.

The cells were quite clean.

I should not apprehend any danger to health from confinement in this lock-up house.

The keeper stated that the number of prisoners last year was 22; that the greatest number in the same cell at one time was five; and that the longest period of detention was four days.

The keeper appeared well qualified for his duties: he stated, that his wife attended to the female prisoners.

The superintendent of police stated, that the number of offences for which persons are confined in this lock-up house, has latterly increased; that the offences are principally felonies and drunkenness; that there are many tramps constantly passing through Chorley, and that there was a great number of men of bad character residing in the town, but who committed depredations elsewhere, and consequently the offences did not come under his notice.

WHITTLE-LE-WOODS LOCK-UP HOUSE.

Whittle-le-Woods.

[Inspected November 8, 1847.]

This lock-up house is situated on the side of a steep hill. It is under the house occupied by the police constable in charge of it, but is above the level of the road. It opens into a sort of yard at the back of the keeper's house; which yard is open to the road.

The lock-up house contains only one cell, which is 8 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 5½ feet high; containing, therefore, about 260 cubic feet.

The cell was tolerably dry, but there is no provision for warming it. It is dark and ill-ventilated.

Persons on the outside might communicate with the prisoners, and even supply them with instruments of escape. The place is not, therefore, secure.

A prisoner, who was taken ill in the night, would have some difficulty in making himself heard.

There is a guard-bed but no bedding.

Whittle-le-Woods.

The keeper stated, that he was allowed 3*d.* per meal for each prisoner; that the prisoners had two meals per day, and that their food was generally coffee and bread.

The cell was tolerably clean and neat.

A person's health might be affected by confinement in this lock-up house in consequence of the want of warmth and of the insufficient ventilation.

The keeper stated, that he had been stationed at Whittle-le-Woods only two months, and that during that time no person had been confined in the lock-up house.

The keeper appeared tolerably well qualified for his duties. He said, that if there were any female prisoners, his wife would attend to them.

The lock-up house could not readily be made suitable for its purposes.

The keeper stated that the offences that had come under his notice had been principally assaults.

Brindle.

BRINDLE LOCK-UP-HOUSE.

[Inspected November 8, 1847.]

This lock-up-house, which has been built about two years, forms a part of the police station, and is situated on the outskirts of the village. It is private property, rented by the county.

There are two cells, each 10 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 10 feet high; and containing, therefore, about 600 cubic feet each.

The cells are secure, but they are dark, and not sufficiently warmed.

Each cell has a guard-bed, but no bedding.

The keeper stated, that he was allowed 3*d.* per meal for each prisoner; that the prisoners had two meals per day; and that their food was, in general, bread and coffee.

The cells were not clean.

The number of persons confined in this lock-up-house last year, was 21.

The keeper stated, that there were never more than two prisoners in a cell at the same time; and that the longest period of detention was one night, except in one or two remanded cases, when a prisoner had been detained rather longer.

The keeper, who appeared tolerably well qualified for his duties, stated that his wife attended to the female prisoners.

The keeper stated that there was not much crime committed in the neighbourhood.

Henfield.

HENFIELD LOCK-UP-HOUSE.

[Inspected November 9, 1847.]

The police sergeant, in charge of this lock-up-house, stated, that it was very well situated, as regards the distribution of the constables in the neighbourhood, its position being central.

The lock-up-house forms part of the police station, and is private property, rented by the county.

There is only one cell. It is 9 feet long, 5 feet wide, and 7½ feet high, and contains about 340 cubic feet.

The cell is tolerably secure, but damp, and there is no provision for warming it. It is lighted and ventilated by a grate in the door only.

There is a resident keeper; and he stated, that, when a prisoner was confined in the lock-up-house, some one generally remained up through the night, and visited the prisoner occasionally.

The cell is provided with a guard-bed; but this bed is so high, that a prisoner might be hurt by falling from it. There is no bedding.

The keeper stated, that he was allowed 4*d.* per meal for each prisoner; that the prisoners had two meals per day; and that their food was generally milk and bread.

The cell was not clean, or in good order.

A person's health might be injured by confinement in this lock-up house.

The keeper stated, that the number of prisoners confined in the cell last year was six; that there were never more than two in it at the same time; and that a prisoner was never detained more than one night.

The keeper appeared to be well qualified for his office.

This lock-up house could not readily be made suitable for its purposes.

The keeper stated, that the offence for which persons were confined in this lock-up house, was generally drunkenness; and that a great many tramps passed through the town, principally Irish. He added, that there was a considerable number of railway labourers employed in the neighbourhood, and that they were a well-behaved set of men.

Burnley.

BURNLEY LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected November 9, 1847.]

The police station, of which this lock-up house forms part, was formerly a Methodist Chapel, and has been but lately converted to its present use. There is a good court-house and magistrates' room attached to the station, and there are rooms for constables. The building is in about

the centre of the town, and has an open space of ground in front of it. It is private property, rented by the county.

There are three cells, of the following dimensions:—

Cells.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Cubical contents.
	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.
2	10½	6	8	500
1	10½	11½	8	960

Burnley.

The last cell is at present used as a harness-room, three cells being but seldom required. Two of the cells open into a corridor, which is lighted by large glazed windows, guarded by iron bars. The inspector of police stated, that, when a prisoner was confined for more than a day, the door at each end of this corridor was fastened, the windows thrown open, and the prisoner permitted to take exercise in the corridor, under the superintendence of an officer.

The cells are dry and secure, and are warmed by a hot-water apparatus, which appears to work well.

Each cell is lighted and ventilated by an iron grate over the door; but neither the lighting nor the ventilation is sufficient.

The cells have guard-beds, but there is no bedding.

The police inspector said, that the keeper was allowed 4*d.* per meal for each prisoner; that the prisoners had two meals per day; and that their food was generally bread and coffee.

The cells were clean and in good order.

The number of prisoners last year was 356; the greatest number, at the same time, in one cell, 6; and the longest period of detention is two to three days.

The wife of one of the constables residing at the station takes charge of the female prisoners. The keeper himself was from home.

This lock-up house might, without difficulty, be rendered suitable for its purposes. It merely requires to be better lighted and ventilated, and this might easily be accomplished.

It was stated that there was not much crime in the neighbourhood; and that the offences for which people were confined in this lock-up house, were principally drunkenness and vagrancy.

MARSDEN LOCK-UP HOUSE.

Marsden.

[Inspected November 9, 1847.]

This lock-up house, forming a part of the police station, has been but lately constructed, and is still unfurnished, there being no bench, bedstead, or night-stool. It is situated on the outskirts of the village (Little Marsden), among some other unfinished buildings, and is private property, rented by the county.

There is but one cell, and it is 10½ feet long, 7½ feet wide, and 9 feet high; and contains about 700 cubic feet.

The cell is dry, and tolerably ventilated, but it is badly lighted, and there is no provision for warming it.

By means of two holes in the wall, persons on the outside could supply the prisoners with spirits and instruments of escape.

The keeper stated, that he was allowed 4*d.* per meal for each prisoner; that the prisoners had two meals per day; and that their food was generally coffee and bread.

The cell was clean.

A person's health might be injured by confinement in this lock-up house in its present state, as in winter it must be extremely cold. The keeper, however, stated, that no one had yet been confined in the cell; that he had once had charge of two prisoners in his own house for a couple of hours; but that he did not put them into the cell.

The keeper appeared well qualified for his office. He stated, that the principal offences committed in the neighbourhood were drunkenness and assaults.

COLNE LOCK-UP HOUSE.

Colne.

[Inspected November 9, 1847.]

The police station, of which this lock-up house forms part, contains two cells for prisoners, apartments for the constables, and a good court-room for magistrates. It is situated about the centre of the town, in a sort of back court, and is closely surrounded by small houses.

The building is rented by the county from the Craven Bank.

The two cells are each 13 feet long, 7 feet wide, 9 feet high, and contain, therefore, about 800 cubic feet each. They open into a passage, which is capable of being used for the prisoners to exercise in.

The cells are dry and secure, and are well warmed by a hot-water apparatus; but they are not sufficiently lighted or ventilated.

The cells are provided with guard-beds; but there is no bedding. The keeper, however, who is a police sergeant, said that, in cold weather, he lent the prisoners an old coat to use in the night.

Colne.

The keeper stated, that he was allowed 4*d.* per meal for each prisoner; that the prisoners had two meals per day; and that their food was in general coffee and bread.

The keeper stated, that the number of prisoners confined in this lock-up house last year, was 72; that there were never more than 2 in the same cell at the same time; and that the longest period of detention had been six days.

The keeper appeared well qualified for his office. He stated that his wife took charge of the female prisoners.

This lock-up house might readily be made suitable for its purposes.

The keeper stated, that he considered crime to be on the decrease in the neighbourhood, and that the principal offence was the embezzlement by the work-people of the worsted given out to them, by the several masters in the neighbourhood, to be worked up into various articles of manufacture. He said that, some time since, a great number of burglaries were committed by a gang in the town, and that, from their practice of never taking anything but money, they had for a long time eluded the vigilance of the police; but that he at length discovered them, and that several had been transported, and the gang entirely broken up; and that since that time no burglary had been committed. He further stated, that many tramps passed through the town, and occasionally gave the police some trouble; but that, of late, he had cleared the lodging-houses of these tramps regularly every day.

Whalley.

WHALLEY LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected November 11, 1847.]

This lock-up house, which is well situated, about the centre of the village, has been built about two years. It is, however, private property, rented by the county.

There is but one cell; and it is 10 feet long, 9½ feet wide, 9 feet high, and contains about 850 cubic feet. It opens into the kitchen of the keeper's house, of which it may be said to form a part.

The cell is dry and secure. It is warmed by a stove, from which there is no danger of fire, and is tolerably well lighted and ventilated.

There is a guard-bed, and a rug for bedding.

The keeper stated, that he was allowed 4*d.* per meal for each prisoner; that the prisoners had two meals per day; and that their food was in general coffee and bread.

The cell was not clean, or in neat order.

The keeper stated, that he had had charge of the lock-up house for four months; that, during that time, seven persons had been confined in the cell; that the geratest number at one time was two; and the longest period of detention from Saturday night to Monday morning.

The keeper appeared well qualified for his duties.

The keeper stated that his wife takes charge of the female prisoners.

By building another cell, this lock-up house might, without difficulty, be made suitable for its purposes.

The keeper stated, that the principal offence committed in the neighbourhood was drunkenness; that there was a great number of tramps and vagrants; but that he thought there was now less crime in the neighbourhood than there had been.

Clitheroe.

CLITHEROE LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected November 11, 1847.]

This lock-up house, forming a part of the yet unfinished police station, is well situated about the centre of the town. It contains two cells, one of which, however, is not yet used on account of the plaster not being dry. There is a good court-room for the magistrates, and apartments for the constables. The building belongs to the county.

The two cells are each 13 feet long, 9 feet wide, 10 feet high, and contain about 1150 cubic feet each. They open into an open yard surrounded by high walls. There is, however, a covered way from the cells to the constables' and magistrates' rooms.

The cells are dry, and are warmed, lighted, and ventilated.

Each cell is provided with a guard-bed, rug, and straw-bed.

The keeper stated that he was allowed fourpence per meal for each prisoner; that the prisoners had two meals per day; and that their food was milk or coffee, and bread, and, occasionally, butter. He stated, however, that they did not limit a prisoner to two meals per day, though that was their regular allowance, and that if a prisoner wanted food more frequently, he had it.

The cells were clean.

The number of prisoners confined last year was 74; the greatest number in one cell at the same time was 2, and the longest period of detention, 4 days.

The keeper appeared well qualified for his duties, but there is no female to take charge of female prisoners.

This lock-up house might without difficulty be made suitable for its purposes.

The keeper stated that, in his opinion, crime was on the decrease in the neighbourhood, and that there were but few felonies committed in the town.

LONGRIDGE LOCK-UP HOUSE.

Longridge.

[Inspected November 12, 1847.]

This lock-up house, containing but one cell, and forming a part of the police station, is situated at the outskirts of the village, at some distance from the stone quarries, in which most of the population of the neighbourhood are employed, and round about which they live.

The building is private property rented by the county.

The cell is 9½ feet long, 5½ feet wide, 7 feet long, and contains about 360 cubic feet. It opens into a sort of back kitchen to the keeper's house, and its floor (which is earthen) is rather lower than the ground at the back of the house, though on a level with the street in front.

The cell was tolerably dry at the time of my visit, and the keeper stated that it was so in wet weather. It is secure, but it is nearly dark, and the ventilation is quite insufficient; the only provision for lighting and ventilating being a small grating in the door.

There is no provision for warming the cell, but, being near the keeper's kitchen where a fire is always kept, it is not cold.

Persons on the outside might communicate with the prisoners, there being a window, in the back kitchen before mentioned, very near to the door of the cell.

There is a guard-bed, but no bedding.

The keeper stated that he was allowed threepence per meal for each prisoner; that the prisoners had two meals per day; and that their food was coffee and bread, and sometimes milk porridge.

This lock-up house could not readily be made suitable for its purposes.

The keeper, who appeared well qualified for his duties, informed me that there was not much crime in the neighbourhood; that the offences were chiefly of a petty kind; and that the few felonies that were committed were almost always by tramps.

CHIPPING LOCK-UP HOUSE.

Chipping.

[Inspected November 12, 1847.]

This lock-up house is an out-house a few yards from the house occupied by the constable who has charge of it. It is situated in a row of old sheep-pens, and appears to have been formerly put to a similar use. It is on the outskirts of the village, and is rented by the county.

There is but one cell, which is 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, 6½ feet high, and contains about 350 cubic feet. It has an earthen floor and is very damp. It is very cold, is badly lighted and ventilated, and is insecure.

There is a guard-bed, but no bedding.

The keeper stated that he was allowed fourpence per meal for each prisoner; that the prisoners had two meals per day; and that their food was the same as he had himself.

The place was tolerably clean.

A person's health might be seriously injured by confinement in this lock-up house.

There is nothing to prevent persons on the outside from communicating with the prisoners.

The keeper, who appeared well qualified for his duties, stated that there was only one prisoner last year, and that this person was detained only one night.

This lock-up house is incapable of being rendered suitable for its purposes.

The keeper stated that the neighbourhood was very quiet, and that there was very little crime.

FLEETWOOD LOCK-UP HOUSE.

Fleetwood.

[Inspected November 6, 1847.]

This lock-up house was built about eight years ago, but it is private property belonging to Sir Hesketh Fleetwood. It stands in the middle of the town, and the site is tolerably good, except that it is considered to be inconveniently distant from the docks.

The lock-up, which consists of a single cell, forms part of the police station, at which there is a resident officer.

The cell is 8 feet long, only 3½ feet broad, 8 feet high, and contains, therefore, not more than about 220 cubic feet.

The floor is of stone, but the walls are lined with wood.

The cell is dry at all seasons. It is lighted and ventilated by a small unglazed grated opening looking into the yard of the police station. To this grating there is a shutter, and when the shutter is closed the cell is nearly dark.

There is no provision for warming the cell; but the keeper said, that, in cold weather, "people getting in years and not able to stand it" are brought to the fire in his kitchen.

Fleetwood

The place appears to be tolerably secure.

There is a wooden bench to lie on, but there are no rugs.

The constable said that the prisoners had two meals a day, and that he is allowed fourpence by the county for each meal. He added, that he gave them the same kind of food as he had himself, but not in any fixed quantity.

The place was clean and neat.

The number of prisoners last year was 25; the greatest number at any one time was 4; and the longest period of detention is from Saturday night to Monday morning.

The person in charge of this lock-up house is a county constable. He had a respectable appearance, and seemed to be properly qualified.

This lock-up house could not readily be made suitable for its purposes. It is desirable that a new police station should be built, containing two cells, each larger than the present cell, and that it should be placed nearer the docks.

The constable said that there was very little crime at Fleetwood, and that the chief offences were breaches of the peace arising from drunkenness, committed for the most part by fishermen not belonging to the place.

Poulton.

POULTON LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected November 6, 1847.]

This lock-up house, which is private property, rented by the county, is at the outskirts of the town in a convenient situation. It forms part of the police station, at which a constable resides.

There are two cells, of the following dimensions:—

Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Cubical Contents.
Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.
9½	4½	11	450
9½	4½	9	350

The cells have boarded floors, and appear to be always dry. They are lighted and ventilated, though imperfectly, by unglazed gratings over the doors, and they are warmed by a stove in this passage.

The cells have lately been made secure.

Each cell has a guard-bed. No bed-clothes are provided, but the keeper stated that he generally lent the prisoner some of his own.

The constable stated that the prisoners had three meals a day, and that he was allowed fourpence for each meal. He gave them the same kind of food, he said, as he had himself, and as much as they will eat.

The place was in tolerable order.

There can be no danger to health by confinement in this lock-up house, except from the want of bed-clothes.

The number of prisoners last year was 90; the greatest number at any one time was 5; and the longest period of detention appears to be three or four days.

The keeper appeared to be well qualified for his duties.

As the building does not belong to the county, it would be better to erect a new one than to attempt to alter the present one.

The constable said that there was very little crime in this neighbourhood, and that the chief offences were vagrancy and assaults arising from drunkenness.

Lytham.

LYTHAM LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected November 6, 1847.]

This lock-up house and police station is in the main street of the town, and on a good site. It is private property rented by the county.

There is a resident constable.

There is only one cell. It is 9 feet long, 5 feet broad, and 7 feet high, and contains, therefore, about 300 cubic feet.

The cell appears to be always dry, but it is badly lighted and ventilated, There is no other provision indeed for light and ventilation than a small opening in the cell door through which food is handed in.

The cell is not warmed, but it is secure.

There are two broad shelves one above the other, like berths in the cabin of a ship, for the prisoners to lie on; but there are no rugs or other bed-clothes.

The constable stated that the allowance for food was sixpence per day for each prisoner, but that hitherto no one had remained long enough to require food.

The cell was in very good order, as was the other part of the station.

The constable stated that during the eight months he had been in office there had been only one prisoner, and that this man had remained only about an hour.

The constable had a respectable appearance, and appeared to be well qualified for his office.

The building could not readily be so altered as to provide two cells, and to allow of their being warmed, but the ventilation and lighting of the present cell might be easily improved by making a small window at the back of the cell into the keeper's garden.

The keeper said that there was very little crime or disturbance in this neighbourhood.

FRECKLETON LOCK-UP HOUSE.

Freckleton.

[Inspected November 6, 1847.]

This lock-up house is quite unfit for use. It consists of a single cell, forming part of an outhouse at the back of the police station, which is private property rented by the county, and is at the outskirts of the village.

The outhouse containing the cell is accessible from other houses than the police station.

The cell is 9 feet long, 5½ feet broad, and 8½ feet in average height, and contains, therefore, about 420 cubic feet.

The door of the cell opens into another part of the outhouse.

The cell is damp, ill ventilated, almost dark, and very insecure, and there is no provision for warming it.

A prisoner taken ill in the night might find it difficult to make himself heard, as the keeper sleeps on the other side of the house.

There is a guard-bed, but no bedding.

There is no night-vessel.

It was stated by the constable's wife (he himself being from home) that no prisoners remained long enough to require food.

The place was tolerably clean.

The ends of justice might be defeated by communication with the outside.

The keeper's wife said she thought there had been only one prisoner during the year; but that this prisoner had remained through the night.

The place is quite incapable of being rendered a proper lock-up house.

KIRKHAM LOCK-UP HOUSE.

Kirkham.

[Inspected November 6, 1847.]

This lock-up house and police station is private property rented by the county. It is in a convenient situation in the centre of the town.

There are three cells, and the following are their dimensions:—

Cells.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Cubical Contents.
	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.
1	7½	7	12	630
1	8½	7	12	720
1	6½	7	12	550

There is a resident constable.

The cells have boarded floors and appear to be always dry. One cell has a glazed window opening into a yard belonging to the police station, but the only provision for lighting and ventilating the other cells is two unglazed gratings in each, one in the door and one in the upper part of the cell opening into a passage. These two cells are not well lighted.

The cells are secure. They are warmed by a stove in one cell, and by the smoke pipe from this stove in the other two.

Each cell has a guard bed, but there is no bedding.

There was only one night-vessel for the three cells.

The prisoners have two meals per day, and 3*d.* is allowed by the county for each meal. There is no fixed quantity of food, but the constable said he gave as much as he could afford for the money. Each meal consists of milk porridge and bread.

The place was in good order.

The number of prisoners last year was 101. The greatest number at any one time was four, and the longest period of detention is from Saturday night to Monday morning.

The keeper, who is a county constable, appeared properly qualified for his duties. He is married, and his wife attends to the female prisoners.

This lock-up house appears to be sufficient for the purposes required.

It was stated that there is very little crime in the neighbourhood, and that the offences consisted almost entirely of vagrancy and of disorderly conduct, arising from drunkenness.

ORMSKIRK LOCK-UP HOUSE.

Ormskirk.

[Inspected November 17, 1847.]

This lock-up house consists of two cells which are at some little distance from each other, though they both adjoin the police office.

One of these cells opens into a small porch which communicates with a yard which is used

Ormskirk.

as a passage to some houses adjoining the police station. This cell is lighted by a glazed window, guarded on the inside by a perforated iron plate. The window looks into the open yard above-mentioned, and consequently there is nothing to prevent persons on the outside from communicating with prisoners. This cell is about 11½ feet long, 11 feet wide, and 7 feet high, and contains about 850 cubic feet. It is warmed by an open fire, but the fireplace is guarded by iron bars. It is very insecure, and the superintendent of police, who lives in a house adjoining the police station, informed me that he considered it necessary for security that when there is a prisoner he should be frequently visited.

The other cell is a part of the police station, and opens into a small office which serves as the constables' sitting-room, and the superintendent informed me that there was always a danger of the ends of justice being defeated, from the constables in the office incautiously speaking among themselves of the cases in which the prisoners were interested, and from the prisoners hearing their conversation.

This cell is 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high, and contains about 430 cubic feet. It is lighted by a glazed window guarded on the inside by a perforated iron plate. The superintendent informed me that previous to this plate being put up a man had hanged himself by means of his handkerchief attached to the window frame. There is a hot-air apparatus for the purpose of warming this cell; but the superintendent stated that the apparatus had never acted properly, and that in winter the cell was cold.

The cell is tolerably secure, and persons on the outside could not readily communicate with the prisoners in it. I think, however, that a person's health might be seriously affected by confinement in this cell, as the ventilation is quite insufficient, and the cell is close to a dust pit.

Both the cells were dry, and are provided with guard beds and rugs for bedding.

It appeared that 4*d.* per meal for each prisoner was allowed by the county for food; that the prisoners had three meals per day; and that their food was generally bread and coffee, though they had occasionally meat.

The cells were tolerably clean.

The number of prisoners confined in these cells last year was 350; the greatest number at one time 10; and the longest period of detention 11 days.

There is no female officer to take charge of the female prisoners, but it was stated that one of the constables' wives always searched them.

This lock-up house is incapable of being rendered suitable for its purposes; but the superintendent informed me that the magistrates (to whom he had applied for the purpose of having the place altered) are now on the look-out for a building more suited for the use required, or for some land on which they may build.

The present building is private property rented by the county; one cell belonging to one person and the other cell to another.

The superintendent stated that the number of cases that had lately come under his notice was very large, and that it generally was so at this time of the year. He said that there was a great deal of drunkenness at Ormskirk.

Southport.

SOUTHPORT LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected November 17, 1847.]

This lock-up house, which has been built about three years, is tolerably well situated about the centre of the town. It contains two cells, each 9 feet long, 8 feet wide, and 8 feet high, and containing, therefore, each about 570 cubic feet.

The building belongs to the county.

The cells open into the yard of the police station. They are dry, and I found them clean and neat.

They are lighted and ventilated each by a small grate in the wall and an opening in the door; but both the light and ventilation are insufficient.

There is no provision for warming the cells, but the inspector in charge of the lock-up house informed me that in cold weather he always took the prisoner into a small office adjoining the cells (in which there is a fireplace) and fastened him to a post, which he has had fixed into the ground.

Persons on the outside might, by scaling the yard wall, which is not high, communicate with prisoners in the cells.

A sick prisoner would have great difficulty in making himself heard at night; but the keeper stated that prisoners were always visited every half hour through the night.

Each cell has a guard-bed but no bedding. The prisoners are, however, furnished, I believe, with old coats during the night.

The keeper, who appeared well qualified for his duties, stated that he was allowed by the county 4*d.* per meal for each prisoner; that the prisoners had two meals a-day, and that their food was generally coffee and bread and butter.

The number of prisoners last year was 64; the greatest number at one time three, and the longest period of detention from Saturday to Monday.

The keeper stated that there was not much crime now in the neighbourhood, and that it had been on the decrease for some time. He said that the amount of drunkenness in particular was now very much less than it used to be.

WEST HOUGHTON LOCK-UP HOUSE

West Houghton.

[Inspected November 18, 1847.]

This lock-up house, forming part of the police station, is tolerably well situated, about the centre of the town. It is private property, rented by the county.

There is but one cell, which is 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high, and contains about 430 cubic feet. It opens into a sort of back kitchen belonging to the keeper's house, and has a grated opening over the door, but is nearly dark.

The cell is warmed by an open fire, without a guard.

There is no other provision for ventilating the cell than the grated opening before mentioned, and the chimney to the fire-place. The ventilation is insufficient.

One of the walls of the cell was very damp, which was caused by the leaking of a spout on the outside.

The cell has a wooden ceiling, and is not therefore secure.

There is a guard-bed, but no bedding.

I was informed that the keeper was allowed 3*d.* per meal for each prisoner for food, and that the prisoners had two meals a-day, consisting generally of milk and bread.

The cell was not clean.

The number of prisoners last year was only 20; the greatest number at one time 4; and the longest period of detention 24 hours.

This lock-up house could not readily be made suitable for its purposes.

It was stated that there was very little crime in the neighbourhood, though there was, at that time, much distress; and that there had been only two cases of felony in the last 18 months.

BLACKROD LOCK-UP HOUSE.

Blackrod.

[Inspected November 18, 1847.]

This lock-up house forms the ground-floor of a small detached building, about the centre of the town. The upper rooms of the house (which are inhabited by persons unconnected with the police) are approached by an outside staircase, and there is no connexion between them and the lock-up house.

The building belongs to the county, and contains two cells, opening into a small passage. There are, however, no doors to the cells; so that two prisoners could not be kept separate.

One of the cells is 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8½ feet high, and contains about 460 cubic feet. The other is 9 feet long, 6½ feet wide, and 8½ feet high, and contains about 500 cubic feet.

The cells are lighted and ventilated each by a narrow grated opening in the wall; but the ventilation is insufficient.

There is no provision for warming; and, in winter, the cells must be very cold.

There is no resident keeper, and persons on the outside might communicate with the prisoners, through the grate above mentioned.

One of the cells is furnished with a guard-bed, the other with a narrow wooden bench; but there is no bedding.

The constable in charge of the lock-up, stated that he was allowed 6*d.* per day for each prisoner for food; that the prisoners had two meals a-day, and that their food was generally milk and bread.

The cells were clean.

A person's health might be injured by confinement in this lock-up house.

During the last year there was only one prisoner.

The keeper, who appeared well qualified for his office, stated, that there was very little crime in the neighbourhood, and not much distress.

HORWICH LOCK-UP HOUSE.

Horwich.

[Inspected November 18, 1847.]

This lock-up house, forming a part of the police station, is tolerably well situated, about the centre of the town. It is private property, rented by the county.

There is but one cell, which is 9½ feet long, 8 feet wide, and 7½ feet high, and contains about 570 cubic feet. It opens into a back kitchen of the keeper's house, and is dry, the keeper stated, at all seasons.

There is no provision for warming the cell, but as one of the walls is at the back of the chimney to the keeper's kitchen fire, the cell is not cold.

The cell is lighted and ventilated by a grating over the door, but both the light and ventilation are quite insufficient.

The cell is secure. It is provided with a guard-bed, but no bedding; the keeper, however, stated that in cold weather he furnished the prisoners with an old coat.

The keeper, who is a county constable, stated that he was allowed 3*d.* per meal for each prisoner for food; that the prisoners had two meals a-day, and that their food was coffee or milk, and bread.

The cell was clean.

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The number of prisoners last year was 15; the greatest number at one time 4; and the longest period of detention, about 24 hours.

The keeper, who appeared well qualified for his office, is married; and he stated that his wife attended to the female prisoners.

This lock-up house could not readily be made suitable for its purposes, though the light and ventilation might be improved.

The keeper stated that there was very little crime in the neighbourhood, and that there had been only one case of felony in the last 18 months.

Halliwell.

HALLIWELL LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected November 18, 1847.]

This lock-up house, containing two cells, and forming a part of the police station, in which a constable resides, is situated about the centre of the town. It is about 6 feet below the street in front, but on a level with the ground at the back. One of the walls is built against the earth, which renders the cells damp. The building belongs to the county.

The cells are 9 feet long, 5½ feet wide, 7 feet high, and contain about 350 cubic feet each.

The cells open into a sort of scullery, under the keeper's kitchen. They are quite dark, and the only provision for ventilating is two small openings, one in the wall, and another in the door.

They are warmed by means of a steam apparatus, which appears to work well. The keeper stated that in ten minutes after he had lighted the fire, the cells were quite warm.

The cells are secure. They have guard-beds, but no bedding.

The keeper stated that he was allowed 6*d.* per day for each prisoner for food; that the prisoners had two meals a-day, and that their food was generally milk and bread. He added, however, that in general the prisoners' friends brought them food, or if the prisoners had money he allowed them to send for food.

The cells were clean; but a person's health might be injured by confinement in this lock-up house, on account of the insufficient ventilation, and the dampness of the cells.

The number of prisoners last year was 4; the greatest number at one time 2; and the longest period of detention 9 hours.

The keeper, who appeared well qualified for his duties, stated that his wife attended to the female prisoners. He said that there is very little crime in Halliwell, considering the size of the place, and that he thought crime was on the decrease. There is, however, a great deal of vagrancy.

Smallbridge.

SMALLBRIDGE LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected November 19, 1847.]

This lock-up house consists of two cells, opening into the yard of the police-station, and is totally unfit for use. The cells are small, dark, and dirty. It was stated that no one had been confined in them for four years, and that it was not the intention of the superintendent of police to have them used again; Rochdale Lock-up House being only about a mile-and-a-half distant from Smallbridge.

Littleborough.

LITTLEBOROUGH LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected November 19, 1847.]

This lock-up house consists of two cells, in a building at some distance from the police-station. They are very dirty and dark, but I was informed that no one had been confined in them for several years. They are totally unfit for use.

Todmorden.

TODMORDEN LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected November 20, 1847.]

This lock-up house, though under the charge of a sergeant in the Lancashire police force, is situated about a quarter of a mile from Todmorden, in the township of Stansfield, in Yorkshire. It is a room in the sergeant's house, which he has fitted up as a lock-up house at his own expense. A stone seat runs along two sides of the room, and above this is an iron rod fixed into the wall. There are also iron rings let into the seat, and to these rings, or to the iron rod, the keeper always fastens his prisoners, the room not being secure. One of the doors of this room opens into an open yard, from which persons on the outside could converse with the prisoners.

The room is dry. It is lighted by a glazed window, which cannot be opened, and there is no provision for ventilation. It is warmed by a stove, from which there is some danger of fire, as a wooden beam goes into the flue; the stove is, however, at some distance from the flue, so that the danger cannot be great.

On the stone seats above mentioned are laid sacks, with straw in them, for the prisoners to lie upon.

The keeper stated that he was allowed 3*d.* per meal for each prisoner for food; that the prisoners had three meals a-day, and that their food was such as he had himself.

A person's health might be injured by confinement in this lock-up house, on account of the bad ventilation.

Todmorden.

The keeper, who appeared well qualified for his duties, and who was very highly spoken of by the superintendent of police, stated that being situated just on the borders of Lancashire and Yorkshire, and there being no other lock-up in the neighbourhood, he had many prisoners from both counties, and that for the Yorkshire prisoners he was paid in fees from the Yorkshire magistrates. He further stated, that in several cases where there was a likelihood that a prisoner might be detained some days, the magistrates had asked the prisoners whether they would prefer remaining in the sergeant's strong room to going to Rochdale or elsewhere, and the prisoners had answered in the affirmative. There ought, however, to be a proper lock-up house in this neighbourhood, which the present one could not readily be made.

The keeper stated that there was a good deal of crime in the neighbourhood, and that it had increased of late; that there were very many bastardy cases, and a great deal of vagrancy.

HARWOOD LOCK-UP HOUSE.

Harwood.

[Inspected November 18, 1847.]

This building, which is a police station, is a private house, rented by the county. It stands on the slope of a hill, by the side of the road to Bury. The situation is convenient and unobjectionable.

There is only one cell, and this is 13½ feet long, 7½ feet broad, and 7¼ feet high, and contains, therefore, 700 cubic feet. The door opens into a cellar, and the cell is almost always damp. At the time of my visit, which was in wet weather, it was very damp. The cell is lighted by a glazed window, and warmed by a small stove. It is ventilated by an opening over the door into the adjoining cellar.

There is a resident keeper, and the place is secure. There is a guard-bed, but no bedding.

The keeper, who is a county constable, stated that the prisoners had two meals each day, and that he was allowed 3*d.* for each meal.

The place was clean and in good order, but a person's health might be injured by confinement in it.

The number of prisoners last year was 96; the greatest number at any one time, 3; and the longest period of detention was 6 days.

The keeper appeared to be well qualified for his duties. His wife attends to the female prisoners.

This lock-up house is incapable of being made a suitable place of confinement.

The keeper stated that the neighbourhood was a "quiet place," and that there were very few robberies or breaches of the peace. The chief offences, he said, were trespassing and injuring fences.

LITTLE LEVER LOCK-UP HOUSE.

Little Lever.

[Inspected November 18, 1847.]

This is a cell in a police station, which is private property, rented by the county. The building is on the road-side, and in a convenient situation.

The cell is 9 feet long, 6½ feet wide, and 6 feet high, and contains about 350 cubic feet. The door opens into a back kitchen. The cell is dry in summer, but damp in winter. The only provision for light and ventilation is a small grated opening in the door, and there is no provision of any kind for warming.

The place is tolerably secure.

There is a guard-bed, but no bedding.

No proper night-vessels are provided.

The keeper, who is a county constable, stated that prisoners seldom remain long enough to require food, but that when they do, food is supplied.

The place was clean and in good order, but a person's health might be injured by confinement in it.

The number of prisoners last year was 11; the greatest number at any one time, 2; and the longest period of detention, 10 hours.

The keeper appeared to be well qualified for his duties. His wife attends to the female prisoners.

This lock-up house is not capable of being a proper place of confinement.

The keeper stated that there were very few thefts in the neighbourhood, but many drunken brawls. He said that the lock-up house had been provided in consequence of a strike among the colliers.

IV. LANCASHIRE.

Reports on Separate Lock-up Houses.

BOLTON LOCK-UP HOUSES.

[Inspected November 18, 1847.]

Bolton.

The principal borough lock-up house at Bolton is in Bowken's-row, near the centre of the town. It forms part of the police office and sessions-house. The site is convenient and unobjectionable. The building is the property of the borough, and is under the jurisdiction of the magistrates.

There are three cells, each 12½ feet long, 7½ feet wide, and 9½ feet high, and containing, therefore, about 880 cubic feet.

The cells appear to be always dry, and they are secure. They are lighted by grated openings over the doors, and are ventilated partly by these and partly by flues at the back of the cells. They are warmed also by flues.

The bedding provided is good and sufficient, and is much better than is usually to be found in police cells or lock-up houses. It consists of straw mattresses and thick rugs.

The prisoners have two meals a-day, viz., a pound of bread and a pint of coffee for breakfast, and a pound and a-half of potato pie for dinner. The food is supplied from a neighbouring cook-shop, at the rate of 4½*d.* per prisoner for each meal.

The place was clean and in good order, and no danger need be apprehended to health from confinement in it.

I was glad to find that every prisoner is required to wash himself in the morning; a matter too frequently neglected. At the other lock-up house, to which most of the females are sent, there is a provision also for enabling female prisoners to wash their own clothes when dirty, and they are very properly required to perform this duty.

The number of prisoners in this and the other lock-up house together, last year, was 2451.

The keeper, who resides on the spot, seemed to be well qualified for his duties.

The female prisoners are attended by a female officer.

Though in good order, the place is very faulty in construction, and could not easily be improved. It is in contemplation, however, to build a new town-hall, which is to include a police office and police cells.

Old Hall Street.

There is another lock-up house in Old Hall-street, which also belongs to the borough, and which consists of three cells, with rooms for a keeper and his wife.

The building is ill-constructed, but there is no objection to the site. The cells are of the following dimensions:—

Cells.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Cubical Contents.
	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet
1	11	6	8	530
2	6	6	8	300

The cells appear to be always dry, and to be secure. They are warmed by a stove in the passage, but the only provision for light and ventilation is a wire grating over the door.

The food and bedding are the same as at the principal lock-up house.

The place was clean and in good order.

The keeper, who is a borough officer, appeared to be well qualified for his duties. His wife attends to the female prisoners.

This lock-up house could not readily be made suitable, in all respects, for a place of confinement.

The superintendent of police, who appeared to be an intelligent and zealous officer, stated that there was a good deal of petty larceny at Bolton, and that, within the last six months, there had been six or seven highway robberies.

The present police force, which consists of only 18 men for a population of 60,000, must be quite insufficient for the purposes either of detection or prevention.

Little Bolton.

COUNTY POLICE CELLS, BOLTON.

[Inspected November 18, 1847.]

These cells form part of the county police station, and are in a convenient situation in Little Bolton. They are in the building which was formerly used as a town hall.

The cells, six in number, are on each side of the passage leading from the principal entrance to the rooms of the superintendent and constable on duty. Between the cells and the street are two doors, the inner of which has a large grated opening in it, and the outer door being frequently left open to admit air and light, persons on the outside are enabled to converse with the prisoners in the cells.

The cells are of the following dimensions:—

Cells.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Cubical Contents.
	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.
3	8	6	8	380
3	8	5½	8	350

The cells are lighted and ventilated by grated openings over the doors; but the passage with which these openings communicate being neither well ventilated nor well lighted, the cells are close and nearly dark.

The cells are now secure; but the superintendent of police, who has charge of the lock-up house, informed me that some time ago a man had escaped by cutting the fastening out of the door, with a knife he had, by some means, obtained whilst in the cell. The doors are now lined with iron sheets.

Bolton.

The cells have each a guard-bed, a straw-mattress, and a good rug.

The superintendent stated that he was allowed 6*d.* per day for each prisoner for food; that the prisoners had two meals a day; and that their food was generally milk and bread, but that occasionally they had coffee for breakfast, and meat for dinner.

The cells were clean.

At the time of my visit there were six prisoners, some of whom, though they had been in the cells all night, had not washed themselves. I recommended the superintendent to see that every prisoner was required to wash himself in future before having his breakfast.

The number of persons confined in these cells last year was 397; the greatest number in one cell at the same time, 12; and the longest period of detention 10 days.

The superintendent stated that the wife of one of the constables, who resides on the premises, took charge of the female prisoners, and that he considered her well qualified for the office.

There would be great difficulty in rendering this lock-up house suitable for its purposes, though the ventilation of the cells might readily be improved, by making openings in the ceiling of the passage with which they communicate, and connecting such openings with the outer air in a manner explained by me to the superintendent on the spot.

The superintendent stated that there was very little crime in the neighbourhood; and that the only serious offences committed for some time had been two highway robberies that took place last year.

MIDDLETON LOCK-UP HOUSE.

Middleton.

[Inspected November 20, 1847.]

This lock-up house consists of two cells in a cellar of the police station, and is situated about the centre of the village.

The building is private property, rented by the county.

The cells are of the following dimensions:—

Cell.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Cubical Contents.
	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.
1	9	Average 5	6½	300
1	14	„ 9	6	750

The latter cell is quite dark; but the police sergeant in charge of the lock-up house stated that the cell was never used. The other cell is lighted by a grated opening communicating with another cellar which has a glazed window, and is tolerably light.

The cells are damp; but they are warmed by an iron stove pipe which passes through them.

They are tolerably secure, but the keeper (who lives in the building) stated, that he considered it necessary that the prisoners should be frequently visited, because, if there should be anything the matter, a prisoner would have some difficulty in making himself heard.

There are wooden benches to lie upon; and the keeper stated, that a magistrate, residing in the neighbourhood, had sent him two blankets for the use of the prisoners.

The keeper stated, that he was allowed 3*d.* per meal for each prisoner for food, and that the prisoners had two meals a day of bread and milk.

The cells were tolerably clean, but, from their dampness and low situation, a person's health might be seriously affected by confinement in them.

The keeper, who appeared well qualified for his duties, said that the wife of the other constable residing at the station, attended to the female prisoners.

This lock-up house is unfit for a place of confinement, and is not capable of being rendered fit.

The keeper stated, that there was not much crime in the neighbourhood; and that the principal offences were bastardy cases and drunkenness.

ROYTON LOCK-UP HOUSE.

Royton.

[Inspected November 20, 1847.]

This lock-up house, consisting of a cellar in the police station, is situated on the outskirts of the town. It is private property, rented by the county.

There are two cells; one of which is 12 feet long, 7½ feet wide, and 7½ feet high, containing about 620 cubic feet; the other is 12 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 7½ feet high, containing about 540 cubic feet.

The cells are damp. They are warmed by an iron stove pipe which passes through them. They are lighted and ventilated, each by a grated opening over the door, but the light and ventilation are quite insufficient.

There is a resident keeper, and the cells are tolerably secure.

There are benches to lie on, and rugs for bedding. Some cotton bags, which came into the

hands of the police, and for which they have been unable to find an owner, are also used as bedding.

The only night vessel is a tub.

Royton.

The sergeant in charge of the lock-up house stated, that he was allowed 4*d.* per meal for each prisoner for food, and that the prisoners had two meals a day, consisting, generally, of coffee and bread and butter.

The cells were tolerably clean; but a person's health might be seriously affected by confinement in them, on account of the dampness and of the unwholesome air.

The keeper, who appeared well qualified for his duties, stated, that the wife of the other constable, residing at the station, attended to the female prisoners.

This lock-up house is incapable of being rendered suitable for its purposes, and the superintendent of police informed me that a new lock-up house was about to be built.

The keeper stated, that crime had increased in the last twelve months in the neighbourhood; that there had been several cases of sheep-stealing lately, and one or two burglaries.

Wavertree.

WAVERTREE LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected November 6, 1847.]

This is a small octagon building, containing but one cell, situated quite by itself on a piece of open ground by the road side. In wet weather the land about it is quite a marsh, and the cell is in consequence damp. The wet soaks in also through the ceiling of the cell. Over the cell is a room, to which there is now no access whatever, the entrance having been bricked up some time ago, in consequence of an escape by means of this entrance.

The lock-up house belongs to the township, but is under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates.

The cell is 13½ feet wide, and 8 feet high, containing therefore about 1850 cubic feet.

The cell is dark. There is an open fire-place, but the police inspector who has charge of the lock-up stated that it was never used. The chimney to this fire-place is the only provision for ventilation.

The door does not fit well, and persons on the outside can converse with the prisoners.

A sick prisoner could not make himself heard at night.

The guard-bed was lately broken, and cannot now be used; and there is nothing but loose straw for bedding.

The keeper, who appeared well qualified for his duties, stated, that he was allowed 2*d.* per meal for each prisoner for food; that the prisoners had two meals a day, and that he generally gave them milk and bread.

The place was not clean.

A person's health might be injured by confinement in this lock-up house, which is quite unfit for use, and incapable of being rendered a suitable place of confinement.

The keeper stated, that it was seldom occupied, except in cases of drunkenness, or (in summer time) of garden-robbing; West Derby Lock-up being only about a mile distant.

The number of prisoners confined here last year was 55, the greatest number at one time, three, and the longest period of detention one day.

The keeper stated, that in general there were but few felonies committed in the district, but that lately there had been a great deal of stealing of fowls and potatoes. He said that there was much less drunkenness now than there used to be.

Much Woolton.

MUCH WOOLTON LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected December 6, 1847.]

This is a small octagonal cell, with no house or room attached to it, by the side of the high road. It is almost close to a large duck pond, and though some height above the water, the floor is about two feet below the level of the road, and, consequently, the cell is very damp. The rain too comes through the roof, and when I visited it the straw with which the floor was covered, and which is the only bedding, except a broken bench, was quite wet. It is dark, and totally unfit for use. It belongs to the township, but is under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates.

The cell is 7 feet wide, and 7½ feet high, and contains, therefore, about 310 cubic feet.

There is no provision for warming, and the only ventilation is obtained through a small perforated plate in the door.

There is no resident keeper, and the cell is insecure. Moreover, persons on the outside can converse with the prisoners.

The police sergeant in charge of the lock-up house stated, that he was allowed 2*d.* per meal for each prisoner for food; that the prisoners had two meals a day; and that he generally gave them two penny-worth of bread and cheese at each meal.

A person's health might be seriously injured by confinement in this lock-up house.

The number of prisoners last year was 103; the greatest number at any one time was three; and the longest period of detention one day.

The keeper, who appeared well qualified for his duties, stated, that the wife of one of the constables attended to the female prisoners.

This lock-up house is quite incapable of being rendered a suitable place of confinement.

The keeper stated, that there was a good deal of crime in the neighbourhood; and that lately there had been many cases of fowl-stealing and potato-stealing. He said that there was also very much drunkenness and vagrancy, and that he thought crime had lately increased.

GARSTON LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected December 6, 1847.]

This is a small detached building a little way from the road, about the centre of the town. It belongs to the township, but has lately been given into the charge of the county police.

There is but one cell. It is 7 feet square, and 8 feet high, the ceiling being arched, and contains about 380 cubic feet.

The floor is on a level with the ground outside, and is damp.

The cell is nearly dark, the only provision for light and ventilation being a small hole in the door.

There is no provision for warming.

There is no resident keeper. The cell is insecure, and persons on the outside could converse with the prisoners.

There is a narrow wooden bench, but neither bed nor bedding.

The police constable, in charge of the lock-up, stated that he was allowed 6*d.* a-day for each prisoner for food; but that he had received no orders about the number of meals, nor the quality of the food; and that, since the lock-up house had been in the charge of the county police, no prisoner had been confined in it. He stated that he had orders from his superintendent not to keep any prisoner in the cell longer than was necessary for him to get some refreshment; and, in a serious case, not to put a prisoner in at all, but to take him at once to West Derby Lock-up, which is about five miles distant.

The keeper, who appeared tolerably well qualified for his duties, stated that his wife searched the female prisoners.

This lock-up house is quite unfit for its purposes, and it is not capable of being rendered a suitable place of confinement.

The keeper stated, that there was not much crime in the neighbourhood, and that there had been but one case of felony since he had been stationed there. He said that there was neither much drunkenness nor much vagrancy in the neighbourhood, and that there were very few tramps.

HALE LOCK-UP HOUSE.

Hale.

[Inspected December 6, 1847.]

This is a small detached building, containing one cell, about the centre of the village, but badly situated (the keeper stated) as regards the distribution of inhabitants in the township. It belongs to the township, but is in the charge of the county police.

The cell is 6 feet square, and 7 feet high, and contains, therefore, about 250 cubic feet. It opens into the road, and is very damp. The roof is made of a porous kind of stone, and, being nearly flat, the rain soaks through.

The only provision for light and ventilation is some holes, about an inch in diameter, in the door; and through these, persons on the outside can communicate with the prisoners.

There is no resident keeper, and the cell is insecure.

There is no provision for warming.

There is a stone bench to lie on, and loose straw for bedding.

A sick prisoner would have difficulty in making himself heard at night.

The police constable, in charge of the lock-up, stated that he was allowed 4*d.* a-day for each prisoner for food, and that he gave the prisoners a meal of bread and cheese twice a-day; but that he allowed them to purchase food, if they preferred doing so.

The cell was not clean.

A person's health might be seriously affected by confinement in this lock-up house.

The number of prisoners last year was six; the greatest number at one time was three; and the longest period of detention, one day.

The keeper, who appeared well qualified for his office, said, that he had never yet had any female prisoners; but that, if he were to have any, he should not put them in the lock-up, but should take them to his own house.

This lock-up house is totally unfit for use, and is incapable of being rendered a suitable place of confinement.

The keeper stated, that there was not much crime in the neighbourhood, and that there had been but two cases of felony in the last year. He said, however, that a great many vagrants passed through the village, but that there being no lodging-houses, none of them remained there.

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Reports on Separate Lock-up Houses.

OLD SWAN POLICE STATION AND LOCK-UP HOUSE; KIRKDALE.

[Inspected December 6, 1847.]

Kirkdale.

This police station and lock-up house was built, about three years ago, by the county, and its situation is unobjectionable. There are four cells, each 10 feet long, 6½ feet wide, and 9½ feet high, and containing about 610 cubic feet.

The cells open into passages, and are lighted by glazed iron windows, which the prisoners can open and shut. The windows are guarded by bars.

The cells are warmed by a hot-water apparatus, which seems ill-constructed. One of the two fires employed in heating the water has so bad a draught, that the woman who attends to it, and who is the wife of one of the constables residing in the building, stated, that the water never boiled, and was frequently not even hot. The other fire works better, but its action is by no means perfect.

The cells are well ventilated by the windows before mentioned, and by perforated iron plates in the ceilings, communicating with flues.

The police inspector, who has charge of the lock-up house, resides in the building. He appeared well qualified for his duties. There are also a sergeant and five constables residing in the building.

The cells are secure.

There is a guard-bed and a bench in each cell. At present, there is no bedding; but the keeper stated that some was about to be procured.

The following is the dietary in use in this lock-up house:—At 8 o'clock, A. M., 12 o'clock, noon, and 6 o'clock, P. M., each prisoner has half a pound of bread and a pint of milk; but if a prisoner is detained more than 36 hours, he has a hot dinner each day at 12 o'clock, in place of the milk and bread, consisting of six ounces of meat, one pound of potatoes, and six ounces of bread.

The place was clean, and in neat order.

Prisoners are required to wash themselves once every day before taking their first meal.

On account of the prisoners being able to open the windows of their cells, they can communicate from one cell to another.

The number of prisoners last year was 614; the greatest number in a cell at one time was 6; and the longest period of detention 13 days. The keeper stated, that the occasion on which they had to put so many prisoners into one cell at a time was that of the July races; and that it was very rare to have more than one or two prisoners in a cell.

The keeper stated that the wife of one of the constables attended to the female prisoners.

This lock-up house might readily be made a suitable place of confinement, by providing bedding, improving the warming apparatus, and removing the bench, by climbing upon which, the prisoners are able to open or shut the cell windows.

The keeper stated that he was of opinion that serious crime had decreased of late; but that there was now a great deal of petty larceny committed, and that scarcely a night passed without there being a case of fowl-stealing or of lead-stealing. He said, there is also a great deal of vagrancy; but that it lies altogether among the lower Irish.

Bootle.

BOOTLE LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected December 9, 1847.]

This is a small detached building, containing two cells, opening into a small porch. It is situated at some little distance from the police station, about the centre of the town. It belongs to the township, but is under the jurisdiction of the county.

The cells are each 9 feet long, 6½ feet wide, and 7 feet high; and contain, therefore, about 410 cubic feet. In wet weather, they are damp. They are warmed by open fires, from which, however, there is no danger.

The cells are lighted, to some extent, by small grated openings in the walls, but are nearly dark. These openings, and the chimneys, are the only means of ventilation; and they are quite insufficient.

There is no resident keeper, but the cells are secure, as the prisoners are visited every half-hour during the night, and every one or two hours during the day.

People on the outside might converse with the prisoners through the grating, but it would be very difficult for them to supply the prisoners with anything.

The cells are furnished with wooden benches to lie on, but no bedding.

The dietary is the same as that at West Derby lock-up house, already mentioned.

The number of prisoners last year was 209; the greatest number at one time 8; and the longest period of detention 4 days.

The sergeant, in charge of the lock-up house, was absent; but the police constable stated, that the wife of one of the men stationed in the town searched the female prisoners, but that the constables themselves attended to them in the lock-up.

This lock-up house is not a fit place of confinement, and is not capable of being rendered so.

The constable stated, that crime had much decreased in the neighbourhood lately, and that the principal offences were petty larcenies and vagrancy. He said, that there was now much less drunkenness than there used to be.

CROSBY LOCK-UP HOUSE.

Crosby.

[Inspected December 9, 1847.]

This building, containing two cells, and apartments for two men, has been but lately erected, and was first occupied by the police on the 1st of November, 1847. Its situation is central and unobjectionable. It belongs to the county.

The cells are each 10 feet long, 7 feet wide, and 9 feet high, and contain therefore about 630 cubic feet. They open, one into the apartments occupied by the sergeant in charge of the lock-up house, and the other into the apartments of the private constable. There are two distinct sets of rooms, but with a yard in common.

The cell walls are rather damp at present, but appear to be gradually becoming dry.

The cells are warmed by a hot-air apparatus, which does not work very well, the smoke getting into the cells.

Each cell is lighted by a glazed window, which at present the prisoners are able to open, but which the keeper said was going to have a lock put to it. The windows are covered with a thin wire grating, and are guarded by bars.

The cells are ventilated by perforated plates in the walls, which the prisoner can open or close at his pleasure.

The cells are provided with guard-beds, but no bedding; but the keeper stated that some is about to be procured.

No night vessels are provided.

The dietary ordered to be used at this lock-up is the same as that in use at West Derby and Bootle lock-ups. The order for the adoption of this dietary had, however, but just been issued, and the keeper stated that hitherto he has given the prisoners coffee and bread and butter.

The place was clean.

There have as yet been only two prisoners confined in this lock-up house, and the longest period of detention was about 20 hours.

The keeper appeared well qualified for his duties.

If the warming apparatus be made to work better, this lock-up house, when finished will, I think, be a suitable place of confinement.

The keeper stated that Crosby used to be a "very rough place," but that it was better now. He said that, till within the last twelve months, the constables here used to wear cutlasses at night, but that they do not do so now.

WALTON LOCK-UP HOUSE.

Walton.

[Inspected December 10, 1847.]

This is a small circular detached building, about the centre of the village. It belongs to the township, but is sometimes in the charge of the county police.

There is but one cell, which is circular, 10 feet in diameter, and about 11 feet high. The cell contains therefore about 750 cubic feet. It opens into the road, and in wet weather is very damp. There is no provision for warming it.

The cell is lighted and ventilated by two small grated openings in the wall, about 8 feet from the ground; but both the light and ventilation are insufficient.

There is no resident keeper, but the cell is tolerably secure.

The village constable stated that prisoners are very seldom detained through a night, but are sent to Bootle.

Persons on the outside could converse with the prisoners, but would have great difficulty in supplying them with anything.

There are narrow benches to lie on, but there is no bedding.

The constable stated that he gave the prisoners two meals a-day generally of coffee and bread, and that he charged 4*d.* per meal for each prisoner.

The place was not clean, and there is no provision for the prisoners washing themselves.

The number of prisoners last year was 69; the greatest number at one time, 3; and the longest period of detention, 2 days.

The constable stated that he and the other constables took charge of the female prisoners, but that a woman in the neighbourhood searched them.

The lock-up is not at present suitable for its purposes, and is not capable of being made suitable.

The constable stated that crime had much decreased of late, but that there were still many petty larcenies committed, particularly garden robberies; and that there was a great deal of drunkenness, especially at the time of the races.

AINTREE LOCK-UP HOUSE.

Aintree.

[Inspected December 10, 1847.]

This is merely a cellar, under the "grand stand" on the Aintree race-ground, and is used only twice a-year, viz., at the times of the races, and steeple-chases in July and March. There is no lock on the door. I did not see any of the police constables stationed at Aintree; but a constable at Bootle informed me that prisoners were never left in this lock-up house at night, but were always taken in the evening to the Bootle or West Derby lock-ups.

The cellar is about 13 feet long, 11 feet broad, and 7 feet high, and contains therefore about 1000 cubic feet. When I saw it, it was damp and dirty. There is no provision for warming. It is dark, and totally unfit for use.

The number of prisoners last year was 42; the greatest number at one time 18; and the longest period of detention 7 hours.

Aintree.

Rose Hill, Liverpool.

ROSE HILL LOCK-UP HOUSE, LIVERPOOL.

[Inspected December 10, 1847.]

This lock-up house, containing three cells, adjoins and forms part of the police station. It belongs to the borough, and is in the charge of the borough police. It was inspected about three years ago by Captain Williams, and at his recommendation a grated window was put in the wall of one of the cells to improve the light and ventilation.

The cells are upon the ground-floor, and open into passages, which are very imperfectly lighted and ventilated, but in which gas is kept burning.

The cells are of the following dimensions:—

Cells.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Cubical Content.
2	10 feet	9 feet	8 feet	720 feet
1	10 ,,	6½ ,,	8 ,,	520 ,,

The cells are dry, and they are lighted and ventilated by grated openings over the doors; in two of the cells also there are glazed windows, which the prisoners can open, and the third has another grated opening by the side of the door.

The cells are warmed by a hot-water apparatus, which seems to work well.

There is a resident keeper, and the cells are secure.

There are benches to lie on, and there is a little bedding for occasional use.

The only provision for night-stools is buckets, which, the keeper said, were frequently thrown down.

The keeper stated that prisoners were very seldom in the lock-up house long enough to require food, as there was a removal twice a day to the Main Bridewell; but that when food was necessary, he generally gave them bread and coffee, for which he charged eightpence a meal.

The number of prisoners last year was 2642; the greatest number in a cell at one time was 7; and the longest period of detention, about 10 hours.

The keeper, who appeared well qualified for his office, stated that his wife attended to the female prisoners.

The accommodation at this lock-up house is insufficient for the number of prisoners.

The keeper stated, that the hinges to the cell-doors, which offer facilities for prisoners to hang themselves, had been used for that purpose; and that once when a woman had suspended herself to one of the hinges, they had had great difficulty in getting the door open. I recommended that these hinges be altered.

Jordan Street.

JORDAN STREET LOCK-UP HOUSE, LIVERPOOL.

[Inspected December 10, 1847.]

This lock-up house was built for its present purpose, but is quite unfit for a place of confinement. It consists of cellars under the rooms occupied by the keeper.

There are three cells, of the following dimensions:—

Cells.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Cubical Contents.
1	16 feet	9 feet	7 feet to top of arch	1000 feet
1	15 ,,	9 ,,	7 ,,	900 ,,
1	13 ,,	5 ,,	7 ,,	450 ,,

This last is called "the dungeon," and is only used, the keeper stated, to put very refractory prisoners in for a short time, till they become calmer. It is dark and very damp. The other cells are kept tolerably dry by means of large open fires, which have guards before them.

The two larger cells are lighted, one by two glazed windows, and the other by one glazed window; and these windows the prisoners can open or shut. The cell with two windows is tolerably light, the other nearly dark.

There is a resident keeper, and the cells are secure.

The only ventilation is what is obtained by the windows and the chimneys, and is insufficient.

The only provision for night-vessels is loose buckets.

There are wooden benches to lie on, and the keeper has a bed and blankets for the prisoners to use in case of illness, &c. There is also a small room, upstairs, for sick prisoners.

The keeper stated that the prisoners are seldom here more than a night, and do not generally have food; but that when it is necessary, he usually gives them tea and bread.

The place was not clean.

The number of prisoners last year was 1199; the greatest number in a cell at one time was 15, and the longest period of detention 12 hours.

The keeper, who appeared well qualified for his duties, stated that his wife attended to the female prisoners.

This lock-up house is incapable of being rendered a suitable place of confinement.

VAUXHALL ROAD LOCK-UP HOUSE, LIVERPOOL.

Vauxhall-road.

[Inspected December 10, 1847.]

The cells in this lock-up house are exactly similar in construction to those in Jordan-street lock-up house, and are not at all a fit place of confinement, being cellars under the keeper's rooms.

The bedding, food, &c., are also the same.

The number of prisoners last year was 2353; the greatest number at one time was stated to be about 30; and the longest period of detention about 12 hours.

The keeper, who appeared well qualified for his duties, stated that his niece attended when necessary to the female prisoners.

This lock-up house, like that in Jordan-street, is incapable of being rendered suitable for its purposes.

HOTHAM STREET LOCK-UP HOUSE, LIVERPOOL.

Hotham-street

[Inspected December 10, 1847.]

The cells in this lock-up house are exactly similar in construction to those in Jordan-street lock-up house, and are not at all fit places of confinement, being cellars under the keeper's rooms.

The bedding, food, &c., are also the same.

The number of prisoners last year was 2257; the greatest number in the lock-up house at one time was 39; and the longest period of detention about 16 hours.

The keeper, who appeared well qualified for his duties, stated that the wife of another officer attended when necessary to the female prisoners.

MAIN BRIDEWELL, LIVERPOOL.

Main Bridewell.

[Inspected December 10, 1847.]

This building, though called a bridewell (in accordance with a prevailing practice in this neigbourhood), is only a lock-up house.

It had been visited before by an Inspector of Prisons, and there had been no alteration since that time.

The lock-up house is in the middle of the town, and near the court-house; a street intervening, however, between the two buildings. The site is convenient, but it is too much confined.

The lock-up house belongs to the borough, and is under the jurisdiction of the magistrates.

There are 13 rooms, the largest being 45 feet long, 12½ feet broad, and 10 feet high, and the smallest 14 feet long, 10¾ feet broad, and 8 feet high.

Though some of the cells are below ground, they are all apparently dry. They are lighted by glazed windows, and, in some cases, by openings also into the adjoining passages; but in many the light is quite insufficient. I recommended that gas be introduced into some of the rooms. The rooms are warmed by open fires, the fires in the two principal rooms having iron guards; but there are no guards to the fires in the other rooms, though some of these rooms have wooden floors. In any room, however, in which there are prisoners, the place appears to be so frequently visited, that there can be but little danger of fire.

The ventilation of many of the rooms is bad; but I suggested the means of improving it in some cases.

The rooms appeared to be secure.

There are guard-beds and benches to lie on, and there are some mattresses, rugs, and blankets; but these are allowed only to prisoners who are ill, or who are detained for more than a day or two. There are, however, some complete beds, which are let at 2*s.* per night to such prisoners as are able and willing to pay for them, the proceeds being a perquisite to the keeper, who also supplies some of the prisoners with better kinds of food at certain charges. All this is objectionable, and I recommended the practice to be abolished.

The ordinary food is bread only. It is not supplied in any fixed quantity, but the keeper stated that the prisoners had as much as they liked, provided they did not waste it.

I found the place clean and in good order, considering the number of prisoners (50), and the half-drunken state of many of them. The prisoners, however, were too much crowded together, instead of being distributed through the rooms generally.

The prisoners have not been regularly required to wash themselves; indeed, at the time of my visit, although it was half-past nine in the morning, many had had no opportunity of washing themselves, and some had not washed themselves the night before.

There must be a danger of infection when a person is committed with a contagious disorder,

Main Bridewell.

but the keeper said he never knew a case in which it had been ascertained that any disease had been thus communicated.

The number of prisoners last year was 7605.

The keeper, who resides on the spot, appeared to be well qualified for his duties.

There are at present no female officers, but I recommended that some should be appointed; and I also recommended that the upper part of the prison should be appropriated to female prisoners, some of the rooms being reserved for the female officers.

The whole building is very ill constructed, and is incapable of being made a suitable place of confinement. A new police prison is much wanted. It should contain a large number of small cells, and a few large rooms.

In addition to the cells which have been described, there are others at some distance from the lock-up house (but connected with it by underground passages) for the reception of prisoners who are waiting for examination or bail while the courts are sitting. They are underneath the court-houses. They are badly lighted (by unglazed windows) and are not warmed, and are altogether comfortless places, but no one remains long in them.

South Dock.

SOUTH DOCK LOCK-UP HOUSE, LIVERPOOL.

[Inspected December 10, 1847.]

This forms part of a police station at the South Dock.

It was stated that this lock-up house had been examined before by an Inspector of Prisons, and that there had been no alteration of importance since that time.

The building is the property of the Dock Trustees, but it is under the jurisdiction of the borough magistrates.

There are 13 cells, and they are of the following dimensions:—

Cells.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Cubical Contents.
7	8 feet	5 feet	12 feet	480 feet
6	6 „	4½ „	12 „	320 „

The cells open into passages which are very ill ventilated. They are dry, and are lighted by grated openings above the doors. They are warmed by hot-water pipes. Owing to the bad ventilation of the passages, the cells also are ill ventilated; but I suggested means of improving the ventilation.

There is a resident keeper, and the cells are tolerably secure.

There are benches for prisoners to lie on, but I recommended that some of them should be lengthened and others widened. There are blankets for prisoners who are ill, and there is a bed, which the keeper lets at 2*s*. per night.

The keeper stated that few prisoners remained long enough to require food, but that those who did had bread and tea or coffee, or bread and cheese, but in no fixed quantity.

The place was clean, and in good order.

The number of prisoners last year was 1784; and it was stated that the greatest number at any one time was 17, and the longest period of detention 12 or 14 hours.

The keeper appeared to be well qualified for his duties. His wife takes charge to some extent of the female prisoners.

It will be difficult so to alter this lock-up house as to prevent prisoners from communicating with each other. In other respects, when the ventilation is improved, it will be tolerably well adapted for its purposes.

North Dock.

NORTH DOCK LOCK-UP HOUSE, LIVERPOOL.

[Inspected December 10, 1847.]

The police station containing the cells which form this lock-up house is on a similar construction to that of the South Dock.

It was stated that it had been visited before by an Inspector of Prisons, and that there had been no alteration since that time.

The site is convenient and unobjectionable. The building belongs to the Dock Trustees, but is under the jurisdiction of the borough magistrates.

There are 10 cells, and they are of the following dimensions:—

Cells.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Cubical Contents.
6	6 feet	6 feet	12 feet	430 feet
4	6 „	5 „	12 „	360 „

The cells are dry. They are lighted, though insufficiently, by grated openings over the doors looking into the passages into which the cells open. They are warmed by hot-water pipes. The ventilation of some of the cells is bad, but I suggested means for improving it. The cells are secure.

As respects bedding, food, and most other particulars, this lock-up house is the same as that at the South Dock.

The number of prisoners last year was nearly 1879, which is more than in any previous year.

The keeper, who resides on the spot, appeared to be tolerably well qualified. His wife searches the female prisoners, but does not take any other charge of them.

The cells are rather too small, and it would be difficult so to alter the building as to prevent prisoners from communicating with each other; otherwise, when the ventilation is improved, this lock-up house will be tolerably well adapted to its purposes.

LIVERPOOL LOCK-UP HOUSES.—Recommendations.

Recommendations.

I made the following recommendations, applicable to all the lock-up houses in Liverpool:—

1. A uniform dietary to be adopted of a pound and a half of bread per day to each prisoner, to be given in three meals of half a pound each; and no prisoner to be required to pay for his food.

2. No keeper or other officer of a lock-up house to be allowed to have any interest in the supply of food, or in furnishing beds to prisoners; or in any other way whatever to receive payments from prisoners.

3. Rugs or blankets to be supplied for prisoners during the night, except to such as are in a state of filth or drunkenness.

4. Where there are no water-closets, night-stools to be provided, on a simple plan adopted in many other lock-up houses, and explained by me to the keepers of the lock-up houses.

5. Provision to be made for the prisoners to wash themselves; and no prisoner to be allowed any food until he has washed himself.

PRESTON LOCK-UP HOUSE.

Preston.

[Inspected December 17, 1847.]

This lock-up house has been visited before by an Inspector of Prisons. Since which time four cells have been taken down, and the remaining rooms and cells have been warmed by hot-water pipes.

The building stands in the middle of the town. The site is convenient and unobjectionable.

The lock-up house is the property of the borough, and is under the jurisdiction of the magistrates.

There are six rooms and cells, and they are of the following dimensions:—

Rooms and Cells.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Cubical Contents.
1	20 feet.	11 feet.	10 feet.	2200 feet.
1	12 „	12 „	10 „	1400 „
1	20 „	11 „	8½ „	1850 „
1	18 „	18 „	8½ „	2750 „
1	20 „	12 „	8½ „	2000 „
1	8 „	6 „	7½ „	360 „

The cell opens into the yard, but the five rooms open into passages of the police office, of which building they form part.

The rooms and cell appear to be always dry. The rooms are lighted and partly ventilated by grated openings, with shutters; the cell by a perforated plate over the door. In the rooms there are also openings into flues for ventilation. The rooms are warmed by hot-water pipes, but there is no provision for warming the cell. It was stated, however, that this cell was only used occasionally for drunken people, and not for more than a couple of hours at a time.

There is a resident keeper, and the place is tolerably secure.

In most of the rooms there are wooden benches only to sit or lie on, but in one there is a guard-bed, and in another an iron bedstead, with bedding. The bedding in this room is the only bedding in the place.

The prisoners have coffee and bread for breakfast and supper, and meat and potatoes generally for dinner. The food is supplied from a neighbouring cook-shop at a charge of 2½*d.* a meal for each prisoner.

Most of the rooms were clean and in good order, but the cell wanted whitewashing.

There can be no danger to health from confinement in this lock-up house, except in the cell which is not warmed.

The keeper, who is a borough police officer, appeared to be well qualified for his duties. There is no female officer, however.

Without much alteration this lock-up house might be rendered tolerably suitable for its purposes.

The superintendent of police stated, that within the last two or three years the number of felonies at Preston had diminished by one-half, but that the number of persons brought to the police office in that time had not diminished; which was accounted for by an increase in the police force and by an increase of population. He said that there was but little drunkenness at the present time owing to the depression of trade, but that begging had greatly increased.

CROSTON LOCK-UP HOUSE.

Croston.

[Inspected November 11, 1848.]

The police station, of which this lock-up house forms part, is by the high road in the village. The site is unobjectionable. The building is private property, rented by the county.

There is only one cell. It is 7½ feet long, 5½ feet broad, and 7½ feet high, and contains, therefore, about 300 cubic feet.

The door opens into the keeper's back kitchen.

The cell appears to be always dry. It is lighted and ventilated by a grated aperture over the door, but there is no provision for warming it.

There is a resident keeper, but the cell is not secure. The ceiling is not strong, and there is no room above.

There is a guard-bed, but no bedding.

Groston.

The keeper, who is a county constable, was not at home; but his wife said that he was allowed 6*d.* a-day for each prisoner's food; that the prisoners had two meals per day, namely, breakfast and supper; and that the breakfast consisted of coffee and bread, and the supper of boiled milk and bread, but in no stated quantities.

The place was clean and in good order. In cold weather, however, there must be a danger to health from confinement in it.

The keeper's wife stated, that she took charge of the female prisoners.

The building is incapable of being rendered suitable for its purposes.

Standish.

STANDISH LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected November 11, 1847.]

The building is in the middle of the town, and the site is unobjectionable. The house is private property, rented by the county.

There is only one cell, and this is part of a cellar. The cell is 10 feet long, 8½ feet broad, and 7 feet high, and contains, therefore, about 700 cubic feet. It is damp, very badly ventilated, and cold. It is quite unfit for use, and is incapable of being rendered fit. The keeper, however, who is a county constable residing on the spot, stated, that it was never used in the night, or for more than a couple of hours at a time, and that he took any prisoners who remained longer into his kitchen.

There is a kind of guard-bed, but no bedding.

There is the usual allowance in this county of 6*d.* per day for food.

The place was clean and in good order.

A person's health might be greatly injured by confinement in the cell of this lock-up house.

The number of prisoners last year was 26, and he stated that not more than one had been confined at once.

The keeper appeared to be well qualified for his duties. His wife attends the female prisoners.

It was stated that there are many assaults and breaches of peace in this neighbourhood.

Wigan.

WIGAN LOCK-UP HOUSES.

[Inspected November 17, 1847.]

The principal lock-up house is in the middle of the town, and forms part of the police-office. It belongs to the borough, and is under the jurisdiction of the magistrates.

There are seven cells, the largest of which is 17 feet long, 10 feet broad, and 8¼ feet high, and the least 11½ feet long, and 9¾ feet broad, and 8 feet high.

Two of the cells are damp, but the others are dry. Six are lighted by glazed windows, and the other by an unglazed grating opening into a passage.

Three are partially warmed by heated air conveyed into an adjoining passage, but the others are not warmed at all. The ventilation is not good, the windows being too low. Two of the cells are insecure.

There is a resident keeper, who appeared to be tolerably well qualified for his duties.

The prisoners have benches and guard-beds to lie on, and a kind of rug for bed-clothing. They have three meals each day, but the quantity of food is not fixed.

The place was in tolerably good order. A person's health, however, might be injured by confinement in some of the cells.

It was stated there were 477 prisoners last year, and that the longest period of confinement was seven days.

The superintendent of police said, that about two years before two boys had been committed for seven days to the lock-up house after conviction, but he believed that there had been no case of a convicted prisoner being sent to the lock-up house since that time. He stated, however, that persons committed for trial were sometimes detained for two or three days when the quarter sessions were about to be held at Wigan.

These are irregularities which should not exist, and I called the attention of the mayor to them.

The superintendent stated, that deserters sometimes remained six or seven days in the lock-up house.

The keeper's wife attends to female prisoners.

This lock-up house could not easily be rendered suitable for its purposes, but it is expected that a new police office and lock-up house will soon be built.

LOCK-UP HOUSE IN WELLINGTON STREET, WIGAN.

Wigan.

[Inspected November 17, 1847.]

This building is a private house used as a police station, containing three small cells,

The only two cells which are used (the other being insecure) are on the cellar floor, and appeared to be always damp, especially in winter. They are badly lighted and ventilated, and there is no provision for warming them.

People on the outside can talk to the prisoners, but cannot supply them with anything.

There is a broad bench to lie on, but no bedding.

The keeper, (a borough constable,) who resides on the spot, stated, that no list was kept of the prisoners, but that he thought there might be six or eight prisoners in a month; that they were removed as soon as possible to the chief lock-up house; and that no one remained longer than through the night.

The place was in good order, but a person's health might be much injured by confinement in it; and it is incapable of being rendered a proper place of detention.

The keeper appeared to be tolerably well qualified. His wife takes charge of the female prisoners.

LOCK-UP HOUSE AT CHAPELTOWN IN TURTON.

Chapeltown in Turton.

[Inspected November 18, 1847.]

This is a single cell in a police station, which is a private house rented by the county. The house stands in the middle of the village, and the site is unobjectionable.

The cell is dry, and there is a provision for warming it; but it is badly lighted and ventilated, and is not secure.

There is a guard-bed, but no bedding.

There is the usual allowance of 6*d.* per day for food.

The place was in tolerably good order.

The number of prisoners last year was 18.

The keeper, who resides on the spot, is a county constable, and appeared to be well qualified for his duties. His wife takes charge of the female prisoners.

This lock-up house is incapable of being made a suitable place of confinement.

The keeper stated, that there was no serious crime in the neighbourhood, and that the chief offences were drunken brawls.

POLICE CELLS UNDER THE TOWN HALL, MANCHESTER.

Manchester.

[Inspected January 25, 1848.]

These cells have been examined before by an Inspector of Prisons, and there has been no alteration on them since the last Report. A recommendation to light the cells with gas has not been acted upon.

The cells are not capable of being made a suitable place of confinement; but they might be improved by introducing gas, and by increasing the provision for ventilation.

By no practicable change, however, in the present building could the contamination be prevented which must now often go on among the prisoners.

One of the water-closets was in an offensive state; but in other respects the place was in tolerably good order.

The number of prisoners last year was 6,587; and the greatest number at any one time was 44. The longest period of detention, in this and the other lock-up house in Manchester, is from Saturday night till Monday morning.

At the time of my visit the place was empty.

POLICE CELLS UNDER THE BOROUGH COURT, MANCHESTER.

Borough Court.

[Inspected January 25, 1848.]

These cells have been examined before by an Inspector of Prisons.

The apparatus for warming the court-house above, which was erecting at the time of Captain Williams's last visit, has been completed and brought into use; but it has not produced the great heat in the cells which Captain Williams apprehended.

There has been no other change.

The place is unfit for its purposes, and is not capable of being rendered fit.

Much contamination must take place among the prisoners. At the time of my visit, however, the place was empty.

The place was in good order.

POLICE STATION IN OLDHAM ROAD, MANCHESTER.

Oldham Road.

[Inspected January 25, 1848.]

This station has been examined before by an Inspector of Prisons.

The nuisance mentioned in Captain Williams's last Report has been removed.

There has been no other alteration.

Manchester.

There are four cells. They are all dry and well warmed. By improving the light and ventilation in a manner suggested by Captain Willis, they might be put into a good state, and made sufficient for their present purposes.

In this, as in the other lock-up houses in Manchester, the prisoners who remain long enough have three meals per day; each meal consisting of three pennyworth of bread, butter, and coffee.

Here, as at the other lock-up houses, except at the principal one, no bedding is provided.

The number of prisoners last year was 981, which is but little more than half the number three years ago. Formerly, also, there were sometimes 30 prisoners at once; but last year there were never more than 10. The chief decrease, however, has been among persons apprehended for trifling offences, and on examination discharged.

The constable in charge of the cells, appeared to be well qualified for his duties. His wife takes care of the female prisoners.

The superintendent of police at this station, who had been nine years in Manchester, stated that during that time there had been a great decrease both in drunkenness and crime. He said that as many drunken people used to be seen in one week as are now seen in six weeks. He added, that there had been a great improvement in the general character of the population.

Fairfield Street.

POLICE STATION IN FAIRFIELD STREET, MANCHESTER.

[Inspected January 25, 1848.]

This station has been examined before by an Inspector of Prisons.

Since it was last visited, the light and ventilation of the cells have been improved, though one cell is still badly lighted. The cells are secure, and there is no danger to health from being confined in them.

The number of prisoners has much diminished; the daily average is now between two and three, which is only half what it was three years ago.

Cavendish Street.

POLICE STATION IN CAVENDISH STREET, MANCHESTER.

[Inspected January 25, 1848.]

This station has been visited before by an Inspector of Prisons, and there has been no alteration since they were last visited.

There are three cells. They are warmed, are always dry, and are sufficiently ventilated, but are not well lighted.

They are below the level of the ground, but are, in other respects, tolerably well adapted for their purposes.

There does not appear to be any danger to health from confinement in these cells.

The place was in neat order.

The average number of prisoners is now about three per day, which is considerably less than it was three or four years ago.

The greatest number at any one time last year was 19.

Jackson Street.

AUXILIARY POLICE STATION IN JACKSON STREET, MANCHESTER.

[Inspected January 25, 1848.]

There are two cells, each 13½ feet long, 9 feet wide, and 7 feet high, but there is no provision for lighting or warming them.

The cells are unfit for use and could not be made fit.

I was informed that there were three or four prisoners each week, and that none are kept more than an hour or two.

Deansgate.

AUXILIARY POLICE STATION IN DEANSGATE, MANCHESTER.

[Inspected January 25, 1848.]

There are two cells, each 15 feet long, 9 feet broad, and 17 feet high. They appear to be always dry. The windows are unglazed but provided with shutters. There is a provision for warming the cells, and that without danger of fire; the ventilation is sufficient and the cells are secure.

The place was in neat order.

The number of prisoners is about one per day. The greatest number at any one time last year was nine.

The constable, in charge of the lock-up house, appeared to be well qualified for his duties. His wife looks after the female prisoners.

Upon the whole, the building is not very well suited for its purposes, and could not easily be made so.

AUXILIARY POLICE STATION IN KIRBY STREET, MANCHESTER.

[Inspected January 26, 1848.]

There are two cells, one about 12 feet long, 7 feet broad, and 9 feet high; and the other about 9 feet square and 8 feet high. They are dry, lighted by glazed windows, and properly warmed, and sufficiently ventilated, and are secure.

The place was in good order.

The number of prisoners is one or two per week.

The constable in charge of the place appeared to be properly qualified for his duties.

The cells are suitable for their purpose, and do not appear to require any alteration.

Recommendations.

MANCHESTER LOCK-UP HOUSES.—RECOMMENDATIONS.

I addressed the following letter to the Mayor of Manchester, respecting the foregoing lock-up houses:—

SIR, *Manchester, January* 27, 1848.

I BEG to make the following recommendations, arising from an inspection of the lock-up houses and police cells in Manchester:—

1. Instead of the allowance of food being indefinite as at present, and depending in part on the varying cost of provisions and on the liberality of the particular keeper, the quantity to be fixed at one pound and a half of bread daily, and a pint and a half of milk or coffee, to be given in three separate meals of half a pound of bread and half a pint of milk or coffee each.

2. The means of washing to be provided at each lock-up house, and no prisoner to be allowed to have any food, whether from the prison or his friends, until he has washed himself thoroughly.

3. A supply of rugs or blankets to be provided at each lock-up house, for such prisoners as may remain through the night.

4. To prevent unnecessary mixture and contamination of prisoners, a van to be built, such as those in use in London and elsewhere, divided into small compartments, so that the prisoners may be kept individually separate.

5. The chief constable to be requested to present to the Watch Committee a quarterly report on the state of the lock-up houses, with any suggestions which may occur to him for their improvement.

The foregoing recommendations are general. The following relate to particular lock-up houses:—

I. *Police Cells under the Town Hall.*

1. Gas to be introduced into the cells, as already recommended by my predecessor, Captain Williams.

2. The ventilation of two of the cells to be improved, as explained on the spot to Mr. Shirland, and in part suggested by him.

3. Some of the seats to be widened.

II. *Police Cells under the Borough Court.*

Gas-lights to be so placed as to throw light into the cells.

III. *Police Station in Oldham Road.*

The light and ventilation of the cells to be improved, in the way suggested by Captain Willis.

IV. *Police Station in Cavendish Street.*

The lighting to be improved, as explained on the spot to Captain Willis.

V. *Police Station in Great Jackson Street.*

These cells, which are dark, and neither warmed nor ventilated, to be wholly discontinued; and until a new and better police station is provided, any person who is brought to this station, and who cannot be immediately conveyed to the station in Cavendish-street, to be detained in the office.

VI. *Police Station in Deansgate.*

A strong pane of glass to be put into each of the shutters, so as to allow of the shutters being closed in cold weather, without the cells being made dark.

In the foregoing recommendations, I have confined myself to such improvements as will be attended with small expense, and will be productive, I hope, of immediate benefit. If they should be adopted, some of the lock-up houses would, I think, require but little farther change, especially considering the small number of prisoners now committed to them; but, in other cases, particularly those of the lock-up houses under the town-hall and borough court, the cells, even with the improvements suggested, will continue to be very unsuitable for their purposes.

The only effectual remedy in these latter cases, in my opinion, would be the erection of a new set of police cells on the land adjoining the police-office at the town-hall; and, in order to avoid the necessity of having another range of police cells elsewhere, and of removing prisoners from place to place, and with a view also to provide a more convenient and commodious court for trial than the present borough court, I would strongly recommend that, at the first suitable opportunity, a new borough court be erected on the land adjoining the town-hall; so that the chief police-office and the chief place for the temporary detention of offenders, and the court in which most of the offenders are tried, may all be together.

The plan which I would suggest in the construction of a new police prison, would be to have a sufficient number of cells (very small ones would suffice), to allow of all the prisoners, under ordinary circumstances, being separate, with two or three large rooms for use, when from any peculiar cause there was an unusual influx of prisoners.

When the foregoing recommendations have been considered, I shall be obliged by your informing me in a letter, addressed to me under cover to the Secretary of State, what resolutions are adopted respecting them.

I have, &c.,

E. Armitage, Esq. Mayor of Manchester. FREDERIC HILL.

IV. LANCASHIRE. Reports on Separate Lock-up Houses. *Salford.*

POLICE CELLS UNDER THE TOWN HALL, SALFORD.

[Inspected January 26, 1848.]

These cells have been recently built. Two of them, indeed, are not yet completed.

The site is convenient and unobjectionable, but the cells are below ground.

These cells and the cells at the other police-station in Salford, belong to the borough, and are under the superintendence of the Watch Committee of the Town Council.

There are at present only three cells which are completed and in use. They are each 14 feet long, 12 feet broad, and 8½ feet high.

They are dry, but the only means of lighting them is by gas. They are well warmed, but the ventilation is not good, the gratings for admitting fresh air not being sufficiently large. The place is secure; and, being a police-station, there is a resident keeper.

There are benches to lie on, and rugs for bedding.

Here and at the other lock-up houses in Salford, the prisoners have three meals per day, each consisting of two pennyworth of bread and one pennyworth of milk.

The place was clean and in neat order, and I was glad to find that the prisoners were required to wash themselves.

Although the cells are below ground, I should not apprehend any danger to health from confinement in them, for the short time at least that any prisoner remains.

The number of prisoners last year was about 1800; and I was told that the greatest number at any one time was about a dozen. The longest period of detention is from Saturday night till Monday morning.

Cow Lane.

POLICE STATION IN COW LANE, SALFORD.

[Inspected January 26, 1848.]

At this station there are two cells, each 10 feet long, 5½ feet broad, and 9 feet high. The cell doors open into a yard, and in winter the cells are damp. The only admission of light is through apertures in the doors. There is a provision for warming the cells, but the fire is not usually kept in. The ventilation is sufficient, and the cells are tolerably secure.

No bedding is supplied, except what is lent by the keeper.

In winter, unless a good fire is kept up, there must sometimes be danger to health by confinement in these cells.

The number of prisoners last year was 20, and the greatest number at any one time was two.

No one is kept at this lock-up house longer than one night.

At the time of my visit there was no prisoner.

I did not see the constable in charge of the cells, as he had been on duty during the night, and was in bed. His wife has charge of the female prisoners.

If the cells were kept warm, and the cause of dampness removed, this lock-up house would be sufficient for its purposes.

Chapel Street.

POLICE STATION IN CHAPEL STREET, SALFORD.

[Inspected January 26, 1848.]

There are six cells, each 9½ feet long, 4½ feet broad, and 8 feet high. They open into a yard, and in winter the lower cells are damp. The only provision for light and ventilation is by apertures in the cell doors. Only two of the cells are warmed. The place is secure.

The prisoners have only benches to lie on.

The place was clean and neat. The prisoners, however, are not required to wash themselves.

Confinement in this lock-up house is probably sometimes attended with danger to health.

There were last year about 60 prisoners. The greatest number at any one time was three; and it was stated, that the longest period of detention was six or seven hours.

The constable in charge of the lock-up house appeared to be well qualified for his duties.

The cells are capable of being rendered suitable for their purpose.

Recommendations.

SALFORD LOCK-UP HOUSES.—RECOMMENDATIONS.

I made the following recommendations respecting the lock-up houses at Salford:—

1. The allowance of food to consist of a pound and half of bread, and a pint and a half of milk per day to each prisoner, to be given in three separate meals of half a pound of bread and half a pint of milk each.

2. The means of washing to be provided at each lock-up house, where they do not at present exist, and no prisoner to be allowed to have any food, whether from the prison or his friends, until he has washed himself thoroughly.

3. Each of the smaller lock-up houses to have a supply of rugs for the use of prisoners during the night, or who are unwell. At present, the chief lock-up house only has a supply of rugs.

4. Means to be taken to improve the ventilation of the cells under the town hall.

5. The roof of the cells in Cow-lane to be repaired, and, if possible, the other causes of dampness to be removed.

6. The upper cells at the station in Chapel-street, which are the best, to be warmed, and the lower cells, which are damp in winter, to have wooden floors, and, if possible, rendered drier in other ways.

7. The chief constable to be requested to present to the Watch Committee a quarterly report on the state of the lock-up houses, with any suggestions which may occur to him for their improvement.

GARSTANG LOCK-UP HOUSE.

Garstang.

[Inspected November 3, 1847.]

This lock-up house consists of a single cell under the town hall. It is about 8 feet long, 7 feet broad, and 11 feet high. The door opens into a public thoroughfare. It appears to be tolerably dry, but it is badly lighted and ventilated. It is insecure, and without any provision for warming it.

People on the outside can talk to prisoners, and supply them with spirits, &c.

The keeper, who is a county constable, and apparently well qualified for his duties, stated that there were about 20 or 30 prisoners last year, and that the greatest number at any one time was four. He added, that the longest period of detention is from Saturday night to Monday morning.

The place is quite unfit for use, and is incapable of being rendered fit.

The keeper stated that there was not much crime in the neighbourhood, or many breaches of the peace. He said there were no regular thieves.

MYERSCOUGH LOCK-UP HOUSE.

Myerscough.

[Inspected November 3, 1847.]

It stands in the middle of the hamlet, and forms part of the police station. It is a private house rented by the county.

There is only one cell, and this is 6½ feet long, 4½ broad, and 8½ feet high. It appears to be always dry, and is sufficiently lighted and ventilated, but there is no provision for warming it. I was told, however, that prisoners are sometimes taken to the fire in the constable's room.

The cell is not secure; though when the constable is at home, there is probably but little danger of an escape.

There is a bench to sit on, but no bedding.

There is the usual allowance in this county of 6*d.* per day for food, and as usual, also, the quantity is not fixed.

The cell was clean, and in neat order.

I was told that the place had been in use about a year, and that in that time there had been about 10 prisoners. It was stated, also, that no person, unless he was drunk, was kept through the night.

The constable in charge of the lock-up house appeared to be well qualified for his duties.

The place might perhaps be rendered suitable for its purposes; but as the building is private property, it would not be wise in the county to expend much money upon it.

The constable said there was but little crime in the neighbourhood.

ECCLESTON LOCK-UP HOUSE.

Eccleston.

[Inspected November 4, 1847.]

This lock-up house forms part of a county police station, and is about a quarter of a mile from the village. The site is unobjectionable, but the building is private property.

There is only one cell. It is 7½ feet long, 6 feet broad, and 7½ feet high. It is sufficiently lighted and ventilated, but in wet weather it is damp, and there is no provision for warming it; and although there is a resident keeper, the cell is not very secure.

There is a guard-bed with loose straw for prisoners to lie on.

The allowance for food is 4*d.* per day; but the kind and quantity of food are not fixed.

No list is retained of the prisoners; but the constable said there were about six last year, and that the longest time of detention is from Saturday night to Monday morning.

Although the place was not in neat order, the keeper appeared on the whole to be tolerably well qualified for his duties.

The building is not at present a fit place of confinement, and could not readily be made so.

The keeper stated that there was not much crime in the neighbourhood, and that there was less than there was three years ago. He said that the chief offences were petty thefts, and that most of the offenders were tramps. He added, that there was now but little drunkenness in the district.

BIRKENHEAD LOCK-UP HOUSE.

CHESHIRE.

Birkenhead.

[Inspected December 1, 1847.]

This lock-up house was inspected about three years ago by Captain Williams, but no alteration has been made in the building since his visit. It is situated in the market-place in a central position adjoining to the police office. The building belongs to the Commissioners of Birkenhead, but is under the jurisdiction of the County Magistrates.

There are 13 cells (six on the basement story, and seven on the floor above), one of which is

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used only as a lumber-room, and two others are unfurnished and are never used. The rest are of the following dimensions :—

Cells.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Cubical contents.
Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.
6	12	8½	9½	960
2	6	8½	9½	480
2	12	12	9½	1370

The cells on the basement story are divided into male and female wards.

The cells open into passages. All the lower ones (six in number) are damp, being below ground; and in fact all the basement story, yard, &c., are lower than the land surrounding the building.

The cells are lighted by grated openings in the walls; but those on the upper floor are all nearly dark. These, however, are used only as sleeping cells. The cells on the ground floor have shutters, with a pane of glass in each, and are light.

In five of the cells there is no provision for warming; the others have open fire-grates, some of which have iron guards before them, but some are unprotected.

In five of the cells the ventilation is insufficient, there being nothing but the grated openings before-mentioned. The rest, having chimneys in addition to these openings, are tolerably well ventilated.

The wall at the backs of the cells, next the street, being only 9 inches thick, persons on the outside might readily break through it. The cells are, therefore, insecure.

Six of the cells on the upper floor are furnished each with a guard-bed, straw mattress, two blankets and a rug. Four of the cells in the lower story have wooden benches and guard-beds, but no bedding.

Wooden tubs with lids are put in to the sleeping cells to be used as night vessels. There is also a privy in each ward on the basement floor.

The keeper stated, that he was allowed a shilling a-day for each prisoner for food; that he gave the prisoners three meals a-day, viz., breakfast and supper of thick milk-porridge and bread, and dinner of soup; but in no fixed quantity.

The place was clean and in neat order.

Prisoners are required to wash themselves once a-day.

The greatest number of prisoners last year was 12, and the longest period of detention seven days.

At the time of my visit there were three prisoners, two men and a boy, all, very improperly, in the same cell.

The keeper looked like a man addicted to drinking, and I found on inquiry that this was the case, and that he was, therefore, very unfit for his situation. It appeared that the police had been sometimes called in to protect his wife from his violence when he was in a state of intoxication. I requested the magistrates to investigate these matters, which they did in my presence, and finding the facts to be as alleged, they immediately suspended him from office, with a view to his dismissal at the quarter sessions.

This lock-up house is in its present state but ill-suited for its purposes, and could not readily be made suitable.

Liscard.

LISCARD LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected December 1, 1847.]

This building has not long been erected. It is tolerably well situated, being central, as regards the neighbouring villages. There are eight cells. They are all under-ground, but there being a drain 10 feet below the foundation, they are tolerably dry. The building belongs to the county.

The cells are 11 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 9 feet high, containing, therefore, about 600 cubic feet. They open into passages.

The cells are lighted by glazed iron windows, one pane in each of which, the prisoner can open. Several of the cells, however, are nearly dark. The open panes, and some small grates over the doors, are the only means of ventilation; and these are insufficient.

The only provision for warming is a large stove in the passage which, however, can have very little effect on many of the cells.

There is a resident keeper (who is a county constable), and the cells are secure.

The cells are provided with iron bedsteads, and loose straw for bedding. The keeper stated, however, that proper bedding was about to be provided.

There are no night-vessels.

The cells were clean.

The keeper stated that the prisoners had two meals a-day, each consisting of a pint of thick gruel, and, for a man, 8 ounces, and for a woman, 6 ounces of bread. For this, 6*d.* a-day is allowed by the county.

The keeper appeared well qualified for his duties.

This lock-up is not, at present, a fit place of confinement; but it might without much difficulty be made so.

The keeper stated, that he thought that crime was rather on the increase in the neighbourhood, and that there were now a great many petty felonies committed. He said that there was not much drunkenness, and that what there was was principally among the women. He said that there are many vagrants, and also a great many rag-men about the neighbourhood, who were generally a knavish set.

KNUTSFORD LOCK-UP HOUSE.

Knutsford.

[Inspected January 7, 1848.]

This lock-up house is in the middle of the town. It belongs to the lord of the manor, but appears to be under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates.

There are two small cells, and they open into a covered area used as a market-house. They are ill lighted and very ill ventilated. One of them is damp, and without any provision for warming it.

The place is very unfit for use, and is incapable of being rendered fit. A person's health might be seriously injured by confinement in it, and the ends of justice might be entirely defeated by communication with the outside.

The place was in bad order.

The keeper, who is appointed by the court-leet of the township, appeared to be ill qualified for his duties.

The following is part of a letter which I addressed to the Visiting Justices:—

I am glad to learn that it is in contemplation to build a new lock-up house at Knutsford. This afternoon I visited the present lock-up house, and I found it to be very unfit for use. Its condition, moreover, was not creditable to the keeper; and I am convinced that the present keeper is very unfit for his office.

Under these circumstances, it was with much satisfaction that I learnt that a new lock-up house will probably soon be built. I hope that the intention will be prosecuted without delay, and that a properly qualified keeper will be appointed, with a respectable female (who it is desirable should be his wife), to take charge of the female prisoners.

I am glad also to learn, that it is in contemplation to place the lock-up houses, in each district, under the superintendence of the special high-constable of the district, and to require from this officer a quarterly report as to the state of the lock-up houses. I have no doubt that the arrangement will be found very beneficial.

The county constable stationed here, said, there was much crime in the neighbourhood, but that it was chiefly committed by strangers, many of whom were Irish tramps. He stated that there had been several highway robberies and burglaries in the last year; also many thefts and much poaching.

It appeared, that there was only one paid constable for Knutsford and four other townships, containing, together, a population of from 10,000 to 12,000.

CHESTER LOCK-UP HOUSE.

Chester.

[Inspected January 10, 1848.]

This lock-up house has been examined before by an Inspector of Prisons, and there appeared to have been no alteration since it was last visited.

The place is tolerably well adapted for its purposes. It is dry, and properly warmed, lighted, and ventilated.

Those prisoners who do not provide their own food, are allowed a pound of bread each per day; but I recommended that this quantity should be increased to a pound and a half.

Hitherto the prisoners have not been required to wash themselves.

I found the place clean and neat.

It was stated, that there had been no case of illness since the late alterations had been made in the building.

The number of prisoners last year was 1667.

The longest period of detention is from Saturday night till Monday morning.

There is a resident keeper.

STOCKPORT COUNTY LOCK-UP HOUSE.

Stockport.

[Inspected January 27, 1848.]

This lock-up house has been examined before by an Inspector of Prisons. There has been no alteration since it was last visited.

There are ten cells, and they form part of the police station. They are dry, and properly lighted and ventilated, but some of them are not secure, and only two of them are warmed.

There is a resident constable, but his district extends eight miles from Stockport, and he is, therefore, often absent during the greater part of the day, and sometimes through the night.

The bedding consists of straw mattresses, rugs, and blankets; and, for food, the prisoners have each two pounds of bread and two pints of coffee or milk per day.

The place was clean and neat.

Last year there were 171 prisoners. The greatest number, at any one time, was 8.

Prisoners are sometimes detained eight or ten days.

The cells are capable of being rendered, in all respects, suitable for their purposes.

I made the following recommendations:—

1. All the cells to be warmed by hot-water pipes, on the same plan as those at the city lock-up house at Chester.

This would remove the danger arising from the use of open fires, and would prevent the necessity of mixing prisoners in the same rooms.

2. The ceilings of the cells, which appear to be of lath and plaster only, to be made more secure, by strips of barrel hoop iron fastened diagonally to the joists.

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3. Some of the cells to be furnished with hammocks, instead of the present fixed bedsteads.

4. The allowance of food to be a pound and a half of bread, and a pint and a half of milk or coffee, daily to each prisoner, to be given in three separate meals, of half a pound of bread and half a pint of milk or coffee.

5. No prisoner to be allowed to have any food till he has washed himself thoroughly.

The following is the last report of the special high constable for this division of the county :—

To the Magistrates of the Stockport Division.

GENTLEMEN,

In compliance with the order, I beg respectfully to lay before you a brief report of the proceedings of the constabulary during the past year.

RETURN of Prisoners apprehended for Offences in the Division, from January, 1847, to January, 1848.

House-breaking.	Horse-stealing.	Sacrilege.	Larceny.	Misdemeanors.	Suspicion of Felony.	Total.	How disposed of.			Residence.		
							Assizes.	Sessions.	Discharged.	Division.	Borough.	Strangers
23	2	2	55	10	14	106	19	53	34	28	27	51

There has also been in custody 65 for vagrancy and minor offences.

I have much satisfaction in stating that, for some weeks past, there has scarcely been an offence reported from any of the districts. Taking into consideration the population, exceeding 33,600, and the extent of the division, consisting of 17 townships, together with the severe distress which exists throughout, the conduct of the labouring classes has been most gratifying; for, on referring to the return above, it will be seen that only 28 of those charged with dishonesty were residents within the division: the majority of offences having been committed by tramps, who wander about the country in search of anything, except employment. In dealing with this class, the most incorrigible of our criminal population, there appears to require a more laborious and severe discipline in the prisons than is at present in operation.

In the early part of the year, the neighbourhood was much infested with vagrants, mere children, sent out by the parents to beg and pilfer, as opportunity occurs. The constables were directed, in all these cases, to take the children home, and to caution the parents: this plan, together with the instance in which you committed the father for receiving the fruits of his children's mendicancy, appears to have had a very salutary effect.

The alterations that have been made with regard to the regulations, number, and stations of the constabulary, I believe to have very materially improved its efficiency. I am glad to report, that the police-constables have been uniformly regular and attentive to their duties.

Both of the county lock-ups have been kept in clean and excellent order.

Borough.

STOCKPORT BOROUGH LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected January 27, 1848]

This lock-up house has been examined before by an Inspector of Prisons. There has been no alteration since it was last visited

There are four cells, of different sizes, the smallest being 10½ feet long, 8¼ broad, and 7 feet high. They are in the lower part of the town-hall, and are below ground. They are dry, and there is a provision for warming them, but they are not well ventilated, and they are insecure. They are lighted by means of iron grates, with moveable glass windows.

There is a police station in the same building, and the officer on duty has charge of the cells.

Sixpence per day is allowed for food; and the present quantity is 3 lbs. of bread and a pint of milk, given in two meals.

The place was in neat order, and the prisoners are required to wash themselves.

As the gratings of the cells open to the public street, the ends of justice might be defeated by the prisoners communicating with persons on the outside.

The number of prisoners last year was 657, which is considerably less than in the previous year. It was stated that the greatest number at any one time in the last five or six years was 16, and that the longest period of detention is three days.

At the time of my visit the place was empty.

The cells in their present state are unsuitable for their purpose, and are not capable of being made suitable.

I addressed the following letter to the Mayor:—

SIR, *Manchester, January* 27, 1848.

I write to call the attention of the Town Council of Stockport to the want of better police cells than those at present in use at Stockport.

Were not great care taken to keep the present cells clean, and as well ventilated as their position (under-ground) will admit, I have little doubt that they would become a cause of disease to many persons confined in them; but with any amount of care, the cells cannot be rendered suitable for use; and there is always a danger of the ends of justice being defeated by persons on the outside communicating with those confined in them, and even furnishing them with instruments for escape.

The best situation for the erection of proper police cells, would, in my opinion, be against the blank wall at the end of the police office, and within the yard belonging to the Town-hall; but a building in that place would block up the carriage-road to the engine-house. Tolerably good cells, however, might I think, be formed in the large room now used as a cheese-market; though, if that place were chosen, it would be necessary to transfer the police-office to the same part of the building.

Whatever plan may be devised, I shall be happy to examine it before it is carried into effect, with a view of making any suggestions which may occur to me; for which purpose I request that the plans may be sent to me, under cover, to the Secretary of State.

In order to keep the prisoners separate, as far as practicable, it will be desirable to have eight or ten small cells, with two rooms for selected classes of prisoners, when there is any unusual and large influx of prisoners; and I would recommend that the cells and rooms be warmed by hot-water pipes, and furnished with water-stools, like the police-cells at Chester.

I would advise that each cell have a brick arch or stone ceiling, but that the floors be of wood.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) FREDERIC HILL.

Edward Marsland, Esq., Mayor of Stockport.

The chief-constable, Mr. Saddler, made the following statement respecting the state of crime at Stockport :—

I have been superintendent of police at Stockport 12 years. During that time crime has diminished, especially among juveniles. Children found begging are brought by the policemen to the office, not with a view to their imprisonment, but in order that I may inquire into the cause of their begging. If I find that it is caused by destitution, not produced by misconduct on the part of the parents, I send them to the relieving officer of the district of the town in which they are found. If it appears that they have been sent out by their parents to beg, or that they are driven to beggary by the neglect or drunkness of their parents, I summon the parents to appear before the magistrates; and if it be the first offence, they are generally reproved; but if it be a second offence, they are punished by an imprisonment, generally of 7 or 14 days. This proceeding has had a great effect in preventing vagrancy and crime among children, and thereby, I believe, in checking crime generally. There is less drunkenness at Stockport than there used to be. The improvement has been gradual, and has extended over several years. There is also a much better feeling between the employers and the employed than used to exist.

The following is taken from a report by Mr. Saddler, to the Chairman of Quarter Sessions, dated November 26, 1847 :—

The conduct of the labouring classes in this neighbourhood, I am most happy to say, is still characterised by the same praiseworthy forbearance and good order which was mentioned in my last communication, and I think we may now safely predict that there is not the slightest danger of any interruption to the peace of society, either here or in other parts of the manufacturing districts.

Since I had last the honour of addressing you, there was a crisis during which I felt some apprehension of danger to the peace of the district, arising from an intended demonstration on the part of the unemployed hands of this and other towns, but which was happily prevented by the good sense and rational view taken of the matter, and of the consequences which might have resulted from such a movement, by a number of intelligent men in this town, who were the principal leaders and advisers of the working classes at that moment; and as the proceeding reflects much credit on their honest intentions, it ought to be mentioned. It is as follows :—

About the 22nd and 23rd of October, simultaneous meetings were convened in various places, such as Ashton, Mossley, Stalybridge, Stockport, and elsewhere, with the object of procuring a general cessation from work; and to effect this, it was proposed that the unemployed hands should go in procession from Stockport, Hyde, and Ashton, to meet at the latter place or Hyde, and by their appearance to influence those still working to leave the mills. Knowing well, from the events of 1842, the danger of such a move, however well intended, I sent for several of the leading men in Stockport to my office, on the night preceding an intended meeting. They came—three in number. I told them my object in wishing to see them; and that there might be no concealment of their intercourse with me, requested they would on their return inform their fellow-workmen, publicly, of what had passed between us. Having intimated my knowledge of what was projected as to going in procession, I then proceeded to submit to their consideration some observations on the danger, as well as the impolicy, of such a step as that of going in large bodies from place to place. My remarks were listened to with attention, and replies made as to their sufferings and great privations. Ultimately, they promised to lay my observations before their committee. This I believe they faithfully performed; but, be that as it may, the intended meeting to organize the procession was not held.

WAKEFIELD LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected September 27, 1847.]

This lock-up house has been examined before by an Inspector of Prisons, and it was stated that there had been no change since that time.

There are two cells. They are dry and tolerably secure, but they are ill-ventilated and there is no provision for warming them.

The house of the police officer who has charge of the cells adjoins them.

It was stated that till lately the expense of the lock-up house had been paid out of the poor-rate, but that the charge was now disallowed by the auditor, and that the keeper had not been paid anything for more than a year. I was informed, however, that application had been made for a charter of incorporation for the town, and that if this charter was obtained, it was expected that all difficulty respecting the lock-up house would be removed.

The place was in a disorderly state, and some of the glass in the windows had been broken.

A better and larger lock-up-house is required. I do not think the present one capable of being rendered suitable for its purposes.

IV.
YORKSHIRE.
Reports on Separate Lock-up Houses.

DEWSBURY LOCK-UP HOUSE.

Dewsbury.

[Inspected September 27, 1847.]

This is a new lock-up house, consisting of eight cells, and forming part of the ground-floor of a building, containing a court-room and accommodation for a resident keeper.

The building is at the outskirts of the town, and the site is unobjectionable.

The following are the dimensions of the cells :—

Cells.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Cubical Contents.
	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.
2	13½	11	8½	1250
6	9½	6½	8½	520

The cells are dry. They are lighted by glazed windows looking into a yard belonging to the lock-up house, and are warmed and ventilated by Haden's apparatus, on a similar plan, apparently, to Pentonville Prison.

The air in the only cell that was occupied at the time of my visit was close, but the prisoner who occupied it had not washed himself since his admission, two days before; and this might in part account for the impurity of the air.

The fittings in some of the cells were not complete.

The keeper said that 8*d.* a-day was allowed for the food of each prisoner.

At present, there is no other bedding than loose straw.

The place was not in very neat order, and had not been whitewashed. It has been occupied about six months.

It was stated that the greatest number of prisoners at any one time had been six.

Huddersfield.

HUDDERSFIELD BOROUGH LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected September 27, 1847.]

This lock-up house has been built about 16 years.

It is in a central situation, and the site seems to be unobjectionable.

There are six cells, and their dimensions are as follows :—

Cells.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Cubical Contents.
	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.
4	7	7	8	400
2	16	7	8	900

The cells form a building of two stories, standing in a yard, with the keeper's house on one side; the house being about 10 feet from the cells.

The cells are dry, and are lighted by small glazed windows. There is, however, no provision for warming them.

Each cell has a small hole for ventilation.

The cells appear to be tolerably secure. They were clean, but not so the prisoners confined in them. Although it was Monday morning when I made my inspection, and the prisoners had been in since Saturday night, they had not washed themselves.

Each cell has a guard-bed, with a straw mattress and rugs.

The number of prisoners last year was 514.

A lock-up-house for county prisoners is in course of erection.

It would have been an economical arrangement if one building and one keeper had been provided for both county and borough prisoners.

Halifax.

HALIFAX LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected September 27, 1847.]

The lock-up house has been examined before by an Inspector of Prisons, and there appeared to have been no change in it since the last Report upon it.

It consists of two rooms and three small sleeping-cells; the doors of the sleeping-cells opening into one of the rooms. It forms the lower part of a building on one side of a yard; the police station and some almshouses being on the other side.

The doors of the rooms open directly into the yard.

The place is said to be rather damp in winter.

The rooms are lighted and ventilated by small windows, which are unglazed, but which have shutters. They are warmed by stoves.

The place is not secure. Three prisoners lately made their escape by getting through the ceiling into a room above, which is not inhabited.

It is desirable that, as a temporary arrangement, an officer should sleep in this room.

At present no officer is within call in cases of sickness; but it is possible that a prisoner might be heard by some of the inhabitants of the alms-houses.

During the last year there were 300 prisoners.

There were two prisoners at the time of my visit. One had been in three days, and one four days; both having been remanded for further examination.

The rooms and cells were clean; but the bedding was not in neat order.

The constable who has charge of the lock-up-house, not being at the police station, I did not see him.

The lock-up-house is ill constructed, and unfit for its purposes, and cannot, I think, by any alteration be rendered suitable; and I quite agree with Captain Williams in thinking that a much better and larger one ought to be provided.

BRIGHOUSE LOCK-UP HOUSE.

Brighouse.

[Inspected November 23, 1847.]

This lock-up house, containing two cells, is a detached building, at some little distance from the town, close by the side of a hill, the wall at the back resting against the earth, which causes the cells to be damp. It was erected by subscription, and belongs to the town.

The cells are each 10½ feet long, 6½ feet wide, and 11½ feet high, and contain therefore about 780 cubic feet each.

There is a passage between the cells, and the cell doors open into it.

The cells are nearly dark and the ventilation is quite insufficient; the only provision for either light or ventilation, being a small grated opening in a wall of each cell. This opening communicates with the street, so that persons on the outside can converse with the prisoners, though from the bars in the grating being almost close together, and at a considerable height from the ground, it would be difficult for them to supply the prisoners with forbidden articles from the outside.

There is no provision for warming, and the cells are cold.

There is no resident keeper. The parish constable, who has charge of it, resides at the distance of about a quarter of a mile.

Though the building is tolerably secure, the doors of the cells are so much out of repair, that it would be difficult to keep two prisoners separate.

A sick prisoner would have great difficulty in making himself heard at night.

There are guard beds and loose straw for bedding.

The keeper stated, that he was allowed eightpence per day for each prisoner for food, and that he gave them two meals a day of coffee and bread, and one of meat.

The place was not clean or neat.

A person's health might be injured by confinement in it.

The keeper stated, that he did not often put prisoners in the lock-up house, but generally kept them at his own cottage, and that there had been only three confined in it in the last two years. The greatest number he ever had in it at one time, he said, was four, and the longest period of detention had been a day and night.

The keeper, though an elderly man, appeared tolerably well qualified for his duties.

This lock-up house is quite unfit for use, and is not capable of being made a suitable place of confinement.

The keeper stated, that there was a good deal of crime in the neighbourhood, and many cases of shoplifting and burglary. He said that there was also much drunkenness.

ELLAND LOCK-UP HOUSE.

Elland.

[Inspected November 23, 1847.]

This lock-up house consists of two cells in a dwelling-house, at some distance from the town. The building belongs to the town, but is inhabited by persons in no way connected with the constabulary. These persons, the keeper informed me, generally kept the key of the cells, except in the case of a prisoner confined for felony, or other serious offence, in which case he took charge of the key himself.

The cells (only one of which is ever used), are each 14 feet long, 6 feet wide, 8 feet high, and contain about 670 cubic feet. They open into the kitchen of the house, and have no other provision for warming than their proximity to this kitchen.

The cells were dry, but they are nearly dark, the only provision for lighting being a small grated opening by the side of the door; the ventilation also is quite insufficient.

The cells are secure.

There is no resident keeper, but the man living in the house attends to the prisoners, and would, if necessary, fetch the constable.

The cell which is in use is provided with a stretcher, a straw mattress, a flock bed and two blankets.

The keeper stated, that there was no regular allowance of food, but that he gave the prisoners the same kind as he had himself, and charged the town about a shilling a day for it.

The place was clean.

There is no account kept of the number of persons confined in the lock-up house. The keeper stated, that the greatest number in the cell at one time was three, and the longest period of detention a day and night. He further stated, that he never put females in the lock-up house, but always sent them to Halifax.

Though this lock-up house could not readily be made a suitable place of detention, still it might be much improved by making the ventilation better, and fitting up the unfurnished cell.

The keeper stated, that there was a good deal of crime in the neighbourhood, and that of late there had been a great many robberies committed by means of skeleton keys.

SKIRCOAT LOCK-UP HOUSE.

Skircoat.

[Inspected November 23, 1847.]

This lock-up house, though called Skircoat lock-up house, is at Woodhouse, at some distance from Skircoat. It is in charge of the constable residing at King Cross. It is a detached building built on the side of a hill. The rain comes through the roof, and it is very damp, dark and dirty, and totally unfit for use. I was informed that no one had been confined in it for two years, and that now all the prisoners go to Halifax. The building is quite incapable of being rendered a proper place of detention.

ILLINGWORTH LOCK-UP HOUSE.

Illingworth.

[Inspected November 23, 1847.]

This lock-up house is a detached building, on high ground, about the centre of the village, and a quarter of a mile from the constable's residence. It belongs to the township.

There are two cells, each 12 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 11 feet high, and containing therefore about 800 cubic feet.

The cells open into a passage. They are dry, and at the time of my visit were clean. They are lighted and ventilated by grated openings looking into the street. In the wall of one of the cells, also, there is a square hole communicating with the passage.

One of the cells is seldom used, and in it there is a stove, at which (the doors of the cells being generally left open) a prisoner can warm himself.

Persons on the outside can, by means of the openings above mentioned, converse with the prisoners, but these openings being about 10 feet from the ground, further communication would be difficult.

A sick prisoner would be unable to make himself heard at night.

The cell in use is furnished with an iron bedstead, straw mattress, rugs and sheets.

The keeper stated, that he was allowed 6*d.* per meal for each prisoner for food; that the prisoners had three meals a day, and that their food was generally coffee and bread.

The place was clean.

The keeper, a parish constable, stated that he had had charge of the lock-up house only seven months, that, during that time, only two persons had been confined in it, and that neither had been detained more than one night.

The keeper stated, that crime in this neighbourhood was chiefly confined to assaults and bastardy.

BARNSLEY LOCK-UP HOUSE.

Barnsley.

[Inspected November 25, 1847.]

This is a new building. It is only about two months since the cells were finished, and men are still at work on some part of the building.

The situation is central and unobjectionable.

The building belongs to the county. It contains five cells for prisoners, and a house for the keeper, and was built from plans supplied by Colonel Jebb.

The cells are of the following dimensions:—

Cells.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Cubical Content.
	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.
1 used for females only	13½	10½	10	1420
1	12½	11	10	1370
3	11	6½	10	710

The cells open into a passage. They are damp at present, but a fire is kept in the apparatus for warming them; and the keeper stated that they were now much dryer than they were a month ago. They are lighted by glazed iron windows, which do not open.

The hot-air apparatus for warming them appears to work very well.

The cells are ventilated by means of a perforated iron plate in each, placed near the ground. The ventilation is, however, imperfect.

The cells are secure, and there is a resident keeper.

A sick prisoner would have some difficulty in making himself heard in the night, as the keeper's sleeping rooms are in another part of the house. The keeper, however, stated that he generally visited the prisoners in the night.

Each cell is furnished with an iron bedstead, a straw mattress, two rugs, and two blankets. There is likewise a night-stool and wash-hand basin in every cell.

The keeper stated, that he was allowed eightpence per day for each prisoner for food, and that he gave them tea or coffee, and bread and butter for two meals, and potatoes and gravy for a third.

The cells were clean.

The keeper stated, that seven prisoners had been confined in the lock-up house since it was finished; that there had never been more than one in a cell at the same time, and that the longest period of detention had been four days.

The lock-up house is in charge of a superintendent of police, who resides in the house attached,

and who appeared well qualified for his duties. He said, that his wife attended to the female prisoners.

The keeper stated, that crime in the neighbourhood consisted chiefly of petty offences, but that there had lately been several cases of sheep stealing, and that there was a good deal of drunkenness in Barnsley.

BARNSLEY "WATCH HOUSE."

Barnsley.

[Inspected November 25, 1847.]

This is a small cell opening into the watchmen's room, and is used merely for the safe keeping of persons who may be found drunk in the streets, and who are brought to this cell chiefly for their own protection.

The cell is dark and ill ventilated. It is provided with loose straw to lie on, but there is no bench or bedstead.

The superintendent said that no one is ever confined in it for more than an hour or two.

WATH LOCK-UP HOUSE.

Wath.

[Inspected November 25, 1847.]

This lock-up house is a detached building, tolerably well situated at about the centre of the town. It was built by subscription, and belongs to the town. It contains two cells, opening into a small porch.

The cells are each 10 feet long, 7 feet wide, and 8 feet high; and contain, therefore, each about 560 cubic feet. They are nearly dark, and are ill-ventilated; the only provision for light and ventilation being a small round hole in the outside wall of each cell. These holes would admit of communication with the prisoners from the outside, but they are eight or nine feet from the ground.

There is no provision for warming, but the cells are dry.

There is no resident keeper, but the cells are tolerably secure.

One of the cells is provided with a guard bed, straw mattress, rug, and blanket; but in the other there is nothing but loose straw.

A sick prisoner would have some difficulty in making himself heard at night.

The constable in charge of the lock-up house stated, that he was allowed 8*d.* per day for each prisoner for food; that the prisoners had three meals a-day; and that their food was coffee and bread and sometimes meat.

The place was not clean nor in neat order.

The keeper stated, that the number of prisoners last year was 21; that the greatest number ever in the lock-up house at one time was 7; and that the longest period of detention was three days.

The keeper, who appeared tolerably well qualified for his duties, is a town constable, with a salary of 10*l.* per annum. He stated that he himself took charge of female prisoners, but that they were never searched.

This lock-up house is incapable of being rendered suitable for its purposes.

The keeper stated, that there was not much crime in Wath for the size of the place; and that what there was chiefly consisted of petty offences and drunkenness. He further stated, that vagrants were frequently lodged in the lock-up house, and that they were not included in the number of prisoners.

ROTHERHAM LOCK-UP HOUSE.

Rotherham.

[Inspected November 25, 1847.]

This lock-up house, consisting of two cells for prisoners and a house for the constable, is built *in the river*, the entrance being from the centre of a bridge which crosses the river almost at the entrance of the town. It is rented by the county. From its situation it must be extremely unhealthy.

The cells are 15 feet long, 8½ feet wide, and 7½ feet high. They open into a passage communicating with the keeper's room. They are very damp and ill-ventilated. They are lighted each by two glazed windows, which it is in the prisoner's power to open or close at his pleasure.

The cells are warmed by a stove flue, which passes through both cells. The stove is in the keeper's room, and there being only a thin plate of iron between the back of the stove and one of the cells, this cell is insecure.

There is a resident keeper, and persons on the outside could not readily communicate with the prisoners.

One cell is furnished with a guard bed, loose straw, and two rugs; the other, which is used only for females, has a mattress and rugs.

The keeper stated, that he was allowed 8*d.* per day for each prisoner for food; that the prisoners had three meals a-day; and that their food was coffee or milk-porridge and bread for breakfast and supper, and bread and meat for dinner.

One cell was not clean.

The number of prisoners last year was 298; the greatest number at one time 16, and the longest period of detention eight days.

The keeper, who is a police-serjeant, appeared well qualified for his duties: he is married, and his wife takes charge of the female prisoners.

This lock-up house is incapable of being rendered suitable for its purposes.

IV. YORKSHIRE. Reports on Separate Lock-up Houses.

ROTHERHAM COURT-HOUSE LOCK-UP.

Rotherham.

[Inspected November 25, 1847.]

This lock-up house consists of five cells adjoining the court-house. It is well situated, and the cells are dry. There being no house for a resident keeper the cells are used only during the time that the yearly sessions are being held at Rotherham, when it is in the charge of the governor of Wakefield prison. The building belongs to the county.

The cells open into passages, and are of the following dimensions:—

Cells.	Length.	Width.	Height.	Cubical contents.
	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.
1	10	8	11	880
1	17	8	11	1500
1	17	11	7	1300
2	10	7	7	490

The cells are lighted and ventilated by iron grates in the walls communicating with a yard surrounding the court-house. There is no provision for warming them, and there is nothing for bed or bedding except loose straw.

The cells are secure; and during sessions, when there are prisoners in them, a kind of tent is erected in the yard of the court-house, in which constables remain during the night.

The number of prisoners in this lock-up house at the last annual sessions was 28, and the longest period of detention was three days.

The constable who showed me over the place said, that female officers came from Wakefield to take charge of the female prisoners.

This lock-up house could not readily be made suitable for its purposes, though in most respects it is superior to the other lock-up at Rotherham.

ATTERCLIFFE LOCK-UP HOUSE.

Attercliffe.

[Inspected November 25, 1847.]

This lock-up house consists of two small cells in the yard of the police station on the outskirts of the village. It is under the jurisdiction of the magistrates of Sheffield.

The cells are 7 feet long, 4 feet wide, and 7 feet high, and contain, therefore, about 200 cubic feet. They open into the yard, and are close to some pigsties. They are dry, but there is no provision for warming them. They are lighted by a hole in the door, and are ventilated by this hole and a small perforated iron plate over the door. The ventilation is insufficient.

There is a wooden bench to lie on, and loose straw for bedding.

Neither of the cells was clean, and one of them had a quantity of rubbish in it.

The keeper's wife (the keeper himself being away from home) stated, that her husband had been stationed at Attercliffe only 10 weeks; that in that time there had been three persons confined in the lock-up house; and that the longest period of detention had been eight hours. None of the prisoners had had food whilst in the lock-up house.

The keeper (who resides at the station) is a policeman of the borough of Sheffield.

This lock-up house is incapable of being rendered suitable for its purposes.

LEEDS LOCK-UP HOUSE.

Leeds.

[Inspected November 26, 1847.]

This lock-up house is situated at the back of the court-house, at the outskirts of the town. It was inspected about six years ago by Captain Williams, and, since his visit, the exercising yards have been covered with an iron grating. The building belongs to the borough of Leeds. It is divided into a male and female ward.

The male ward contains eight sleeping cells, each 10 feet long, 8 feet wide, and 8 feet high, (and containing, therefore, about 640 cubic feet); one cell for refractory prisoners, of the same size as the sleeping cells, and one day room, 12 feet square and 10 feet in average height, containing, therefore, about 1440 cubic feet.

The female ward contains six sleeping cells, three of which are 14 feet long, 12 feet wide, and 8 feet high, and contain, therefore, about 1350 cubic feet each; and the other three are of the same size as the sleeping cells in the male ward. There is also a day room of the same size as the day room in the male ward.

The two day rooms open into exercising yards, and the other cells into passages; several of the cells, however, can be approached only through other cells.

Five cells on the ground floor are damp, the surface of the ground at the back of the lock-up house being higher than the floors of the cells.

The cells are lighted by glazed windows, protected by iron bars. These windows can be opened by the prisoners.

The two day rooms are warmed by open fires, but the only provision for warming the others is a stove-pipe which passes through the passages.

The ventilation is insufficient, there being no other provision for changing the air than the windows before mentioned. In the doors of two of the cells, however, there are perforated iron plates.

The cells are secure, and there is a resident keeper.

The cells are provided with guard-beds and straw mattresses, and each bed with two blankets and a rug. Several of the cells have more than one bed in them.

The prisoners have two meals per day, and a fixed quantity of food, viz., ½ lb. of bread and a quart of coffee at each meal.

The place was clean.

The keeper, who appeared well qualified for his duties, stated, that the number of persons detained in this lock-up house last year was 2154; and that the greatest number at one time in a sleeping cell was eight, and in a day-room 25. He added, that, in some cases, remanded prisoners had been detained between two and three weeks.

Leeds.

The keeper stated, also, that, at the quarter sessions for the West Riding, which are held once a-year at Leeds, there are generally from 70 to 90 prisoners in this lock-up house, brought chiefly from Sheffield, Halifax, Huddersfield, and Bradford. He said that, on these occasions, the language and conduct of the prisoners are often shocking; that he can get no sleep during the night, and that he is obliged to remove his family that they may not hear the indecent language which the prisoners both male and female shout to each other.

A new lock-up house, with proper accommodation for the keeper, is much wanted.

Close to the Cloth Hall, where the present lock-up house is, there is some building of little value which might probably be readily purchased, and which would afford a good site for a suitable building.

KEIGHLEY LOCK-UP HOUSE.

Keighley.

[Inspected November 26, 1847.]

This lock-up house consists of three cells under the court-house; the cells are about four feet below the level of the ground. The building is tolerably central in its situation, and belongs to the owners of the county-court, and is rented by the town.

The cells are each 9 feet long, 7 feet wide, and 7½ feet high, and contain, therefore, about 470 cubic feet. They open into a passage, and are ventilated by perforated plates in the walls adjoining this passage. The ventilation of the cells is, however, quite insufficient, there being no provision for ventilating the passage.

One of the cells is dark and the two others are nearly so; for though there are large glazed windows, these are covered with perforated iron plates with the holes at a great distance from each other. The windows are capable of being opened from the outside, and would admit of persons conversing with the prisoners.

The cells are tolerably secure, but there is no resident keeper; there are, however, persons residing in the court-house who would hear if there were anything the matter, and acquaint the constable who has charge of the lock-up house.

Each cell is provided with a guard bed, a straw mattress, three blankets, and a rug.

The keeper stated, that he was allowed 8*d.* per day for each prisoner for food, that he gave the prisoners three meals a-day, and that their food was the same as he had himself.

The cells were not very clean.

A person's health might be injured by confinement in this lock-up house on account of the bad ventilation.

No list is kept of the prisoners, but it was stated, that the greatest number ever in one cell at the same time was three, and the longest period of detention 10 days.

The keeper, who appeared tolerably well qualified for his duties, stated, that his wife attended to the female prisoners.

The keeper stated, that the principal offence in the neighbourhood was drunkenness; that there were very few felonies, but a good deal of vagrancy, and many tramps.

SILSDEN LOCK-UP HOUSE.

Silsden.

[Inspected November 26, 1847.]

This lock-up house is a detached building about the centre of the town. It was built by subscription about nine years ago and belongs to the town.

There is but one cell; it is 7 feet long, 6½ feet wide, and 8 feet high, and contains about 370 cubic feet. It opens into a small porch. The floor is damp, and there is no provision for warming.

The porch is lighted by a hole over the door, and the cell is lighted by a hole in the wall next the porch. It is nearly dark, and the ventilation is quite insufficient.

There is no resident keeper, but the cell is tolerably secure.

Persons on the outside could, by shouting, converse with the prisoners.

A prisoner would have great difficulty in making himself heard at night.

There is a guard-bed, and loose straw for bedding.

The keeper stated, that he gave prisoners three meals a-day, viz., coffee and bread twice, and meat and bread once, and that he charged the cost to the county.

The place was very dirty.

The keeper stated, that no one had been confined in it for a year, and that there had been only four persons in it since it was erected. He said, also, that the longest period of detention was from Saturday to Monday.

A person's health might be seriously affected by confinement in this lock-up house.

The keeper, a parish constable, appeared tolerably well qualified for his duties. He stated, that there was now very little crime in the neighbourhood, and that it had decreased very considerably in the last few years.

IV.
YORKSHIRE.
Reports on Separate Lock-up Houses.

HAWORTH LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected November 26, 1847.]

Haworth.

This lock-up house, consisting of two cells, is situated among some small houses, on rather low ground compared with the rest of the village, which is on a steep hill. It belongs to the village.

The cells are each 7½ feet square and 10 feet high, containing, therefore, about 560 cubic feet. One cell opens into the other, and that into the street.

The cells are damp, and there is no provision for warming them. They are lighted and ventilated by iron gratings in the wall, through which persons on the outside can converse with the prisoners.

There is no resident keeper, but the cells are secure.

In one of the cells there is an iron bedstead, a flock mattress, a quilt, and two sheets. The other cell is unfurnished with bed or bedding.

No nightstool is provided.

The keeper, who is a parish constable, and who appeared tolerably well qualified for his duties, stated, that prisoners had never been kept longer than one night, that he gave them one meal of coffee and bread, and charged it to the county, and that the number of prisoners last year was three. The keeper stated, that he sometimes, when the weather was cold, took prisoners to his own house, and fastened them to the oven door.

The keeper stated, that he had never had charge of any female prisoners.

The cells were dirty, and I think that a prisoner's health might be seriously affected by confinement in them, as they are both cold and damp.

This lock-up house is incapable of being rendered suitable for its purposes.

The keeper stated, that there was not much crime in the neighbourhood; that there were very few felonies, and that the principal offence was drunkenness.

BINGLEY LOCK-UP HOUSE.

Bingley.

[Inspected November 26, 1847.]

This lock-up house, containing six cells, is tolerably well situated in the upper part of the town, adjoining to the workhouse. It belongs to the town.

The cells are each 8½ feet long, 6½ feet wide, and 8 feet high, containing therefore about 440 cubic feet. They open into passages which are lighted by grated openings in the wall looking into the workhouse yard. These openings have shutters, which the constable, who showed the building (the keeper being away from home) stated, were generally closed at night. The cells are lighted and ventilated by grates over the doors. There is also a small grate at the back of each cell for ventilation, and it seemed to answer its purpose tolerably well.

The lower cells are damp, and the only provision for warming is a stove in the passage on the ground floor; but the keeper stated, that it was very seldom used.

There is no resident keeper, but the cells are secure; and from the proximity of the workhouse a prisoner would not have much difficulty in making himself heard at night.

Two of the cells are furnished with iron bedsteads, straw mattresses, blankets, and rugs; the other cells are unfurnished.

The constable stated that the keeper was allowed 8*d.* a-day for each prisoner for food, and that he gave the prisoners two meals of coffee and bread, and one of meat and bread.

There is no account kept of the number of prisoners, but the constable stated that there were very few, and that sometimes two or three months passed without one. The greatest number ever confined in one cell was two, and the longest period of detention three nights.

The lock-up house is in charge of a town constable, who lives about a quarter of a mile off.

The constable stated that there were very seldom any female prisoners, but that when there were any they were not put in the cells, but stayed at the keeper's house.

This lock-up house could not readily be rendered suitable for its purposes.

The constable stated that there was not much crime in the neighbourhood, and that it had lately been on the decrease, but that there were a good many vagrants just now.

OTLEY LOCK-UP HOUSE.

Otley.

[Inspected November 27, 1847.]

This lock-up house is rather inconveniently situated on the outskirts of the town. It contains three cells, two opening into a passage and the third into the yard, into which the passage opens. The building belongs to the town.

The cells are of the following dimensions:—

Cells.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Cubical Contents.
	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.
1	7½	7½	12	670
1	12	7½	12	1080
1	13½	13½	8	1450

The cells were dry, but they are dark. There is no provision for warming them, and the only ventilation is what is obtained by small holes in the walls.

There is no resident keeper, but the cells are tolerably secure.

The hole for ventilating one of the cells communicates with the street, and would admit of persons on the outside speaking to the prisoners.

A sick prisoner would have great difficulty in making himself heard at night.

The cells are provided with guard-beds, mattresses, and loose straw.

The keeper stated that the prisoners had three meals per day, two of coffee and bread and one of meat, and that he charged 9*d.* a meal for each prisoner.

Otley.

The cells were not clean.

A person's health might be injured by confinement in this lock-up house, the cells being ill ventilated and cold.

The keeper stated that he had had charge of the lock-up house only seven months, and that in that time the number of prisoners had been 16 (all males); that the greatest number in a cell at the same time had been four, and the longest period of detention one night. He further stated that the lock-up house was much used as a lodging-house for vagrants, and that prisoners were frequently taken to a public-house, instead of being put in the lock-up house.

The keeper appeared well qualified for his duties.

This lock-up house is incapable of being rendered suitable for its purposes.

The keeper stated that the principal offence committed in the neighbourhood was poaching; and that there was a large number of railway labourers at work in the district, who were occasionally very riotous.

ADDINGHAM LOCK-UP HOUSE.

Addingham.

[Inspected November 27, 1847.]

This is a small damp cell, built on the side of a hill. It is very insecure (so much so, that the keeper said that he considered it necessary for a prisoner confined in it to be watched), and it is dirty, and totally unfit for use. The keeper stated that unless prisoners are very dirty, or very ill-behaved, he seldom put them in the lock-up house, but took them to a public-house.

The cell is 11 feet long, 7½ feet wide, and 7 feet high, and contains, therefore, about 580 cubic feet. It is lighted by a grated opening communicating with the street, and through which a prisoner could be supplied with spirits and instruments of escape; and the keeper stated that some time ago a prisoner had escaped, by breaking through the ceiling by means of a crowbar, which had been supplied to him through this grating.

There is a guard-bed and loose straw for bedding.

The keeper stated that only one prisoner had been confined in the lock-up house in the last 18 months, and that he was in only about a quarter of an hour, while the constable was preparing to take him to Keighley.

The keeper, who is a parish constable, appeared well qualified for his duties. He stated that there was a great deal of crime in the neighbourhood of Addingham, and that the chief offences were assaults and felonies.

SKIPTON LOCK-UP HOUSE.

Skipton.

[Inspected November 27, 1847.]

This lock-up house consists of two cellars under the town-hall, one of which is approached from the street by a trap-door, a flight of steps, and then another door, and the other through the kitchen of a dwelling-house. This latter was in use for household purposes by the inhabitants of the house through which it is approached, and the keeper stated that it was used as a lock-up only during the yearly sessions.

The cells are 12 feet long, 8 feet wide, and 6 feet high, containing, therefore, each about 570 cubic feet. They are dark, damp, and ill ventilated.

There is no resident keeper, but the cells are tolerably secure; in one of them, however, persons on the outside could communicate with the prisoners by means of an iron grating in the wall.

The cells are provided with guard-beds, loose straw, and a rug.

The only provision for a night-vessel is an earthen jar.

The keeper stated that he is allowed 8*d.* per meal for each prisoner for food, and that the prisoners have two meals a-day, one of coffee and bread and the other of meat and potatoes.

The cells were clean.

A person's health might be seriously injured by confinement in this lock-up house; and I was glad to learn that a new lock-up house is in contemplation, and that the authorities are looking for a piece of land to build upon.

There is no account kept of the number of prisoners, but the keeper said he thought it was about 50 last year. He stated that the greatest number in a cell at one time was three, and the longest period of detention 24 hours.

The keeper, who is a town constable, appeared well qualified for his office. He is married, and his wife attends to the female prisoners.

The keeper stated that there were very few felonies committed in the town, and that there was but little crime in the neighbourhood, though occasionally there were drunken rows among the "navvies."

IV.
YORKSHIRE.
Reports on Separate Lock-up Houses.

HORBURY LOCK-UP HOUSE.

Horbury.

[Inspected November 29, 1847.]

This lock-up house is so situated (about the centre of the town) that the floor is lower than the ground at the back, but on a level with the street in front; there being, however, a boarded floor, and the walls being lined half-way up with wood, the place was dry, and the parish constable, who has charge of the lock-up, stated that it was so at all seasons of the year.

The building belongs to the town. There is but one cell. It is 9 feet square and 7½ feet high, and contains, therefore, about 600 cubic feet.

The cell opens into the street, and is lighted by a glazed window at the back, which is guarded by bars, but which the prisoner can open or shut. For ventilation there is, besides this window, a small hole in the wall.

There is no provision for warming, and the cell is cold. The bedding consists of loose straw and a rug on a guard-bed.

There is no resident keeper, and on account of the facility the open window affords to parties on the outside handing in instruments of escape, the cell is insecure.

The keeper stated that he gave the prisoners three meals a-day, of the same food as he had himself, and that he charged about 9*d.* a meal for each prisoner.

The place was not clean. The keeper stated that there were very few prisoners confined in it; about six, he thought, in the last two years; that there were never more than two in it at the same time, and that the longest period of detention had been a day and night.

He also stated that in ordinary assault cases, or cases of a similar kind, if the prisoner was willing to pay for a person to watch him at a public-house, he allowed him to remain there, instead of putting him in the lock-up house.

The keeper appeared well qualified for his duties. He said that he had never had any female prisoners.

The lock-up house is at present unfit for a place of confinement, and is incapable of being rendered fit.

The keeper stated that there were very few felonies committed in the neighbourhood; that the principal offences were assaults and drunkenness, but that there was also a good deal of vagrancy.

SOWERBY LOCK-UP HOUSE.

Sowerby.

[Inspected November 29, 1847.]

This a detached building, containing two cells, tolerably well situated, about the centre of the town. It is under the charge of a parish constable, and belongs to the town.

The cells are 6½ feet square and 9 feet high, and contain about 380 cubic feet. They open into a passage, and are dark. There is no provision for warming, and the only ventilation is what is obtained by small holes (about two inches in diameter) in the walls.

The walls of the cells were damp.

There is no resident keeper, but the cells are tolerably secure.

A sick prisoner would have great difficulty in making himself heard at night.

There are wooden benches to lie on, with a flock-bed and blankets. The bedding is kept in a neighbouring public-house, and the keeper stated that in cold weather he generally took the prisoners to the public-house, instead of putting them in the lock-up.

There are no night-vessels, but the keeper said he generally borrowed a bucket from the public-house.

The keeper stated that he was allowed 1*s.* a-day for each prisoner for food; that he gave the prisoner two meals a-day, either of coffee and bread or meat and bread.

The place was not very clean.

A person's health might be injured by confinement in this lock-up house, on account of the cold and insufficient ventilation.

The keeper, who appeared tolerably well qualified for his duties, stated that there had been but one prisoner confined in this lock-up house last year, and that he was detained in it for 12 hours only.

The lock-up house, in its present state, is not fit for a place of confinement, and it could not readily be made fit.

The keeper stated that there was not much crime in the neighbourhood, and that the principal offences were assaults and drunkenness.

SHEFFIELD LOCK-UP HOUSE.

Sheffield.

[Inspected November 25, 1847.]

This lock-up house has been examined before by an Inspector of Prisons, and it was stated that there had not been any alteration since that time.

The police cells, which form this lock-up house, are below the town-hall, which stands in the middle of the town, and which belongs to the trustees of a fund bequeathed for public improvement.

The cells are 16 in number, and are of the following dimensions:—

No. of Lock-ups.	Length.	Width.	Height.	Cubical Contents.
	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.
3	11½	12	10	1380
1	9¾	7	10	680
2	9¾	8	10	780
1	8½	8	10	680
1	10	10	10	1000
3	10	11	9½	1040
3	9¼	8	9	670
1	14	10½	11	1620
1	11	8½	10	930
16				

The cells appear to be always dry, but they are ill constructed, inconveniently placed, and, many of them, partly below ground. Many, moreover, are very ill lighted, and some are not warmed. From the situation of the cells, the ventilation cannot be good.

As a temporary improvement, I recommended that such of the cells as had not wooden floors should be provided with them.

The place appears to be tolerably secure, though about a year ago an escape took place.

Mattresses and rugs are provided for bedding, except for prisoners received in a state of intoxication, who are put into a cell where there is loose straw for them to lie on.

The prisoners have two meals per day; viz., coffee and bread for breakfast, and bread and cheese for dinner. The superintendent of police stated that the quantity is not fixed, and that they are allowed as much as they can eat.

Workmen were employed in laying down water-pipes, so that the place could not be in good order. There were, however, cobwebs on some of the walls, which must have been there for some time.

The number of prisoners in the year 1846 was 2873; namely, 2514 males and 359 females. The greatest number at any one time was 35, and the longest period of detention 10 days; the average period, however, being less than one day. On the morning of my visit there were 15 prisoners.

I received no complaint.

The persons in charge of the lock-up house are two constables belonging to the borough police, one acting by day and the other by night, and a female officer, described by the superintendent as a respectable widow, but whom I did not see, as there were no female prisoners at the time of my visit to require her attendance. I did not see the night male keeper also, but the day male keeper appeared to be well qualified for his duties.

The building is wholly incapable of being made a suitable place of confinement.

The superintendent of police, who appeared to be well-informed respecting the state of crime at Sheffield, stated that a serious robbery was a very rare occurrence, but that scarcely an assize past without a case of stabbing. He remarked that the chief employment of the Sheffield people (making cutlery) offered temptations to acts of violence of this kind. He said, also, that offences arising from the unions of workmen were rather frequent. He stated that some of the unions forbade those employed at their trade, whether in the unions or not, from working more than a certain number of days per week, and restricted them to a certain number of hours on those days.

The superintendent said that the most common offence at Sheffield was stealing waste metal from employers; the money received for it being generally spent in the indulgence of vicious tastes, and very rarely in the purchase of food. He said that much of the stealing was by boys, and that a common object with them was to procure the means of going to the low theatres, to see such pieces as "Jack Shepherd." The superintendent added, that he had been in office 16 years, and that there was much less crime now than formerly, though, in his opinion, there was as much drunkenness.

ROTHWELL LOCK-UP HOUSE.

Rothwell.

[Inspected November 27, 1847.]

This lock-up house stands in the middle of the village, and there is nothing objectionable in the site. It was built by subscription, and consists of a single cell (without any accommodation for a resident keeper), of an hexagonal form, 9 feet wide and 12 feet high.

The door opens into a piece of land accessible to the public. The cell is dry, but dark, and without any provision for warming it. The keeper, who is a parish constable, said that there were formerly loop-holes for the admission of light, but that a man, under a serious charge, which it was believed would have led to his transportation, made his escape by means of a tool handed in through one of the loop-holes, and that these loop-holes had, therefore, been nearly closed, a small passage only being left for air. Notwithstanding these loop-holes being nearly stopped up, the place must still be insecure, as there is not a resident keeper at hand; justice, too, may be defeated, by people on the outside talking to the prisoners.

There were rugs and loose straw for bedding.

The keeper stated, that the prisoners had three meals per day, and that he gave them the same kind of food as he had himself, viz., coffee and bread for breakfast and supper, and meat and potatoes for dinner; but that there was no fixed quantity.

The place was not in neat order.

In winter there must be danger to health from confinement here.

No list is kept of the prisoners; but the keeper said that there had been five in the last year; that the greatest number he ever remembered at once was two, and the longest period of detention from Saturday night till Monday morning.

The keeper seemed to be well qualified for his duties. His wife attends to the female prisoners.

Rothwell.

This lock-up house is not capable of being made a proper place of confinement.

The keeper stated, that the neighbourhood was quiet; that there was less stealing than formerly, and that there had been only one theft in the last 12 months, which was a theft of some chickens.

Shipley.

SHIPLEY LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected November 27, 1847.]

This building is near the middle of the town, and the site is unobjectionable. The building was put up by subscription.

There are two cells with a room above for the keeper to live in; the cells are 8 feet long, 7½ feet broad, and 8 feet high, and contain, therefore, 500 cubic feet each. The doors open into a passage which communicates with a small yard, accessible to the public.

The cells are dry. They are lighted and ventilated by unglazed gratings over the doors, and there is a similar grating over the door at the end of the passage. There is no provision for warming the cells.

The cells are tolerably secure.

There is no communication between the cells and the keeper's room, and no superintendence can be carried on; but the prisoners are supplied with an iron bar to knock with on the ceiling when they want anything.

Persons on the outside can speak to the prisoners, though they cannot convey spirits, &c., to them.

There is a wooden frame in each cell, with loose straw and rugs for bedding.

There is not a proper provison of night-vessels.

The keeper stated, the prisoners had coffee and bread for breakfast, but that they seldom remained long enough to require a second meal.

The place was clean and neat.

Owing to the cells not being warmed, in cold weather a person might suffer from confinement.

No list is kept of the prisoners, but the keeper said that there were about half-a-dozen in the year; that the greatest number together at any one time in one of the cells was three, and the longest period of detention from Saturday night till Monday morning.

The keeper, who is also the village sexton, is too old and infirm to be efficient.

His daughter takes charge of the female prisoners.

This lock-up house could not readily be made suitable for its purposes.

The parish constable stated, that there was not very much crime in the neighbourhood, and that the chief offences were attempts to commit robbery.

Idle.

IDLE LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected November 27, 1847.]

This building is at the end of the town, on a convenient and unobjectionable site. I was told it belonged to the Lord of the Manor.

There are two cells, each 10 feet long, 4½ feet wide, and 8 feet high, and containing, therefore, about 350 cubic feet each. The doors open into a passage which communicates with the street.

There is no accommodation for a resident keeper.

The cells are dark; there is no provision for warming them; they are ill ventilated, and, as there is no resident keeper, they are insecure.

People on the outside can talk to prisoners, but cannot supply them with anything.

If a prisoner were taken ill in the night he would, probably, be unable to make any one hear.

A broad bench, with loose straw, is the only provison for bedding, and there are not proper night-vessels.

The keeper, who is a parish constable, and who seemed well qualified for his duties, said that the prisoners had toast, and tea or coffee, night and morning, but that they seldom remained till dinner-time.

The place was not in very neat order.

A person's health might be injured by confinement in this lock-up house.

No list is kept of the prisoners, but the keeper said that there were about three last year; that during the last two years, there had not been more than one prisoner at a time, and that the longest period of detention was a single night.

There is no female officer.

The keeper said, that as respects crime there had been a great change in the neighbourhood, within the last few years, and that now there was very little crime.

BRADFORD LOCK-UP HOUSES.

[Inspected November 27, 1847.]

These lock-up houses have been examined before by an Inspector of Prisons.

A provision is now making, at the chief lock-up house, for warming and ventilating the cells; but the general construction of the building is so bad, that it is to be regretted that any money has been expended in alterations. The cells are badly lighted, and the windows are too low down. Moreover, the keeper's house is so placed, that he cannot superintend the cells; and, in that part which is occupied by females, he could not even hear a prisoner if he were to call.

This lock-up house is in the middle of the town, and forms the lower part of the court-house. It belongs to the county.

There are 9 cells, the smallest being 8 feet long, 6 feet broad, and 10 feet high, and the largest 20 feet long, 11 feet broad, and 10 feet high.

I was informed, that new bedsteads and bedding were about to be purchased.

The allowance for food is 8*d.* per day, and the prisoners have three meals. They have coffee and bread for breakfast in summer, and meat and potatoes for dinner.

Hitherto the prisoners have not been required to wash themselves.

Owing to the bad construction of the building, the ends of justice can be defeated by the prisoners communicating with each other.

The number of prisoners, last year, was about 770, and the greatest number, at any one time, 33.

When prisoners are remanded for further examination, they are sometimes detained a fortnight.

The keeper appeared to be tolerably well qualified for his duties. His wife has charge of the female prisoners.

I consider the building incapable of being rendered suitable for its purposes.

No change has been made in the other lock-up house since Captain Williams's last visit.

This lock-up house, which is also a police station, belongs to the borough. It is in the middle of the town, and the site is unobjectionable.

The cells, however, are not warmed, and are otherwise unsuitable for use; and they could not be rendered suitable.

I was glad to learn that it was intended to erect a new lock-up house.

The number of prisoners, last year, was about 120.

It was stated, that there was at present much crime in Bradford; but that an efficient police was about to be appointed, the town having, within the last few weeks, been incorporated, and the necessary powers obtained for assessment.

WARKWORTH LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected August 27, 1847.]

This is a new lock-up house, and has been in use about 12 months. It is about a quarter of a mile from the village; and the officer in charge said he found the distance very inconvenient, owing to the difficulty of conveying drunken and riotous offenders to the lock-up. He thinks, too, that there is a danger, in consequence of there being no assistance at hand, of the place being broken into and of offenders being rescued.

In other respects the site is unobjectionable.

The building consists of two rooms for a constable to reside in and two cells for prisoners.

Each cell is 12 feet long, 7 feet wide, and 9 feet high.

The cells have glazed windows; but there is a provision for ventilation, which the officer said was found to be sufficient, independent of the windows.

The cells are warmed by fires in the keeper's rooms; the fire-places being against the intervening walls.

The keeper said that the cells were damp in wet weather, but that a drain was about to be made, which it was expected would remove the dampness.

The cell doors have chains, to admit of their being opened a little way; but a strong prisoner would, I should think, be able to force the door wide open when on the chain. The ordinary plan of having a little wicket in the door for handing in food is much better. Under the present arrangement, it would be scarcely safe for the constable's wife, in the absence of her husband, to supply a prisoner of desperate character with food.

Each cell has a guard-bed, but it is too high from the ground.

The prison was empty at the time of my visit, and the constable said that during the year it had been in use only 24 persons had been confined in it.

Hitherto the prisoners have had the same kind of food as the constable and his family.

The constable appears to be well qualified for his office. He is a married man, so that his wife can take charge of female prisoners. They had both a respectable appearance.

I made the following recommendations:—

1. Small wickets to be put in the cell doors, instead of the present chains.
2. A strong iron-grated door to be put up at the entrance to the passage into which the cell doors open.
3. The same dietary to be adopted as that in use at Alnwick prison.

IV. NORTHUMBERLAND.

Reports on Separate Lock-up Houses.

HALTWHISTLE LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected November 2, 1847.]

Haltwistle.

Since my last Report on this lock-up house the roof has been repaired, but there has been no other change of any importance.

The cells are now tolerably dry, and I found them clean and in good order. There is still, however, no provision for warming them; the apertures serving as windows are unglazed, and there is no accommodation for a resident keeper. There is still no other bedding provided than loose straw, but the keeper said that he frequently gave the prisoners a rug of his own, and that if the night was very cold he took the prisoners to his own house.

In winter a person's health might be seriously affected by confinement in this lock-up house.

There is nothing to prevent people on the outside from talking to the prisoners, or from supplying them with spirits, or with instruments for making their escape.

Although this lock-up house has not been built more than five or six years, it would probably cost more money to alter it, so as to make it a suitable place of confinement, than to erect an entirely new building.

No list is kept of the persons confined in this lock-up house, but the constable in charge of it said that on an average there were two or three prisoners per month; that six was the greatest number at any one time; and that no one remained more than one night.

WESTMORELAND.

KIRKBY LONSDALE LOCK-UP HOUSE.

Kirkby Lonsdale

[Inspected October 3, 1847.]

This lock-up house consists of a single cell, in the under-ground floor of an old wash-house; and the constable who has charge of it said, that it was made for the confinement of refractory paupers. It is quite unfit for use.

The cell is about 10 feet long, 8 feet broad, and 8½ feet high.

The place is damp. It is lighted by an unglazed opening, to which the public have access, and at which anything can be introduced.

There is a stove for warming the cell.

The place is not secure.

There is no resident keeper.

There is a wooden bedstead, with loose straw for bedding.

The place was in a slovenly state.

The lock-up-house belongs to the town; but the county constable has, to a certain extent, the charge of it.

This officer stated, that, on an average, the lock-up was used about once a month; that it was seldom that any one was kept in it more than a few hours; but that sometimes a prisoner remained through the night.

No complete list of prisoners has been kept.

This lock-up-house is incapable of being rendered a proper place of confinement.

Burton-in-Kendal.

BURTON-IN-KENDAL LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected October 4, 1847.]

This lock-up house is a small detached building, at the outskirts of the village.

There is only one cell, and this is about 7 feet square, and 8 feet high.

The cell was dry, and it was said to be so at all seasons.

It is imperfectly lighted and ventilated by small holes, perforated in an iron plate over the door.

There is no provision for warming it, and only loose straw for bedding.

There is no accommodation for a resident officer, and the place is consequently insecure.

The parish constable, who has charge of the cell, said, that, about 18 months ago, the door was forced open by a number of railway labourers, and two prisoners liberated.

The cell door opens direct into the road.

A prisoner taken ill in the night would have a difficulty in making himself heard.

There was no one in confinement at the time of my visit; and the constable said, that there had not been any one in for about a month; and that there were not more than half a dozen prisoners generally in the year. He said that no one was ever kept more than a night, unless it was from Saturday till Monday. When the weather was severe, he said, he sometimes took the prisoners to a public-house to warm themselves, and supplied them with bed-clothes.

This lock-up house is incapable of being made a proper place of confinement.

It was built by private subscription, and belongs to the subscribers.

The constable, in charge of the lock-up, appeared to be a respectable man.

Holme.

HOLME LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected October 4, 1847.]

This lock-up house is a small detached building, of the same size and of the same construction as that at Burton, and, like it, is not capable of being made a proper place of confinement.

Holme.

It was built five or six years ago, chiefly by private subscription; but I was told it had never been occupied.

It is considered to belong to the township, and the keys of it are kept by the parish surveyor.

It is dry apparently at all seasons of the year.

It is lighted, like the lock-up at Burton, by perforated holes.

There is no provision for warming it.

There is no accommodation for a resident keeper, and the place is consequently insecure. The nearest house is about 20 yards off.

The parish constable, in charge of this lock-up-house, was apparently a respectable man.

Milnthorpe.

MILNTHORPE LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected October 4, 1847.]

This lock-up house was built about two years ago by private subscription, at a cost, I was told, of about 60*l.*; but I cannot congratulate the subscribers on the judicious application of their money. The building is ill adapted for its purposes, and I think it would cost more to render it a suitable place of confinement, than to build an entirely new lock-up-house. The site is, however, unobjectionable. The building stands in the middle of the town, and in an open place.

There are two small cells, each about 7 feet long, 4 feet in average width, and 7 feet high.

The situation is dry, but the walls of the cells are damp for want of a proper roof; the present roof, consisting of stone slabs, laid nearly flat.

There are small grated apertures to admit light and air; and the constable, who has the care of the lock-up house, said, that spirituous liquors are sometimes supplied through these openings.

There is no provision for warming.

There is no accommodation for a resident keeper; and, owing to this and to the ease of communication with the outside, the place is very insecure.

Soon after the place was built, two prisoners made their escape.

If a prisoner were taken ill in the night, he might have great difficulty in making himself heard.

Loose straw is the only provision for bedding.

The place was not in neat order.

There was no list of prisoners on the spot, though it was stated there was one at Kendal.

The constable, who was apparently a respectable man, stated, that there were about six prisoners in the course of last year; that there were not more than two at any one time; and that he believed that the longest period any prisoner had remained was two days. He said the prisoners were fed upon bread and cheese; that he never knew any one to suffer in health from confinement in the lock-up; but that he dared not put any one in on a cold wet night. He said that, last week, he took a woman up for theft; but, as she had a child at her breast, he did not venture to put her into the lock-up-house, and was obliged to be content with her promise to appear the next morning.

It is desirable that a new lock-up house should be built at Milnthorpe, with accommodation for a resident keeper and his wife, and with a room for petty sessions.

Kendal.

KENDAL LOCK-UP HOUSES.

[Inspected October 4, 1847.]

The lock-up house at Kendal, which is chiefly used, consists of two cells, on the ground-floor of the police office, which is in the middle of the town.

One of the cells is 13 feet long, 6½ feet broad, and 7 feet high; and the other cell is 9 feet long, 6½ feet broad, and 7 feet high.

They appear to be always dry.

The only provision for light and ventilation are some small holes perforated in the doors.

There is no means of warming the cells, and they are not very secure, though the superintendent of police resides in the building.

A prisoner taken ill in the night might have a difficulty in making himself heard, though I was told that a police officer visits the prisoners every half hour during the night.

The cell doors open into a passage which communicates with the street.

The prisoners in the two cells can have no difficulty in talking with each other.

It was stated that there had been no alteration in the building for several years.

At the time of my visit the cells were empty.

The whole number of prisoners last year was 299, and at one time 21 persons (railway labourers) were crowded together in these two small cells.

The present accommodation is quite insufficient, and, as will be seen by the foregoing statements, the cells are in other respects not fit for use.

This lock-up house could not readily be made suitable for its purposes even if it be at all possible to render it so; and I should recommend that a new building be put up, containing five or six small cells, and one room of larger dimensions, with accommodation for a resident keeper, an office for police purposes, and a room for examination of prisoners and for holding petty sessions.

IV. WESTMORELAND. Reports on Separate Lock-up Houses.

Kendal.

There is another lock-up house at Kendal, but it is seldom used; and I recommend that it be wholly discontinued, partly on account of its unfitness for use in its present state, and partly because two lock-up houses are not necessary at Kendal.

This second lock-up house is in that part of the town which is called Kirkland, and which I believe was once a separate borough.

There are two cells, each about 9 feet long, 5 feet broad, and 8 feet high.

They are on the ground-floor of the building, the upper part of which is a school-room.

The cells are dry, and it was stated that they were so at all seasons of the year; but one cell is dark, though with a hole for ventilation; and the only means of lighting and ventilating the other cell is by a grating over the door.

The cell doors open into a passage which communicates with a small yard.

There is no provision for warming the cells.

There is no accommodation for a resident keeper, and the place is consequently insecure.

If a prisoner were taken ill in the night, he would probably be unable to make himself heard; but it was stated that when there is any prisoner, the cells are often visited in the night.

The place was not in neat order.

There was a wooden bedstead in each cell, but no bedding.

Both these lock-up-houses belong to the borough.

Stavely.

STAVELY LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected October 6, 1847.]

This lock-up house consists of a single cell, about 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 9 feet high. It stands at the outskirts of the village, apart from any other building, and with no accommodation for a resident keeper; nor is there any house within about a furlong.

The cell appeared to be dry, but it has no window, though there is a small hole, intended apparently for ventilation.

There is no provision for warming.

There is a narrow bench, but no bedstead; there was, however, loose straw for bedding.

The place was not clean and neat.

As there is no resident keeper, it is not secure.

The parish constable who had charge of the lock-up house said, that during the six months he had been in office, there had been no one in it, and that he did not know when it had been last used.

The lock-up house is said to belong to the township of Stavely. It is quite unfit for use, and is not susceptible of improvement.

Ambleside.

AMBLESIDE LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected October 6, 1847.]

The present lock-up house is a single cell, very unfit for use, and is about to be abandoned; but I am sorry to say that the cells which are erecting in its stead, although much better than the old one, are far from forming a suitable place of confinement.

The cell at present in use was dry at the time of my visit, but is damp, I was told, in winter. It has an unglazed window, has no provision for warming, and is insecure. There is, moreover, no resident keeper.

The new cells, which, like the old cell, form part of a building in the middle of the village, a portion of which is to be used for the County Court, are each 11½ feet long, 7 feet wide, and 7½ feet high, and contain therefore about 600 cubic feet each.

In place of a window each cell has a double grating, which will admit sufficient air, probably, but very little light.

As these gratings are in the outer wall (towards the street), a person on the outside will have no difficulty in communicating with a prisoner, and the ends of justice may thereby be defeated. From the construction of the grating, however, it will be difficult to introduce articles from the outside.

There is no provision for warming the cells.

I was informed that the plan of this lock-up-house had not been sent to the Secretary of State for his examination and approval.

The lock-up is built by the trustees of tolls at Ambleside.

Bowness.

BOWNESS LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected October 7, 1847.]

This lock-up house consists of two cells, on the ground-floor of a detached building in the middle of the village; the upper part being a retail shop and dwelling-house. This dwelling-house, however, is not occupied by the village constable, who has charge of the lock-up-house. He lives about 50 yards off. It is desirable that the constable should reside in the room over the cells, and that there should be an opening from the room into the passage beneath.

The cells are each about 7 feet long, 6 feet broad, and 7½ feet high, and contain therefore about 300 cubic feet each.

The cell doors open into a small passage, and there is a grating above each door to admit light and air.

The cells are dry, but there is no provision for warming them.

They are tolerably secure.

Each cell has a guard-bed, with loose straw for bedding.

The place was clean and in good order.

Last year there were 14 prisoners, chiefly vagrants and drunken people.

The constable in charge of the lock-up said that it was seldom that any one was detained in it more than a few hours.

The constable appeared to be a very respectable man, and well qualified for his duties.

His salary is paid by a subscription among the inhabitants, and the lock-up was also built by subscription.

If there were provision for a resident keeper, and for warming the cells, this lock-up-house would be sufficient for its purposes.

APPLEBY LOCK-UP HOUSE.

Appleby.

[Inspected October 16, 1847.]

This lock-up house consists of a single small cell, under the Town-hall, upon the ground-floor.

It is dry at all seasons, but there is no provision for warming or lighting it; it is badly ventilated, and quite insecure.

There is no resident keeper.

There is a wooden guard-bed, but no bed-clothes; it was stated, however, that straw and bed-rugs were given when required.

No list is kept of the prisoners, and the cell is chiefly used, I was told, for drunken people.

At the time of my visit the place was empty, and I was told that there had not been any one in it for about three weeks.

The borough constable in charge of the cell said that persons were sometimes kept in all night, but that there had been no case of the kind lately.

The constable appeared to be intelligent and tolerably well qualified.

This lock-up house is quite unfit for use, and is incapable of improvement.

PENRITH LOCK-UP HOUSE.

CUMBERLAND.
Penrith.

[Inspected October 15, 1847.]

This place was formerly used occasionally as a regular prison for persons sentenced to short periods of confinement, but the keeper stated that for some years it had been used only as a lock-up house.

The only alteration, since Captain Williams's last Report upon it, has been the raising of the wall of the airing yard, in consequence of the escape of a prisoner.

There are four cells. They are all dry, have each a glazed window, and are warmed by open fires.

In one cell there is a danger of fire, from the use of loose straw; and I recommended that mats be substituted for the straw.

In the two upper cells there are iron bedsteads, chaff mattresses, with a proper supply of blankets, sheets, and rugs.

The ventilation is sufficient, and the place is tolerably secure.

There is no regular dietary, but each prisoner receives fourpenny-worth of food. The keeper said that the money was generally expended in bread, but that sometimes a little coffee was bought.

The place was clean and neat.

At the time of my visit the cells were empty, and the whole number of prisoners last year was only 62. In the previous year, however, when the railway was making, there were more than 200 prisoners.

There appears to be no danger to health from confinement in this lock-up house, and the keeper said he never knew a case of sickness except when the prisoner was ill on admission.

There is a resident keeper, who appears to be properly qualified, and who has been in office 18 years. His wife takes charge of the female prisoners.

The keeper acts also as a constable, and is the corn inspector for the district. As keeper he receives 25*l.* a-year, as constable 10*l.*, and as corn inspector 40*l.* a-year.

This lock-up house is in rather an inconvenient situation, owing to its distance from the chief part of the town, but in other respects it is sufficient for the purposes required.

The keeper said that there was not much crime in the neighbourhood, and that there was less than formerly. He said that 18 years ago petty robberies took place almost every week, but that now there is very seldom any robbery; and that when a robbery is committed, it is generally by a stranger.

IV.
CUMBERLAND.
Reports on Separate Lock-up Houses.

KESWICK LOCK-UP HOUSE.

Keswick.

[Inspected October 20, 1847.]

This lock-up house is a detached building in the middle of the town.

The site is unobjectionable on the score of health, but is inconveniently distant from the Town Hall.

There are two cells, each 10 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high, and containing, therefore, about 500 cubic feet each.

The cell doors open into a small passage which communicates with the street.

The cells appear to be dry at all seasons of the year, but they are quite dark. There are, however, holes for the admission of air.

There is no provision for warming.

There is no accommodation for a resident keeper, and the place is not therefore secure. Moreover, prisoners in the different cells can talk to each other, and talk to people in the street.

In one cell there is a stone bench, with loose straw for bedding; but there is nothing of the kind in the other cell.

It was stated that the prisoners had the same kind of food as the constable himself.

The place was clean and neat.

This lock-up house is generally under the charge of the county constable; but the officer stationed at Keswick was lately killed by a fall from a precipice, and, at the time of my visit, his place had not been supplied. The parish constable, however, said that he thought there were not more than five or six persons put into the lock-up in the course of the year; that a prisoner is seldom kept through the night; and that he never knew any one detained beyond a single night.

I am of opinion that it would cost more to add accommodation for a resident keeper to this lock-up house, and to make it in other respects suitable for its purposes, than to build a new lock-up house.

Whitehaven.

WHITEHAVEN POLICE CELLS.

[Inspected October 22nd, 1847.]

In addition to the prison in this town (which, besides being used as a regular prison, is made to serve the purpose of a lock-up house), there are two cells at the police station in the middle of the town. These cells, however, are not fit for use, and are not capable of improvement.

The doors of the cells open into a yard behind the police office.

The cells are each about 14 feet long, 4 feet broad, and 7 feet high, and contain, therefore, each about 400 cubic feet.

One cell is dry; but the other is damp.

There is no provision for warming the cells, and they are very ill ventilated. In one of them, although there was no prisoner, the air was very offensive. A small opening in the door is the only provision for admitting light or air.

The cells are tolerably secure.

There is an officer on duty at the station all night; and it was stated that a prisoner has no difficulty in making himself heard.

There were wooden benches to lie on, but there was no bedding.

The cells were clean.

It was stated that such prisoners as have not friends to supply them with food, are allowed tea or coffee, and bread and butter, or bread and cheese; but that there is no stated quantity.

The number of prisoners last year was 527, (committed chiefly for drunkenness), and the greatest number at any one time was 5. At the time of my visit, the cells were empty.

The superintendent stated that no one is detained more than 12 hours; a prisoner, at the expiration of that time, being either taken before a magistrate, or conveyed to the prison.

Maryport.

MARYPORT LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected October 22nd, 1847.]

This is a very bad lock-up house, and not susceptible of improvement. It is a detached building, near the middle of the town, but is built in a place which has been excavated from a hill. The consequence of which is, that the cells are very damp, and that people can get on to the roof, and talk to the prisoners. Moreover, the constable, in charge of the lock-up, stated that sometimes when he is conveying a prisoner to it, he is pelted by people stationed on the hill.

No one can be confined in this place without serious risk to his health.

There are two cells, each about 6½ feet long, 6 feet wide, and 9 feet high.

The only provision for light is a small grating over the door, and the cells are, in fact, nearly dark. For ventilation, there is a hole at the back of each cell.

The cells are sometimes warmed by a charcoal fire in a moveable grate; a mode of heating which must be attended with a danger of suffocation.

The cell doors open into a passage which communicates with the street.

There is no accommodation for a resident keeper, and the place is therefore insecure. It was stated that 10 or 12 years ago, the doors were forced open by a mob, and some prisoners liberated.

A prisoner taken ill in the night could not make himself heard.

There are wooden benches to lie on, with rugs and straw for bedding.

There is no stated allowance of food; but I was informed that when a prisoner has no money to buy food with, he has bread and cheese, or bread and milk, or porridge and milk; but not in any fixed quantity.

The cells were not clean, or in good order.

The constable in charge stated that there were about two prisoners per month, and that they sometimes remained through the night; but that, in consequence of the bad state of the lock-up, females were seldom put in.

This lock-up house belongs to the Harbour Trustees, and is in the joint charge of their constable and of the county constable.

There is a population at Maryport of 5000, and a proper lock-up house is quite necessary. It should contain accommodation for a resident keeper, and a room for holding petty sessions.

WORKINGTON LOCK-UP HOUSE.

Workington.

[Inspected October 22, 1847.]

This lock-up house is a detached building at the outskirts of the town.

There are two cells, each 7 feet long, 6 feet broad, and 12 feet high, and containing, therefore, about 500 cubic feet each.

The cell doors open into the street.

The cells are damp, and there is no other provision for light or ventilation than small openings in the door, which openings can be used by people on the outside for handing anything in to the prisoners.

There is no provision for warming the cells. There is no resident keeper, and the cells are consequently insecure.

A prisoner taken ill in the night might have great difficulty in making himself heard.

There are wooden benches to lie on, and loose straw and rugs for bedding.

The constable in charge of the lock-up house stated that prisoners apprehended for offences committed in the town, and punishable under their local Act, had three meals per day, and that he was allowed 6*d.* for each meal; but that as respected other prisoners, he had to apply to the parties who prosecuted them for an allowance of food. He stated that he generally gave the prisoners tea or coffee, with bread and cheese, for breakfast and supper, and meat and potatoes for dinner; but not in any stated quantity.

The place was not in neat order.

Confinement in this lock-up house must be attended with danger to health; but the officer stated that he never knew a case in which a prisoner's health really did suffer. He added, that he was always careful to supply the prisoners with plenty of rugs and food.

The constable stated that the ends of justice were often defeated, even in serious cases, owing to the easy communication with people on the outside.

The number of prisoners last year was about 120; and the greatest number at any one time was 5.

Persons are sometimes detained here for two days.

The officer in charge of the lock-up house appeared to be well qualified for his duties.

This lock-up house is very unfit for use, and is quite incapable of being rendered a suitable place of confinement.

I was glad to learn that it was in contemplation to build a new lock-up house, which will belong to the county. The present building belongs to trustees, appointed under a local Act for purposes of police, lighting, paving, &c.

The chief constable at Workington stated that there was not much crime in that neighbourhood, and that he did not think that, during the two years and a-half that he had been stationed there, more than 20 pounds' worth of property had been stolen in the town.

WIGTON LOCK-UP HOUSE.

Wigton.

[Inspected October 23, 1847.]

A new building has been erected at Wigton, containing three cells for prisoners, accommodation for a resident keeper, and a justice room for holding petty sessions.

The building is in a low situation, and the plan does not appear to me to be well devised, the cells being so placed that they cannot be superintended from the keeper's rooms.

The following are the dimensions of the cells:—

Cells.	Length.	Breath.	Height.	Cubical contents.
	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.
2	9½	6½	8	500
1	9½	6	8	450

The cells appeared to be dry. They are imperfectly lighted and ventilated by a small pane of glass in a wooden shutter. One cell is nearly dark.

The cells are warmed by hot-water pipes, and are secure.

The prisoners have wooden benches to lie on, with rugs for bedding.

The keeper is allowed 3½*d.* per day for each prisoner for food. He stated that he gave them the same kind of food as he had himself, viz., tea or coffee, and bread, for breakfast and supper, and meat and potatoes generally for dinner. The quantity, however, is not fixed.

IV. CUMBERLAND. Reports on Separate Lock-up Houses. *Wigton.*

The cells were clean.

I should not apprehend any danger to health from confinement in this lock-up house.

The keeper stated that there were last year 46 prisoners; that the greatest number at any one time was 5; and that the longest period of detention was 14 days; this case being one in which the prisoner had been several times remanded.

The keeper appeared to be properly qualified. He is married, but his wife has not the charge of the female prisoners. His salary is 25*l.* per year; a large sum, in my opinion, for the light duties which have to be performed. In Scotland, a saving in salary is often effected, by engaging a person who can carry on his employment, such as a tailor or shoemaker, at the prison. Such a person is often glad to take the office for a very small salary; and he makes a better officer than a person who, having but little to do, is likely to be often from home.

Carlisle.

CARLISLE POLICE CELLS.

[Inspected October 27, 1847.]

These cells have been examined by an Inspector of Prisons, and there appeared to have been no material change since the last report upon them.

The cells are six in number, and form part of the police station, the site of which appears to be convenient and unobjectionable.

These cells appear to be sufficient, and well adapted for their purposes.

The following are their dimensions:—

Cells.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Cubical contents.
	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.
3	7½	5½	8	330
3	9	6	9	500

All the cells are dry except one, which, in wet weather, is rather damp. It was stated, however, that this cell is seldom used.

The cells are lighted, each by a pane of glass in a shutter, and they are well ventilated. They are warmed by Perkins's hot-water pipes.

There is a resident officer, and the cells are quite secure.

There are wooden benches to lie on, but there is no bedding.

There is no dietary; but it was stated that prisoners who have no money to buy food with, are allowed coffee, and bread and butter, for breakfast and supper, and bread and cheese for dinner, though not in any fixed quantity.

The cells were clean, and in good order.

The number of prisoners last year was 415, viz., 308 males, and 107 females. This number, the superintendent of police stated, is much less than it was some years ago.

At the time of my visit the cells were empty.

The keeper appeared properly qualified for his duties.

The superintendent of police attributed the decrease in the number of prisoners to there having been plenty of employment of late at Carlisle. He stated that he had been in office at Carlisle three years, and that there was very little serious crime in the neighbourhood; that the chief offences were breaches of the peace, arising from drunkenness; and that a large portion of these were committed by tramps and vagrants. He said that there were now very few resident thieves, most of them having been driven away or transported.

CARNARVONSHIRE. *Carnarvon.*

CARNARVON LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected April 1, 1848.]

This lock-up house is under the Guildhall, though not below ground. The building stands in the middle of the town.

There are two cells. They are dry, but they are not well ventilated, and there is no provision for warming them; but the police officer in charge of them stated that, in cold weather, prisoners were often taken to the fire in the police office, which is in the same building.

One cell is lighted by an unglazed window, and the other has a slit into an adjoining passage; but this cell is nearly dark.

The place is tolerably secure.

There is no officer in the building throughout the night, so that if a prisoner were taken ill at that time he might not be able to make himself heard.

For bedding, the prisoners have loose oat straw and rugs.

The keeper is allowed sixpence per meal for each prisoner's food, which is more than three times as much as is allowed in some other prisons. He stated that he gave them coffee and bread and butter for breakfast and supper, and potatoes and meat for dinner.

The place was clean and in good order. A person's health, however, may be injured by confinement in it, and it is not capable of being made a proper place of confinement.

It was stated that, including prisoners apprehended by written warrants (who have not hitherto been entered in the register), there were about 120 prisoners last year, and that the longest period of detention is from Saturday night till Monday morning.

The keeper said that beggars often tried to get into Carnarvon prison, in consequence of the good living there. He stated that when he had expressed pity for them, they had often said

that they should be better in gaol than at large, for that they got plenty of food and were kept clean.

There appears to be but little crime at Caernarvon, but complaint was made of a disposition to commit mischief.

I made the following recommendations with a view to effecting an immediate improvement in the lock-up house:—

1. The cells to be warmed by hot water.
2. The floor of the largest cell to be boarded.
3. A guard-bed to be put up in each cell.
4. A strong nightstool to be fixed in each cell, as explained on the spot.
5. The cells to be lighted by gas.
6. The prisoners to have three meals every day, as at present; but each meal to consist of half a pound of bread and half a pint of milk, instead of the present expensive diet.
7. When there is a prisoner during the night, an officer to sleep in the building, in order that some one may be within call in case of illness.

BANGOR LOCK-UP HOUSE.

Bangor.

[Inspected April 7, 1848.]

This lock-up house has been visited before by an Inspector of Prisons, and since that time openings have been made in the cell doors to convey food through; but these openings are too large, being 10 inches by 9 inches, and a full-grown man lately got through one of them. Orders, however, have now been given for putting iron bars across them.

The lock-up house belongs to the county, and is under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates. It forms part of a police station.

It was stated that in wet weather two of the cells are always damp, but the other cell appears to be tolerably dry.

There is no provision for warming the cells, and in winter they are very cold.

The place is not very secure, although there is a resident keeper.

The keeper is allowed threepence per meal for each prisoner's food, and he said that he gave them the same kind of food as he had himself.

The cell in use at the time of my visit was not in good order or clean.

In cold weather confinement may be attended with danger to health.

No register has hitherto been kept of the prisoners, but the keeper said that he thought there were about 100 last year; that the greatest number at any one time was eight, and that the longest period of detention that he remembered was five days. There was one prisoner at the time of my visit.

The keeper, who acts as a borough and county constable, appeared to be well qualified for his duties. His wife takes charge of the female prisoners.

In its present state, this lock-up house is not suitable for its purposes, but it is capable of being rendered so.

The keeper stated that there was not much crime at Bangor, and that the chief offences were petty thefts.

He said that there were many drunkards, but that they were generally quiet.

CARNARVONSHIRE LOCK-UP HOUSES.—Recommendations.

I addressed the following letter to Lord Newborough, chairman of the quarter sessions, respecting the lock-up house at Bangor, and the other county lock-up houses in Carnarvonshire:—

Hampstead, near London,
April 18, 1848.

My Lord,

Having examined the lock-up house, belonging to the county, at Bangor, I beg to make the following recommendations respecting this ock-up house and the other lock-up houses in the county:—

I. *General Recommendations*—1. The daily allowance of food to be fixed at a pound and a half of bread and a pint and a half of milk or of oatmeal gruel; to be given in three separate meals of half a pound of bread and half a pint of milk or gruel.

2. Soap, towels, and basins for the prisoners to wash themselves to be provided at each lock-up house; and no prisoner to be allowed to have any food, whether from the prison or from his friends, until he has washed himself well.

3. A guard-bed to be put up in every room or cell in which there is not a suitable bedstead at present.

4. A sufficient supply of rugs, quilts, or blankets, to be provided at each lock-up house, and the use of loose straw to be discontinued.

5. A strong fixed nightstool, of the same construction as those used in the lock-up houses in the county of Durham, to be placed in each cell which has no proper convenience of the kind at present.

6. A register to be kept at each lock-up house of all persons confined in it. The register to include the following particulars:—viz., date, and hour of arrival at lock-up house, name, offence with which charged, constable who arrested offender, before what magistrate taken, how disposed of, and how long in lock-up house.

7. Some person to be appointed to visit all the lock-up houses in the county, from time to time, and to make an annual report upon them to the county justices. A copy of the report to be sent to the Inspector of Prisons for the district; and the report to include the following particulars:—

1. The number and situation of the lock-up houses.
2. The number of cells in each.

IV. CARNARVONSHIRE.

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Bangor.

3. Whether each lock-up house is dry at all seasons of the year, and properly lighted, warmed, and ventilated.
4. Whether each lock-up house is secure.
5. Whether people on the outside can communicate with prisoners, and supply them with instruments of escape, spirits, and tobacco, or enable them to defeat the ends of justice by concocting false evidence.
6. Whether there is a resident keeper to each lock-up house.
7. Whether a prisoner being taken ill in the night could make himself heard.
8. Whether there is a proper provision of rugs, quilts, or other bedding.
9. Whether there is a proper provision of night-stools, &c.
10. Whether the prisoners appear to have had a proper supply of food.
11. Whether he has found the lock-up houses clean, and in neat order.
12. Whether the prisoners are required to wash themselves before having any food.
13. Whether confinement in any of the lock-up houses is attended with danger to health at any season of the year.
14. A table showing the number of prisoners in each lock-up house in the previous year, with the greatest number at any one time, and the longest period of detention.
15. Whether the keeper of each lock-up-house is perfectly sober, and otherwise properly qualified for his duties.
16. Whether in each case the keeper's wife, or some other female, attends to the female prisoners.
17. Which of the lock-up houses he considers to be fit, in all respects, for use, and which, in one or more respects, unfit; and, as regards the latter, whether they are capable of being rendered fit, and by what alterations.
18. Miscellaneous remarks and suggestions.

II. *Bangor Lock-up House*—1. The south side of the building to be slated, in order to remove the present dampness.

2. The cells to be warmed by hot-water pipes, on the same plan as the police cells at Chester.

I have, &c.,

The Right Hon. Lord Newborough, (Signed) FREDERIC HILL.
Chairman of the Quarter Sessions for the County of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

Conway.

CONWAY LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected April 8, 1848.]

This lock-up house (which belongs to the borough) consists of four small cells under the town wall, on the ground floor. The site is unobjectionable, but the construction of the cells is bad, and they are not capable of being made a suitable place of confinement. It was built, the keeper said, about three years ago. The place is partly under ground.

The cells are each about nine feet long, seven feet broad, and seven feet high. They appear to be dry, but there is no provision for warming them, and two of them are very ill lighted. Two have unglazed apertures communicating with the street, and the other two have openings into these cells. Only one of these cells is completed or at present used.

Two of the cells were ill ventilated.

There is not a resident keeper, and if a prisoner were taken ill in the night he would have great difficulty in making himself heard by any one.

The ends of justice might be entirely defeated by communication between prisoner and prisoner, and with people on the outside.

The place is not secure, in consequence of there not being any resident keeper, and owing to the means of communication with the outside.

Loose straw on the ground is the only bedding.

If a prisoner were supplied from the outside with a lighted pipe, or with lucifer matches to light one with, it is not improbable that the heap of straw would be set on fire, and the prisoner burnt alive or suffocated.

There are no nightstools.

The keeper, who is a borough constable, is generally allowed sixpence per meal, though sometimes, he said, he got nothing. He said he gives the prisoners the same kind of food that he gets himself, viz., coffee or tea and bread for breakfast and supper, and meat and potatoes generally for dinner.

The cells were not in neat order.

In cold weather confinement must be attended with danger to health.

No record is kept of the prisoners; the keeper, however, said that there were not more than eight or nine prisoners last year, and that they were all in for disturbances arising from drunkenness. The greatest number at one time, he said, was seven; all confined in one of these little cells. The longest period of detention is from Saturday night till Monday morning.

At the time of my visit the place was empty.

The constable, who acts as keeper, has not a character for sobriety, and the vicar of the parish, who is also a county magistrate, stated that an efficient police officer was much wanted.

The chief offences at Bangor appear to be assaults arising from drunkenness.

A new lock-up house is wanted, built on a better plan, and with accommodation for a resident keeper.

As immediate improvements in the present lock-up house, I recommended that the place be cleaned and whitewashed; that two guard-beds be constructed, six rugs provided, and the present straw taken away; also that two nightstools be procured.

I also recommended that the prisoners have each one pound and a half of bread and one pint and a half of milk each day, in three separate meals, and that a register of prisoners be kept.

By a letter which I have since received from Mr. Morgan, the vicar of the parish, I learn that these recommendations have been carried into effect.

MENAI BRIDGE LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected April 5, 1848.]

This lock-up house, which is also a police station, was built about three years ago, in a good situation, near the water-side. It belongs to the county.

There are two cells, each 11 feet long, 7 broad, and 9 high, and there are three rooms for the keeper.

One of the cells is dry, but the other is very damp. The keeper, however, stated that this cell was never used, as it was not fit to put any one in. Part of the house also is very damp. The keeper said that the dampness was caused by the kind of stone used in the building.

The provision for warming the cells is quite insufficient, and in winter the cells are very cold. They are, however, well ventilated and secure.

There is a proper supply of bedding.

The keeper is allowed sixpence per meal for each prisoner's food.

The cell in use was clean and in good order, but the other was full of things belonging to the keeper.

In cold weather confinement in this lock-up house may be attended with danger to health.

There were 25 prisoners last year, the greatest number at any one time being two.

The longest period of detention is from Saturday night to Monday morning.

The constable in charge of the lock-up house was about to be removed.

In its present state this lock-up house is not suitable for its purposes, owing to the dampness of one of the cells and the coldness of both; but if these defects were remedied, the place would be well adapted for its use.

ANGLESEA LOCK-UP HOUSES.—RECOMMENDATIONS.

I addressed the following letter to the chairman of the quarter sessions, respecting the lock-up house at Menai Bridge and the other county lock-up houses in Anglesea:—

SIR, *Beaumaris, April* 7, 1848.

I have to make the following recommendations respecting the lock-up houses in Anglesey:—

1. The daily allowance of food to be a pound and a half of bread and a pint and a half of milk, divided into three equal meals. In winter the milk to be warmed.
2. No prisoner to be allowed to have any food until he has washed himself well.
3. A strong nightstool to be fixed in each cell.
4. Means to be taken to remove the dampness in the lock-up house at Menai Bridge; and in any of the other lock-up houses which may be damp.
5. The lock-up houses to be warmed by hot-water pipes; the present provision for warming that at the Menai Bridge (and I am informed that most of the others are on the same plan) being quite inefficient.

I have, &c.,

Sir Richard Bulkeley, Bart., M.P., (Signed) FREDERIC HILL.
&c. &c. &c.

BEAUMARIS LOCK-UP HOUSE.

Beaumaris.

[Inspected April 5, 1848.]

This lock-up house is under the town-hall, and in the middle of the town. It belongs to the borough.

There are two cells, one opening into the other. They are tolerably secure, but in wet weather they are very damp, and there is no provision for warming them. The ventilation, too, is not good. In these and other respects this lock-up house is not fit for use, and it is incapable of being rendered fit.

It was stated that the number of prisoners last year was about 40; that the greatest number at any one time was four, and that the longest period of detention is from Saturday night till Monday morning.

ABERGELE LOCK-UP HOUSE.

DENBIGHSHIRE.
Abergele.

[Inspected April 10, 1848.]

This is a detached building in the middle of the village, containing two cells, but with no accommodation for a keeper.

The cells are each about 12 feet long, 8 feet wide, and 8 feet high. One is rather damp, but the other appeared to be tolerably dry. They are lighted by unglazed grated openings, to which the public have access. There is no provision for warming them, and owing to this and to the grated openings they must often be very cold. They are, however, sufficiently ventilated. Owing to the facility of communication with the outside, and to there being no resident keeper, they are not secure.

Abergele.

A person taken ill in the night might have a difficulty in making himself heard.

The bedding consists of a straw mattress and some blankets; the mattress lying on loose straw.

There is no nightstool.

The keeper is allowed sixpence per meal, and he stated that he gave the prisoners the same kind of food that he ate himself.

The place was in tolerably good order.

The prisoners are required to wash themselves.

The ends of justice are sometimes defeated, the constable said, in consequence of communication with the outside.

The number of prisoners last year appears to have been 20, and the greatest number at any one time six. Remanded prisoners are sometimes kept three or four days. At the time of my visit there was one prisoner.

The keeper's servant looks after the female prisoners.

The keeper being from home I did not see him, but the constable said that he was a sober and well-conducted man.

This lock-up house is not fit for use, and could not readily be made fit. The best plan would be to pull it down and build a new one, with accommodation for a resident keeper and a room for petty sessions.

The constable stated that there was very little crime or drunkenness at Abergele.

Denbigh.

DENBIGH LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected April 10, 1848.]

This lock-up house was built about ten years ago. It stands in a healthy situation in the upper part of the town. It belongs to the county, and is under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates.

There are nine cells, with three rooms for the keeper. The following are the dimensions of the cells:—

Cells.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.
	Ft.	Ft.	Ft.
7	$10\frac{3}{4}$	$5\frac{1}{4}$	$8\frac{1}{4}$
2	$13\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	8

All the cells except one are dry, and the keeper said, that no one was ever confined in this cell. They are lighted and ventilated by unglazed windows, but the windows have shutters. There is no provision for warming the cells, and in winter they are very cold. The keeper, however, said that in cold weather he often took a prisoner into his own kitchen, if the man behaved well and was clean. On one occasion this irregularity led to the escape of a prisoner. The man was however retaken.

The cells appear to be secure.

There is a resident keeper who has been in office nearly six years. He is a shoemaker, and carries on his trade at the prison, the duties of keeper being quite insufficient to occupy all his time. This arrangement, which is common in the small prisons in Scotland, I much approve of. It is not only a means of economy, but it prevents a keeper from being exposed to the temptations which are likely to arise when he has much unoccupied time on his hands. The keeper's salary is 10*l.* a year. His wife attends to the female prisoners. Both the keeper and his wife had the appearance of being tolerably well qualified for their situations.

The bedding consists of straw mattresses and quilts; but if there should be several prisoners at the same time, the number of quilts would not be sufficient.

The keeper stated that he was allowed sixpence per meal for the food of the prisoners, and that they had three meals each day, consisting of the same kind of food that he had himself.

The place was clean and in good order.

The number of prisoners is about one per week on an average, including prisoners brought from the county prison at Ruthin, to be tried at the quarter sessions when these are holden at Denbigh. The greatest number at any one time last year was 13. The longest period of detention appears to be two or three days.

At the time of my visit there were no prisoners.

If the prison were warmed, and the windows glazed, the place would be well adapted for its purposes.

The keeper said that there was but little crime or drunkenness at Denbigh.

The Inspector of Police at Denbigh spoke highly of the state of Denbigh as respects crime. He said that there was not in the whole population (upwards of 5000), a single person who had been convicted more than once of theft; and that in the last year, there was no theft of a more serious kind than stealing a shawl, value 7*s.*

Ruthin.

RUTHIN POLICE CELL.

[Inspected April 12, 1848.]

This cell forms part of the County Police Office. It is large and dry, and is warmed by an open fire. The window is not glazed, but it has a shutter. There is a wooden slab, with a mattress and rug for bedding.

There is no resident keeper, and the place is not very secure. It is in the charge partly of the warder of the prison, and partly of a police officer.

A person taken ill in the night might have a difficulty in making himself heard.

There is a small cell, not more than a yard wide, which communicates with this larger cell, but it appeared to be seldom if ever used, and it is certainly unfit for use, being not only very small but damp.

The prisoners have the same food as the county prisoners.

The place was clean, but is ill adapted for its use.

DENBIGHSHIRE LOCK-UP HOUSES.—RECOMMENDATIONS.

I addressed the following letter to the chairman of the quarter sessions respecting the foregoing lock-up houses and the lock-up houses generally in Denbighshire:—

SIR, *Hampstead, near London, April* 17, 1848.

HAVING examined the lock-up houses at Abergele, Denbigh, and Ruthin, I have to make the following recommendations respecting them, and respecting the lock-up houses generally in the county:—

General Recommendations.

1. The allowance of food to be fixed at a pound and a half of bread and a pint and a half of milk, or oatmeal gruel daily; to be given in three separate meals of half a pound of bread and half a pint of milk or gruel.
2. Soap, towels, and basins, for the prisoners to wash themselves, to be provided at each lock-up house; and no prisoner to be allowed to have any food, whether from the prison or from his friends, until he has washed himself well.
3. A supply of rugs, quilts, or blankets, to be provided at each lock-up house, and the use of loose straw to be discontinued.
4. The chief constable to be requested to present an annual report to the justices on the state of all the lock-up houses in the county, under the following heads:—

1. The number and situation of the lock-up houses.
2. The number of cells in each.
3. Whether each lock-up house is dry at all seasons of the year, and properly lighted, warmed, and ventilated.
4. Whether each lock-up house is secure.
5. Whether people on the outside can communicate with prisoners, and supply them with instruments of escape, spirits, and tobacco, or enable them to defeat the ends of justice by concocting false evidence.
6. Whether there is a resident keeper to each lock-up house.
7. Whether a prisoner being taken ill in the night could make himself heard.
8. Whether there is a proper provision of rugs, quilts, or other bedding.
9. Whether there is a proper provision of night-stools, &c.
10. Whether the prisoners appear to have had a proper supply of food.
11. Whether he has found the lock-up houses clean and in neat order.
12. Whether the prisoners are required to wash themselves before having any food.
13. Whether confinement in any of the lock-up houses is attended with danger to health at any season of the year.
14. A table showing the number of prisoners in each lock-up house in the previous year, with the greatest number at any one time, and the longest period of detention.
15. Whether the keeper of each lock-up house is perfectly sober, and otherwise properly qualified for his duties.
16. Whether, in each case, the keeper's wife or some other female attends to the female prisoners.
17. Which of the lock-up houses he considers to be fit in all respects for use, and which, in one or more respects, unfit; and as regards the latter, whether they are capable of being rendered fit, and by what alterations.
18. Miscellaneous remarks and other suggestions.

Abergele Lock-up House.

1. As immediate improvements, guard-beds to be provided and fixed, night-stools constructed on a plan explained to Mr. Cole, clerk to the constabulary; and a shutter with a strong pane of glass in the centre, to be put to each of the grated openings.
2. A new lock-up house to be built, with rooms for a resident keeper and his wife, and a justices' room.

Denbigh Lock-up House.

1. The windows to be glazed, but the glazed part or a portion of it to be made to open.
2. Provision to be made for warming the cells.
3. The stock of quilts to be increased, so that there may be always a sufficient number.
4. A fixed night-stool to be put in each cell.

Ruthin Lock-up House.

1. Two cells and rooms for a resident keeper, to be formed out of part of the present building.
2. As an immediate improvement, a night-stool to be fixed in the present cells.

I have, &c.

John Heaton, Esq., (Signed) FREDERIC HILL.
Chairman of the Quarter Sessions, &c.

IV.
FLINTSHIRE.
Reports on Separate Lock-up Houses.

RHYDDLAN LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected April 10, 1848.]

Rhyddlan.

This lock-up is on a similar construction with that at Abergele, though smaller. It stands at the outskirts of the village, and the site is unobjectionable, but in most other respects it is ill adapted for use. It belongs to the county.

There are two cells, each about 7 feet long, 4½ feet wide, and 9½ feet high. One cell opens into the other, and the door of the second communicates with the public road. The cells are dry and sufficiently ventilated, but there is no provision for warming them, and the grated apertures for letting in light are not glazed. In winter the place is very cold.

There being no accommodation for a resident keeper, and prisoners having the means of communicating with the outside, the place is not secure. The constable who has charge of the lock-up house said, that though the apertures are wired over, prisoners are sometimes supplied with ale and spirits from the outside by means of tobacco pipes. He has sometimes, he said, seen prisoners more drunk at their liberation than when they were received.

A person taken ill in the night might have great difficulty in making himself heard.

A wooden bench, with loose straw, is the only provision for bedding.

There are no night-stools,

The keeper (who is the parish constable), is allowed eightpence per meal; and he said that he generally gave the prisoners the same kind of food that he has himself.

The place was not in neat order.

The prisoners were required to wash themselves.

The ends of justice might be entirely defeated, owing to the facilities of communication with the outside.

No list is kept of the prisoners. The constable however said, that there were not more than about half-a-dozen last year; and that as much as possible he avoided putting people in owing to the place being so cold. He said he sometimes took prisoners into his own house when they were not in good health.

The longest time of detention is from Saturday night till Monday morning.

At the time of my visit the place was empty.

The keeper, a labouring man, appeared to be properly qualified for his duties.

This lock-up house, in its present state, is unfit for use, and it is not capable of being made a proper place of confinement.

The constable said that Rhyddlan was "a rough place," and that a proper lock-up house was much wanted.

St. Asaph.

ST. ASAPH LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected April 10, 1848.]

This lock-up house, which contains two cells, each about 9 feet long, 7 feet broad, and 10 feet high, is on the same plan as those at Abergele and Rhyddlan. It belongs to the county, and is under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates.

The cells are damp, owing to the roof not being sound. They are lighted by unglazed apertures, and there is no provision for warming them. The ventilation is sufficient, but there being no resident keeper, and the prisoners having no difficulty in communicating with the outside, spirituous liquors and instruments of escape can be introduced. The cells are not, therefore, secure; and the ends of justice can be defeated by prisoners communicating with confederates on the outside.

There are broad benches with loose straw for bedding.

There are no night-stools.

The keeper said that those who are not supplied with food by their friends, are generally allowed some bread and cheese and a little ale.

The place was not in neat order.

No register is kept of the prisoners, but the keeper said that there were not more than about 12 last year. He said that, in winter, offenders were sometimes taken to a lodging-house, in consequence of the bad state of the lock-up; and that, except in summer, they are scarcely ever detained more than one night in the lock-up.

At the time of my visit the place was empty.

The keeper (who is the parish constable) was highly spoken of.

This lock-up house is quite unfit for use, and is incapable of being made a proper place of confinement.

The constable stated that there had been a great improvement in the neighbourhood, of late years, as respects both crime and drunkenness; and this statement was corroborated.

Mold.

MOLD LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected April 15, 1848.]

The lock-up house stands at the outskirts of the town, in a convenient situation. There are two cells in one building; and in a separate building, but very near these cells, there are rooms for the keeper.

This arrangement is not so good as having the keeper's rooms and the cells in the same building, and it must be more expensive.

The place was built about 15 years ago. It belongs to the county, and is under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates.

The cells are each 12 feet long, 7 feet wide, and 9 feet high. They appear to be always dry, and they are sufficiently lighted and ventilated. They are warmed by open fires; but as there is no loose straw or other combustible material, there is but little danger of accident, although open fires are always objectionable.

The windows are narrow slits in the wall and are unglazed.

The cells are tolerably secure, but not so secure as they might have readily been made. At present, instruments for escape or spirituous liquors might be handed in, when it is dark, at the window slits.

The bedding consists of wooden benches and blankets.

The keeper is allowed sixpence per day for each prisoner's food; and he stated that he gives them three meals per day, each meal consisting of a can of bread steeped in hot water, with salt and butter.

One of the cells was not in neat order.

The prisoners are not required to wash themselves.

There can be little danger to health from confinement in this lock-up, but the ends of justice might be defeated by communication with the outside.

The number of persons received in the course of a year is very large—upwards of a thousand; but nearly all of them, the keeper said, were vagrants admitted for a night's lodging by an order from the relieving officer. I found four of these vagrants eating their breakfast.

The vagrants have both supper and breakfast given to them, and are not required in return to do any kind of work.

Thus the lock-up house is converted into a free lodging-house for wandering mendicants, and a direct premium thereby held out to people of this fraternity.

The cost, too, instead of falling on the parish, is defrayed by the county at large. Last year the county was in this way subjected to an expense, exclusive of fire and attendance, of about 25*l*.

The keeper is very young, but has a respectable appearance, and seems to be tolerably well qualified for his duties. His wife attends to the female prisoners.

APPENDIX.

LETTER to the CHAIRMAN of the GENERAL BOARD of DIRECTORS of PRISONS in SCOTLAND, on the requisite Qualifications of Prison Officers.

MY LORD, Edinburgh, 14th May, 1840.

IN compliance with a minute of the General Board at its last meeting, I proceed to state, in a letter to your Lordship, my views as to the appointment of prison officers.

It will, I am sure, be quite unnecessary for me to dwell on the importance of this subject, and on the necessity for the exercise of the greatest care and circumspection in the numerous appointments which are about to take place. It is in vain that the plan of a prison be skilfully devised, that liberal funds be furnished for building the prison, and that rules be laid down for carrying into operation a good system of discipline, unless the instruments by which the machine is to be worked are competent to their task. Impressed with this truth, and being constantly brought by my office into a position in which the good or bad working of a prison comes strikingly before me, I am naturally very anxious that the opportunity which the Prisons Act now affords of obtaining the services of right-minded, zealous, and respectable men in all the prisons of Scotland should be turned to the fullest account.

Of all the duties which have fallen upon me, as Inspector of Prisons, one of the most difficult and most painful has been to obtain the removal of incompetent officers. In cases where a keeper's conduct has been marked by anything positively bad—such as fraud, deception, or drunkenness—the task has been comparatively easy; but where the disqualification has arisen, not from any glaring fault, but from want of zeal, intelligence, and industry, natural feelings of kindness and friendship have often been arrayed in the keeper's favour, and those who have had the power of dismissing him have sometimes flinched from the exercise of their painful duty. Now, however, a new period has arrived. Not a single officer has yet received an appointment from a County Board; and no connexions, claims, or attachments, can therefore have been formed; and if well-selected persons be in every instance chosen, and the appointments be placed upon a proper footing, not only will there be a great security for the successful management of the prisons, but much future pain will be spared to all parties concerned—to the officers themselves, to the County Boards who choose them, and to the General Board, whose duty it will be to dismiss all bad or inefficient officers, by whomsoever appointed.

The first requisite for obtaining a good appointment of prison officers is, of course, to have a clear conception of the necessary qualifications. The lowest officer in a prison, and the keeper of the smallest lock-up house, should, in my opinion, be a person superior in his habits to the ordinary run of the working classes, that he may constantly present to the wrong-doers who will come under his charge an example worthy of their respect and imitation. In the same way that in the improved lunatic asylums of the present day keepers are sought for of unusually sound and vigorous minds, so those who are to have the care of criminals should be men of sterling honesty, free from those little practices of deceit, which, in ordinary persons, might pass without much animadversion. They should be distinguished, too, for habits of sobriety, industry, order, and cleanliness; they should be very intelligent, kind, and good tempered, yet firm; and the County Board should also, of course, satisfy themselves that they have been in the habit of attending the services of some religious body, and are duly impressed with religious principles. Again, they should be acquainted with several kinds of useful labour, and should be at least able to read and write fluently. Lastly, it is essential that they should have a liking for the kind of occupation in which they will be engaged.

The higher the officer's position, the more varied and numerous are the qualifications required. The governor of a large prison should be a person of strong native talent, of great decision of character, yet of kind and affable manners; he should possess great insight into human character, and into the various causes of crime, and the springs of action; and he should be influenced by a strong desire to promote the permanent welfare of the prisoners committed to his charge. He should be possessed of powers of command, and of holding others to responsibility; and in order to maintain these effectually, it is ne-

Appendix.

cessary that he should be able to determine what every one under his authority can reasonably be expected to perform, and to judge of the manner in which every duty is discharged.

The qualifications of female officers are, in many respects, the same as those of males. It is especially important, however, that female officers should be distinguished for modesty of demeanor, and the exercise of domestic virtues, and that they should possess that intimate knowledge of household employment which will enable them to teach the ignorant and neglected female prisoner how to economize her means, so as to guard her from the temptations caused by waste and extravagance.

As respects the number of officers, male and female, I am of opinion that there should be sufficient in every case to provide for the constant and efficient superintendence and management of the prisoners (the males under the care of male officers, and the females under the care of female officers), without entrusting any authority to prisoners themselves, and without employing the prisoners in any way which brings them into contact with each other. At present, in many of the prisons in Scotland, the number of officers is quite inadequate for carrying forward a good system of discipline, though in some few I think the number might, under better arrangements, be reduced.

The superintendence of a female officer over the female prisoners may, by judicious arrangements, be secured, even in the smallest prison, at but little expense. At all events, I should strongly recommend that the principle of keeping each class of prisoners under officers of their own sex be never departed from.

In cases where there are two prisons in the same town, as in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen, economy in the number of officers, and increased simplicity and efficiency of management, might be obtained, by placing both prisons under one governor, with a subordinate officer, of superior rank, stationed in that prison in which the governor does not reside.* This arrangement would afford facilities for placing the female prisoners together in one of the prisons, and would give advantages in entering into contracts for food, &c., and in disposing of the labour of the prisoners.

Except under peculiar circumstances, to be specified and recorded in each particular case, I should recommend that no person be appointed an officer who is more than 40 years old; and that a preference be given, other circumstances being equal, to persons considerably younger than this.

Two of the best-conducted prisons in Scotland are under the care of officers who were trained in the Glasgow Bridewell; and so high an opinion do I entertain of the management of that prison, and of the zeal, intelligence, and general qualifications of the governor, and of his power of selecting good officers, that I would strongly recommend that, when possible, Mr. Brebner's assistance should be obtained in procuring qualified persons, and in giving them the advantage of at least a short training under his superintendence.†

Where no suitable officer can at once be procured, a temporary arrangement might be entered into. And even where there is every promise of the person selected proving a thoroughly good officer, it would be prudent to make the engagement, in the first instance, for a short and limited time only, to fall to the ground, unless renewed.

One very important point, in my opinion, in order to secure the full responsibility of the keeper, and to prevent all doubt as to who may be in fault, in case of mismanagement, is to leave the selection of the subordinate officers in the keeper's own hands. This has always been the rule in the Glasgow Bridewell: and I do not know any prison, under really good management, where the same rule is not virtually acted upon.†

In fixing the scale of wages and salaries of prison officers, it must of course be borne in mind, that in order to induce persons possessed of the qualifications enumerated, to undertake the laborious duties which they will have to perform, it is necessary to offer a higher remuneration than that by which services can be obtained for ordinary employment, where the moral qualities of the individual are but slightly scanned, and where he is free from many of the restrictions to which an officer of a prison is subjected.

The appointment to the office of chaplain is one deserving of great care in every point of view, among others, because, unless the chaplain's proceedings be in harmony with those of the keeper, much is likely to arise that will have a bad effect on the minds of the prisoners, and will thwart the operations of both keeper and chaplain. It is important, therefore, that the chaplain, besides possessing the peculiar qualifications of his profession, should have enlightened views on the subject of prison discipline.

In small prisons, the keeper and his wife, if properly qualified for their other duties, will be able to act as schoolmaster and schoolmistress also; and thus the engagement of other persons to these offices will be rendered unnecessary. Where schoolmasters and schoolmistresses have to be appointed, very moderate acquirements will suffice, if the parties be truly respectable, and if they have zeal and intelligence.

The surgeon should be required once a week at least to go through the whole of the prison, and to see every prisoner, making a written record of the result of his examination, and stating, at the same time, whether there are any causes of disease in operation, such as want of cleanliness, want of proper ventilation, &c.‡ I would suggest that the surgeon's salary should be either a fixed sum per annum or a certain payment per head, according to the average number of prisoners.

Many advantages, in every point of view, that of economy among others, would, in my opinion, accrue from forming engagements with the governor of the chief prison in each district to undertake the superintendence, to a certain extent, of the smaller prisons in the same district.§ By his thorough acquaintance with the management of a prison he would be able, from time to time, to make many very useful suggestions, and to penetrate into the conduct and proceedings of the keeper in a way which can only be done by a person practically acquainted with the subject, and who can at once detect the indications of error, neglect, or fraud. I should anticipate great benefit, for example, from placing the local prisons within 20 or 30 miles round Glasgow under the general superintendence of Mr. Brebner.

I have, &c.

The Right Honourable the Viscount Melville, K.T., &c. (Signed) Frederic Hill.

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* This has since been done.

† These recommendations have been extensively acted upon.

‡ This has been acted upon.

§ This suggestion has been adopted.

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THIRTEENTH REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS

APPOINTED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT 5 & 6 WILL. IV. C. 38,

TO VISIT THE DIFFERENT

PRISONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

V.

SCOTLAND.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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THIRTEENTH REPORT on the PRISONS OF SCOTLAND.

&c.

CAPT. KINCAID

To the Right Honourable Sir George Grey, Bart., Secretary of State for the Home Department.

SIR, Edinburgh, January 14, 1848.

I HAVE the honour, in conjunction with Captain O'Brien (whose separate Report is annexed), to present to you the Thirteenth Report of the Inspector of Prisons for Scotland.

My recent appointment, and the late period at which I was enabled to commence the duties, have obliged me to delay the inspection of many of the prisons, in order that this Report should be delivered within the period prescribed by Act of Parliament; but I shall take the earliest opportunity of visiting the others, and of calling your attention to them in a Supplement, should occasion require.

With this limited time at my disposal, I was naturally anxious to see as many of the prisons as I could, for the purpose of acquiring a general knowledge of their workings, inquiring into complaints, and observing what might appear to be errors; and though the brief space given to each of them has not enabled me to enter into the details usually given in these Reports, there are, nevertheless, several important features of a general nature, arising out of those inquiries, to which I feel it my duty to claim your attention.

The prisons in Scotland, under the judicious direction of the General Prison Board, and the cordial co-operation of the County Boards, have of late years, beyond doubt, made extraordinary strides in the march of improvement; and, according to all Reports, they are, in the present day, considered to be in a very satisfactory state.

New prisons have been rising up in all directions, constructed on the separation principle, with a greater or less number of cells, generally well lighted and ventilated, well warmed and watered; and I have great satisfaction in adding, that I have generally found them well managed, cleanly in every department, and orderly. The prisoners generally employed in industrious occupations, the loom, the needle, the awl, &c.; others under the chaplains and the teachers, with books, pens, and slates, receiving their different branches of useful instruction.

This, as far as it goes, is all as it should be, but we cannot look at the object and intent of imprisonment, without seeing, that with the exception of the General Prison at Perth, there are few of the others in which some of the leading requirements are not still wanting.

In several of the finest prisons lately constructed, such as Cupar, Stirling, &c., all admirably adapted to prison purposes, I regret to observe that the separation between the sexes is not perfect, for though they occupy distinct portions of the prison, they are in the same open galleries.

The separate system is recognised throughout Scotland; but in most of the large prisons I have yet visited, the number of prisoners so far exceeds the number of cells, that it is, in fact, inoperative.

In Edinburgh and Glasgow it is to a certain extent carried out, but the majority of prisoners in both are "doubled up." In Ayr, Paisley, Forfar, &c., they are so over-crowded that they can have no separate confinements.

In the middling-sized and smaller class of new prisons, they generally have a cell for each prisoner, and they have the appearance of being conducted in a very satisfactory manner; but when a keeper and his wife are the only officers, there can in reality be no prison discipline.

V. SCOTLAND.

I, therefore, cordially concur in the views adopted by the General Prison Board, in recommending on all occasions the erection of a large efficient prison for each county, instead of a number of small ones.

Whenever they are obliged to resort to pluralities in Scotland, I observe that two in a cell is the favorite number; the reason assigned—"that each additional prisoner, when not under the eye of a warder, will bring his additional increase of evil contamination," is entitled to some consideration; but I, nevertheless, consider two to be the most objectionable number, especially when sentenced to long imprisonments; and the reasons will readily suggest themselves.

Among all the prisons I have yet visited, with the exception of the prisoners in separate confinement, it is in the class-rooms and workshops at Glasgow, under the indefatigable governor there, Mr. Miller, where the purposes of imprisonment are most rigidly carried out; and I cannot too strongly recommend the adoption of class-rooms when practicable, under vigilant superintendence, in preference to doubling up, whenever a pressure interferes with the separate system; and it ought not to be objected to on the score of expense, for if there is one thing more observable than another in the management of the Scotch prisons, it is in the paucity of officers for carrying out prison purposes, and the study of economy and remunerative labours sometimes at the expense of discipline.

In few of the prisons are there any separate apartments for the sick, and in none that I have seen, (always excepting the General Prison,) is there any chapel or apartment for religious observances!

It appears to me that in consequence of there being no place for religious observances, and while the chaplain is obliged to address an unseen audience through their half-closed doors, it cannot be certain that one in ten either attends to or understands a word of what the chaplain is uttering.

So long as the separate system is only nominal, and the prisoners are associated at other times with no very strict regard to classification, I can see no reason for keeping them shut up during Divine service; and until more legitimate provision is made for it, they might be assembled in the galleries within sight of the chaplain, under such circumstances and in such numbers as a due regard to good order and security will warrant, together with the maintenance of a perfect separation between the sexes; such an arrangement must be more satisfactory to the chaplain, enabling him to command the attention of his hearers, and, by observing their conduct, to adapt his address to their feelings and understandings.

At Banff they are accustomed to assemble in the Board-room; and at Paisley there is an unsatisfactory place of assembly, which it only comes to a prisoner's turn to visit once in three weeks: these are the only exceptions to all I have yet seen.

The only actual advantage under the present practice, derivable from the chaplain's services, is in his visits to their cells; but even that is in a great measure counteracted by the little time he is enabled to give to each prisoner; and by there being generally a plurality of prisoners in them, of different characters, for what is good reasoning in one case, may not be found to suit the others.

I consider it indispensable that in every large prison, in addition to a chapel, a suitable room should be provided for the chaplain to confer with the teachers, and also with the prisoners singly: this is essentially necessary, and cannot be done in a public office.

While such is the religious condition of the prisons I have yet visited, taking them in the most favourable light, there are others in a more destitute state. Cupar, to its credit be it recorded, is the only one in which there are morning prayers daily, and to pass to the other extreme, Ayr is, I hope, the only one in these kingdoms having 140 prisoners and no chaplain.

The journal there shows only two entries since 1844, but each entry claims, I think, for three visits. The governor states that there had been one visit since the last entry (which was in October last), thus making nine religious visitations in about three years to a large county prison! The visits, however, were gratuitously given, and therefore creditable to the clergymen who attended.

I have still many of the prisons to see; and though I have thought it necessary to bring these important defects under your notice, it would be premature

to offer suggestions, for I am sure that the County Boards, like the General one, are animated by a very liberal spirit, and have no desire but to remedy defects, and to improve their prisons to the utmost of the means at their disposal.

I have already remarked on the general want of separate apartments for the sick. It is a want of great magnitude, as well to the sick man as to those who have to attend upon him; for I have found the atmosphere of some of the cells so tenanted, absolutely unbearable.

I have paid several visits to the General Prison at Perth, which, under the immediate direction of the General Prison Board, I consider to be in admirable order.

I had the honour, in my Report of the 23d day of October last, of bringing under your notice my conviction of the evil tendency of the separate system, without mitigation, on the minds of the very young prisoners confined therein (see Appendix). Your prompt concurrence in my views, was as promptly acted upon by the General Board; and all the temporary measures recommended for their relaxation, have been put in operation, with the most beneficial results.

The class of juveniles to which the governor and surgeon have thought it advisable to extend the indulgence, generally amounts to about 50; and the alteration observable in many of them, physically as well as intellectually, seems already quite extraordinary. One poor boy, 12 years of age, who had been five months in confinement prior to the relaxed system, seemed almost gone, bodily as well as mentally. It was a fatigue to him to move about; he did not seem to understand anything that was said to him, and only answered in monosyllables; but now, he is as much alive as anybody, and gives a very distinct, (though very unsatisfactory,) account both of himself and family.

In the course of my inspections, I have observed that a good many boys of tender age, have been committed for very trifling offences. At Stonehaven, there were six boys under 14 years of age committed, four of them for two days, and the other two for four days each, for stealing a turnip from a field.

At Musselburgh, there were four boys under ten years of age, the youngest being only seven, for being found on the top of a garden wall, committed for 30 hours. Some similar cases that appeared in the Twelfth Report produced severe reflections on the committing magistrates, from the undoubted fact that there are many boys who, from its trifling value, will take a turnip, but would not steal anything else; but I find, on inquiry, that the magistrates have no choice in the matter. The owner of a turnip is as much entitled to protection as the proprietor of an elephant, and though it is but a schoolboy offence, the magistrates have not the power of awarding a schoolboy punishment, nor indeed any punishment but imprisonment. I therefore strongly recommend that the Act of the 22nd of July 1847, "for the more speedy trial and punishment of juvenile offenders," should be extended to Scotland; for a schoolboy whipping in such cases, I have every reason to believe, would have a much more salutary effect on the youths addicted to such propensities than the dangerous alternative of imprisonment.

In referring you to my separate remarks on the different prisons, I cannot conclude without acknowledging the courteous attention and assistance which I have received in the discharge of my duties, from the Chairman, the Members, and Secretary of the General Prison Board, as well as from all others in authority that I have had occasion to communicate with, and the satisfaction I have in working with a body of gentlemen who are so prompt at all times to adopt any suggestion that may be calculated to improve the management of the prisons of Scotland.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your faithful and obedient servant,

JOHN KINCAID,
Inspector of Prisons for Scotland.

REPORTS ON SEPARATE PRISONS.

ABERDEEN PRISON.

Aberdeen.

[Inspected 30th October, 1847.]

THERE appears to have been no alteration of any importance since the last Report.

The Circuit Court having just closed, the numbers in confinement were unusually low, viz., 65 males and 50 females.

In the East Prison, the cells and corridors generally were clean, though the walls needed whitewashing. The clothing and bedding appeared also to be in good order.

The cells are badly ventilated; but the governor reports that a slight alteration in the windows, which he suggested to the County Board, had been approved, and would be forthwith carried out.

The health of the prisoners generally has been good.

Their conduct, too, has generally been good, but with some marked exceptions; one female, in particular, named A. D., aged 20, had been committed fourteen times since 1841, and had each time conducted herself in a very outrageous manner. Among other punishments to reduce her to obedience, I observed that she had been on two occasions chained to the wall.

I had previously noticed one of those chains in the wall of the West Prison, and explained to the governor that the using it as a prison punishment was illegal, which he said he was not before aware of, and undertook to have them removed.

In the West Prison, the cells are of a rude construction, very small in size, and badly ventilated.

They were also much in need of limewashing; and the corners of one of the airing-galleries showed offensive habits, which the warder in waiting ought to prevent.

I received no complaints in either prison.

There is no separate apartment for the sick.

No chapel or other apartment for religious observances; so that, though the chaplain labours with much assiduity and ability, it is impossible for him to turn his time to the best account.

These are serious wants, and cannot be too soon supplied.

The governor and the matron seem both well qualified for their duties.

ARBROATH PRISON.

Arbroath.

[Inspected 28th October, 1847.]

There has been no change of any importance since last inspection.

The greatest number of prisoners at any one time was 14, the smallest, 2; and the average during the year, 7.

Number of committals during the year, 74 males, 35 females; total, 109. On the day of inspection there were six males and one female, and they made no complaints.

The warming apparatus is still incomplete, overheating the passages without warming the cells, two of which are damp.

The ventilation in several of the cells is also bad. In one of them I found a prisoner severely afflicted with asthma, doubled up with another prisoner. The atmosphere of the cell was insufferable.

The general conduct of the prisoners appears to have been good. There are but five punishments recorded under the present keeper.

There have been 18 cases of sickness during the year, and though they appear to have not been of a very serious nature, the surgeon is of opinion that the dampness of some of the cells, and the frequent crowded state of others, that are both too small and insufficiently ventilated for the number of occupants, is detrimental to the health of the prisoners.

The chaplain's duties are still done gratuitously by the same dissenting clergyman alluded to in last Report. He attends once a-week regularly, but not on Sundays.

I found the prison very clean, and all the arrangements very creditable to the keeper and matron, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, who were only appointed in January last.

The door of the keeper's kitchen, where the prison cooking is also done, is within the prison; and the wicket gates leading to the cells, are only provided with bolts without locks, and the consequence has been that the keeper's former maid had been detected in the practice of conveying things to the prisoners. I would strongly recommend that the entrance door to the kitchen be altered to the outside of the iron gate; that the wickets be furnished with spring locks; and that the door leading from the police office, leading, as it does, into the interior of the prison, should have a safer lock.

AYR PRISON.

Ayr.

[Inspected the 20th and 22nd November.]

I found this prison in a dangerously overcrowded state; three, four, or five persons in every cell, the dimensions of which are not usually considered fit for a single prisoner sentenced to long imprisonment.

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Reports on Separate Prisons.

Ayr.

The consequence was, that none of the objects of imprisonment were answered. The air they breathed was unwholesome, the walls of the cells, especially on the male side, were offensive to look at, and much in need of whitewashing, and the whole establishment in such a very unsatisfactory state, that I thought it advisable at once to report its condition to the General Board, who promptly communicated with the County Board at Ayr, requesting a conference with a deputation from that body to consider the necessary remedial measures. A meeting in consequence took place, and certain suggestions were recommended to the consideration of the County Board, but they had not led to any practical result at the time this was written.

The complaints were numerous. The majority of them related to the quality and insufficiency of the food, but I satisfied myself that they were groundless.

Others complained of the irregularity in the supplies of stockings and clean linen, and that what was given to them was covered with vermin; a complaint not without a cause, for several shirts were shown to me, which had just been handed to prisoners as clean ones, and I certainly saw vermin in them that had evidently undergone the process of the wash, sheltered in the crevices about the collar. The irregularities in the supplies, though it was admitted to have existed, I had reason to believe had been remedied prior to my visit.

Two male prisoners, members of the Church of England, complained that they had made several applications for a Prayer-book, and to be visited by a minister of their persuasion, but without effect.

I found on inquiry, (and they admitted,) that they had never made their wishes known to the governor, but only to the teacher, who had been but a few months in office, and had not made himself acquainted with the rules on those matters.

On my second visit I found that the governor had supplied them each with a Prayer-book, and undertaken to make their wishes known, without delay, to the Episcopal clergyman.

There is no chapel to this prison, and, I am sorry to add, no chaplain. The Visiting Book shows but two clerical entries since 1844, though they each claim (I think) for three extra visits not entered. The last was in October, 1847; but the governor says there was one visit since, making thus nine visits in three years.

I would fain hope that Ayr is a singular exception in this country, of a prison with 140 inmates, whose spiritual wants are so utterly neglected.

The number of cells in this prison are 44 for males, and 8 for females; and on the day of my visit they were occupied by 100 males and 42 females.

In addition to the disorders naturally arising from such an overcrowded state, the governor has to contend with evils from without, the boundary wall being so near the prison as to make it difficult to prevent communication. He showed me a bow, ingeniously constructed with two horn spoons, which had discharged a missile successfully, with some writing attached, which reached its destination outside; for two gentlemen, attracted to the spot by seeing two women picking up something, found the arrow lying there.

There are two plans for the relief of this prison at this moment before the General Prison Board—one for an increase to the present prison, and the other for a large prison at Kilmarnock; but as it will be a year or two before either of them can be brought into operation, it is to be hoped that the measures recommended by the General Board for its temporary relief will be adopted.

There is no separate apartment for the sick, which is much wanted.

The remarks in the County Board's Inspection Book are numerous, and all creditable to the governor.

Airdrie.

AIRDRIE PRISON.

[Inspected 8th January, 1848.]

This new prison is very injudiciously placed in the centre of the town, and at the foot of a hill on which the court-house stands, as the prisoners have an opportunity of seeing and calling to the people in the streets, and the situation, besides, is damp.

It contains 21 cells, 13 for males and 8 for females, a number very inadequate for the increased population and proportionate increase of crime in this neighbourhood; for on the day of inspection there were 21 males and 20 females, and they have sometimes had as many as 56 of both sexes, so that, beyond safe custody, none of the objects of imprisonment can be answered.

The matron and the females are most unaccountably placed in the centre gallery, with the males above as well as below them, as if one of the two was not bad enough.

The warming apparatus is good for nothing: it gives very little heat to the galleries and none to the cells, where the thermometer is sometimes at 45. This ought to be amended.

There is no provision for the sick; so that, in a serious outbreak of typhus fever which took place in the summer, involving 12 cases, the two sheds used for stone-breaking were, from necessity, hastily fitted for their accommodation, though very unfit for such a purpose.

There were two deaths during the year.

There was one escape, a female, who had been employed and slept in the washhouse. She was retaken the same night. There was some reason to suppose that her escape was connived at by the male warder, who was in consequence dismissed.

The keeper states that an inquiry took place by the County Board, but there is no record of their decision.

A chaplain has been appointed, who preaches on Sundays to the prisoners, with their cell doors half open; and he visits them in their cells on Tuesdays and Fridays for about two hours each day.

There were no complaints, except from one man, of ill-usage by the police, prior to being sent to prison; but I found on inquiry that he was a dangerous character, when under the influence of drink, and had many cases of assault against him.

By a singular and very objectionable arrangement the female warder is the keeper's servant. I would recommend that some other arrangement be made for the keeper, and that the female warder be rather employed under the matron in the kitchen, instead of a prisoner, and further, that she shall show an example of neatness and cleanliness in her own person, to command the respect due to a warder.

The keeper states that there is little educational progress made in this prison on account of the short confinements. He complains also of the difficulty of finding profitable employment for them at the present time.

The boiler for cooking the prisoners' food is only calculated for 40 persons. I recommended that it be replaced by one at least one-third larger. I recommended also that a fumigating apparatus be provided for purifying infectious clothing.

Every part of the prison was clean, and creditable to the keeper and the matron, Mr. Connachie and Mrs. Stewart.

I recommended the keeper to make some alterations in his management to guard against escapes, viz., never to take the main gate key within the prison, as he had been in the habit of doing, and never to take more than two male prisoners at a time to the airing-yard.

AIRDRIE POLICE CELLS.

Airdrie.

[Inspected 8th January, 1848.]

There are five good-sized cells attached to the Town-hall, and well calculated for police purposes; but they seemed to me to be damp, as well as untidy.

One of them was occupied by a female, decently dressed, and apparently middle aged, who complained that she had come there on Thursday at 2 o'clock, (48 hours before,) for shelter for a little, and that she had been detained ever since without being taken before a magistrate.

The police officer tried at first to convince her that it was on Friday she had arrived, and not on Thursday; but she persisted in her statement, and he admitted the fact.

He said, that as she had told them she had come from Linlithgow, and a theft had been committed between that place and Slamannan, he had detained her, thinking he might be able to identify her with the theft. That as the Procurator Fiscal had been from home, he could not take her before a magistrate sooner, but that he was to take her before him, (the Fiscal,) that evening.

The female was lying on a rug on the floor, and complained much of cold, which called forth the remark from the policeman, "How can you be cold with a good warm rug to put round you?" I pointed out to him that she required the rug to keep her from the damp floor, and requested that he would allow her to go to the office fire for a little, which he promised to do.

I would recommend that all police cells, not provided with boarded floors, be fitted with boards fixed to the wall, similar to guard-beds, on which persons may lie; for I consider it unsafe, as well as unjust, to expose a scantily-clothed poor person on a cold floor, with nothing but a rug, for so long a period.

BANFF.

Banff.

[Inspected 2nd November, 1847.]

No change of any consequence since last Report.

The greatest number of prisoners at any one time was 9, the smallest 3, and the average 6. Total number during the year, 61.

The numbers in confinement this day were 4 males and 5 females, and they made no complaints.

All the prisoners are assembled for Divine service in the Board-room on Sundays; the males divided from the females by a slight screen, which prevents their seeing each other when seated, though they do on going in and coming out, which is very objectionable, besides being not quite safe; while the keeper is the only male attendant. I recommended that only the males should be assembled there, and the females in the adjoining gallery, where they could hear equally well, and have their conduct watched by the matron.

The cells on the upper floor remain unfinished; and the warming apparatus is still complained of as overheating the corridors without warming the cells.

There have been seven punishments during the year of a trifling nature; and the keeper reports the general conduct of the prisoners to be good.

The surgeon also reports their health to be good; and though ten cases of sickness are recorded, they have been of a slight nature, and chiefly brought in with them.

The surgeon reports, also, that the bath is unwholesome, on account of its extraordinary depth and construction, besides being inconvenient to use; I recommend that it be cut down to the depth approved by him.

No prison kitchen has yet been fitted up; and the food is still supplied by contract, ready cooked, as stated in the Eleventh Report; but the keeper says, that since the adoption of the dietary prescribed by the new rules, they have not been subject to the same complaints; but it would, nevertheless, be cheaper and better to have it cooked in the prison.

The windows remain in the same state as already reported, and require to be looked to.

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Everything appeared very clean, and creditable to the keeper and matron; and I beg to recommend to the consideration of the County Board, whether some arrangement may not be made to give a little additional accommodation for their numerous family.

The chaplain and the surgeon seem also to be very zealous in the discharge of their duties.

Dundee.

DUNDEE PRISON.

[Inspected 19th and 20th October, 1847.]

The governor was absent on leave at the time of my inspection.

There appears to have been no alteration of any importance.

Numbers in confinement, 89 males, and 85 females, and the average during the year, 160.

The female side was very much overcrowded, having two or three in every cell, and there are several of those cells of a very unfit size for a single prisoner.

The matron seems to me to be very much overworked, as it is utterly impossible that with a single warder, besides the cook, she can attend properly to the wants of so many, and at the same time instruct them, as she is expected to do, in all their requirements. I recommend her case to the consideration of the County Board.

The new class-room, on the male side, has not yet been brought into use, for want of an additional warder, so that several of the cells are still occupied by more than one prisoner.

The class-room, however, does not appear to me to be quite secure in the roof, and in the slight iron grating to the window; which would need to be considered prior to occupation.

Many of the cells are very badly ventilated, particularly in the new wing, and the governor suggests that it may be improved by a slight alteration in the windows, which I would recommend to be done, if the experiment, which may be tried in the first instance on one or two of them, is found to answer.

The discipline, as well as all the important objects of imprisonment, are ruined here by the want of proper airing-yards; and it is the more inexcusable, as there is plenty of room for them in fitting places within the boundary walls.

The airing hour, to use a vulgar phrase, is a regular lark to the prisoners. Before I entered the prison gate, I had an opportunity of seeing, from the police office, a youth of 17, cutting all manner of capers, and talking into one of the adjoining cell windows, which was occupied (I think) by females.

The apartments of the civil prisoners were neither so clean nor so tidy as they ought to be. One of the debtors complained that, in their airing-yard, they are nearly stifled with the steam from the kitchen—a complaint which rather surprised me, seeing that the remedy would deprive them of the power of conversing with the female prisoners employed in the kitchen, which they have opportunities of doing at present. This requires amendment.

The health, as well as the conduct, of the prisoners generally has been good.

There is no chapel in this prison, nor any apartment in which Divine service could be performed to them collectively.

Neither is there any separate provision for the sick.

These are both important wants to a prison of this magnitude, and I hope to see them duly considered in any alterations that may be made hereafter.

The result of my inspection was creditable to the governor and the matron, Mr. Mackison and Mrs. Anderson.

DUNDEE POLICE CELLS.

[Inspected 20th October, 1847.]

These cells, 11 in number, are well constructed, and, if better ventilated, would be efficient, and a great relief to the prison adjoining in disposing of the very short commitments, as there appear to have been no less than 230 cases during the past year, committed there for periods not exceeding three days.

The ventilation would be much improved if wire guards to the windows were substituted for the present blinds, which nearly exclude the fresh air altogether.

There were no prisoners on the day of my visit; but everything appeared to be very clean, and creditable to the superintendent of police (Mr. McKay), who had the charge of them.

Dumbarton.

DUMBARTON.

[Inspected 25th November, 1847.]

No alteration since last inspection.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
The number of prisoners during the year . .	131	37	168
Greatest number at any one time	25	8	33
Smallest ditto	7	4	11
Average	15	6	0

There have been 6 punishments of a trifling nature, and no deaths, or cases of sickness of any consequence.

There were 19 males and 4 females in confinement this day, and they made no complaints.

I visited the prison, unexpectedly, on a very wet day, and found everything—clothing, bedding, &c.—in the most perfect state of cleanliness, which reflects the greater credit on the keeper and matron (Mr. and Miss McFarlane), as there is a great want of prison accommodation, not only for prisoners, but for prison purposes. No store-room, nor room for prisoners' clothing; and, for want of other accommodation, the male warder is obliged to sleep in the same cell with the civil prisoners, contrary to all rule, as it is impossible that he can exercise any control over persons that he is obliged to associate with; nor is it easy to imagine that he can refuse to supply them with whatever they may take a fancy to. I can, therefore, only repeat the recommendation of the last Report, "that the necessity for enlarging this prison will soon be recognized and acted on," as that is a state of things which ought not to be allowed to exist for a day.

Dumbarton.

The additional duties, imposed by the new rules, I see have been adopted by the surgeon, but the chaplain does not appear as yet to have made any alteration. He sees every prisoner once a week, spending about two hours among them in conversation and in prayer, but does no prison duties on Sundays.

The County Board's Inspection Book shows no visits during the past year, except from the sheriff substitute, whose remarks are creditable to the keeper and matron.

The recommendations in the Twelfth Report have been adopted—viz., the female cells have been furnished with tables, and the keeper visits the smaller prisons in the county, reporting the result of his examinations to the County Boards.

PORT-GLASGOW PRISON.

Port-Glasgow.

[Inspected 23rd November, 1847.]

There have been 86 prisoners since the 1st of January last, viz., 56 males and 30 females.

The longest confinement here is 14 days.

There are 5 cells and a store-room, which can be used as a cell if required, but the number of prisoners never exceeds the number of cells.

There were no prisoners on the day of inspection, and everything looked very clean and creditable to the keeper and the matron, Mr. and Mrs. M'Lean, who have been 17 months in office.

I regret to remark the committal of 4 boys under 13 years of age, for 6 days, for stealing in a garden.

The keeper states that the health and the conduct of the prisoners, generally, is good. There has been no sick and no punishments during the year.

There is no surgeon, no chaplain, and the Inspection Book shows no visits except *one*, from the governor of Paisley prison.

The keeper, who is also at the head of the police force here, has a salary of 18*l.* a-year as keeper, and his wife 6*l.* as matron, out of which he is required to pay 10*l.* for his lodging in the court-house here adjoining.

PORT-GLASGOW POLICE CELLS.

[Inspected 23rd November, 1847.]

There are two very good police cells attached to the prison, and under charge of the same keeper. I found them in excellent order.

FALKIRK PRISON.

Falkirk.

[Inspected 8th November, 1847.]

This is a damp, dilapidated place, incapable of improvement, and totally unfit to be used as a prison; and yet its two miserable cells are sometimes required to accommodate 7 males and 3 females, while 240 prisoners pass through it in the course of the year.

The surgeon, Mr. Girdwood, seems very attentive to his duties; but, with that exception, it seems utterly neglected by the local authorities, and by everybody else.

I would earnestly recommend that immediate measures should be taken for building an efficient prison in this place; for its situation, in the midst of a populous manufacturing district, precludes the hope of any considerable decrease in its number of prisoners, and it would be a great relief to the County Prison at Stirling, as well as a saving of expense, if the short confinements could be disposed of here.

There were 4 male prisoners on the day of inspection, and the cells were as clean and creditable to the keeper, Mr. Watson, as under circumstances they could be.

GREENOCK PRISON.

Greenock.

[Inspected 23rd November, 1847.]

There has been no change of any importance since last Report.

The greatest number of prisoners at any one time, 30; the smallest, 9; and the average, 19.

Received during the year, 223 males and 217 females; total, 440.

The keeper reports that the conduct of the prisoners generally has been good. There have been 36 punishments, but all of a trifling nature. Their health has also been good; and, with 15 cases of sickness during the year, there was no one requiring particular notice.

V. SCOTLAND. — Reports on Separate Prisons. — *Greenock.*

The prison contains 23 cells for males and 10 for females, but 11 of the former are damp and unfit for use in winter; in consequence of which, there are frequently two, and sometimes three prisoners occupying the same cell during the night, while by day, they are congregated, the males in one day-room and the females in another—a measure of necessity, there being no provision for warming the cells.

On the day of inspection there were 17 males and 7 female prisoners. They made no complaints. I found everything very clean and creditable to the keeper, Mr. Lowe, and the matron, Mrs. Gibson; but the defective nature of the prison, and the crowded state of the few cells fit for occupation, preclude any attempt at classification, or the carrying out of any of the principles on which the objects of imprisonment are based.

It nevertheless appears to me that the prison, standing as it does on the abrupt slope of a hill, ought not to be damp, and that the cutting of a deep trench (or, at all events, as deep as the rock will permit) a little way above the building, carrying the water by drains past both sides of it, ought to render all the cells fit for occupation, and thereby enabling something like prison discipline to be observed; but, until something is done to remove the existing evil, it must be considered a house of detention rather than a prison.

The chaplain, a Baptist minister, sees each prisoner twice a-week, besides Sunday, and the remarks in his journal appear judicious.

The surgeon's attendance is now strictly according to rule.

The following appears in the keeper's journal:—

"While conversing to-day with John M'Kenzie, a lad 21 years of age, charged with housebreaking and theft, I was induced to ask him the cause of his having committed such a serious offence, seeing that his friends were so respectable and that he had been so respectably brought up. The poor fellow, all in tears, replied, 'That he had imbibed Chartist principles, and it was a part of their doctrine that they had as good a right to other people's property as the people themselves; he therefore thought that he was doing nothing wrong, but he is now thankful that he has been made to think otherwise.'"

The keeper gives instruction to the males, and the matron to the females, and satisfactory evidence is shown on both sides of progressive improvement.

A letter from the keeper, subsequent to my inspection, gives the following curious reason for his decreased number:—

"I cannot attribute this falling off to any decided reformation in the morals of the people, but from a want of means to expend on their intemperate habits, on account of the stagnation of trade."

Irvine.

IRVINE PRISON.

[Inspected 27th December, 1847.]

This is one of the old-fashioned prisons attached to a court-house, stuck in the middle of a street; it has four cells and a lobby, which is used as an airing-room, the natural air and daylight being nearly excluded from all of them by the casing up of the windows to prevent the prisoners from talking to the people outside. They would be useful as police cells, but are very unfit for prison purposes, and the whole place seemed much in need of whitewashing.

The keeper states that he has only one pair of blankets, though the number of prisoners sometimes amount to 7 at a time, and that the bed-ticks have not been washed, nor the straw within them changed for the last five years. This is not as it should be, seeing that during the last year alone, 153 prisoners slept on them.

I would earnestly recommend that the local authorities look to this, as also that a proper supply of bedclothes be provided. There are no books and no clothing. There is no regular surgeon, but one is sent for when wanted; and a missionary minister visits every Sunday voluntarily when there are prisoners.

There were no prisoners on the day of inspection. The keeper does not reside in the prison but in a lodging opposite, and he is also bookkeeper at an establishment there. He seems intelligent and equal to his duties.

Pollockshaws.

POLLOCKSHAWS PRISON.

[Inspected 24th December, 1847.]

This is a small new prison, with its front wall in line with a street, its west wall near to a house, which has an outside stair as high as the prison wall, and only 3½ feet distant from it; so that it is free to any one in the street to go up that stair, either by day or night, and take a look into the prison and its grounds, the corridor window being only 5½ feet from the wall; or, if he wishes, he may step from the top of the stair to the top of the wall, and from thence into the grounds; and, as if this was not affording sufficient facilities for the prisoners to communicate with their friends outside, an equal or more favourable convenience is allowed at the eastern end, which has an outside wall built up against it to the height of six feet, for no earthly purpose that I can see but as a stepping-stone for any one outside to communicate with the prisoners, the prison wall being only four feet higher than this outer wall, from whence they may pass and repass freely into the prison grounds, and convey what they please to those within by watching their opportunity, for the keeper and his wife being the only officers, cannot be expected to keep awake for ever.

I see no remedy for the evil but the raising of the wall at those places at least six feet higher, which, in that small inclosure, will materially affect the ventilation of the prison; but I would nevertheless recommend it to be done. The prison contains four good cells, and they were in tolerably good order.

There was only 1 prisoner, and he made no complaints.

The keeper states that he is frequently visited by the sheriff-substitute, but there was no entry of it in the visiting book.

There is still no bath, no surgeon, and the heating apparatus does not warm the cells.

It would be very desirable if a supply of water could be provided within the prison grounds, as it is obliged to be brought from a distance at great inconvenience.

Pollockshaws.

PERTH POLICE CELLS.

Perth.

[Inspected 19th October, 1847.]

These cells would be useful for police purposes, but are very unfit as prison ones, even for short periods, as none of the rules can be observed.

There were 3 males and 1 female prisoner on the day of inspection.

They made no complaints.

One of the former was a tall railroad labourer, and there was only a small portion of his cell in which he could stand upright,

The female, a good-looking young woman, was in a very small cell opening into the common stair which leads from the police-office to the court-house above.

The superintendent of police, who has charge of the place, was absent, but I remarked to the policeman who accompanied me, that this cell door had not been locked; to which he replied, that "they never locked it unless the persons inside were violent!" An outrageous exception, as it was the poor girl within who required the protection of the lock; for in the event of the few policemen being suddenly called out on an emergency, it was free to any of the numerous blackguards hovering in the outer office to run up to the cell and ill-use her, or to let her out if they thought fit.

I cordially agree with my predecessor in recommending these cells to be discontinued as a regular prison.

MUSSELBURGH PRISON.

Musselburgh.

[Inspected 30th November, 1847.]

No alteration since last Report.

Number of prisoners during the year, 120, viz. 89 males and 31 females; greatest number at any one time, 14; average number, 1; greatest number in a cell at any one time, 3.

There was only one prisoner, a female, in confinement on the day of inspection, and she made no complaint. She had before been in prison several times, in Edinburgh as well as here.

The conduct as well as the health of the prisoners has been good. There have been no punishments, and no cases of sickness of any importance.

The keeper states that the surgeon has been regular in his attendance, but there is no entry in his book since the 23rd October.

There is no chaplain, but the clergyman of the parish is kind enough to visit the prisoners twice a-week gratuitously.

I regret to remark the committal for 30 hours of 4 boys, the oldest only 10, and the youngest 7 years of age, for being found, as the keeper told me, on a garden wall for the supposed purpose of stealing fruit. They were the children of poor parents, and one was so ill in health that he was released the same night on the recommendation of the surgeon.

I found the prison very clean, and everything seemed creditable to the keeper and matron, Mr. and Mrs. Stockwell.

LINLITHGOW PRISON.

Linlithgow.

[Inspected 8th November, 1847.]

Some of the alterations recommended in the last Report have been carried into effect.

Arrangements have been made to enable the chaplain to perform Divine service in the usual unsatisfactory manner in Scotland, by addressing an invisible audience through their half-closed doors.

The books are now in good order.

There were 141 prisoners in confinement during the past year. The greatest number at any one time, 19, the smallest 5, and the average number 13.

The keeper reports that the conduct as well as the health of the prisoners have been good.

There had been only one case of punishment, and two on the sick list, during the year.

On the day of inspection there were 18 males and 2 female prisoners.

In the construction of this, as well as others of the new prisons in Scotland, males and females are made to occupy the same open galleries. I found them this day in adjoining cells, where, though separated by a wall, they could converse freely from the windows; for however zealous the keeper, the matron, and the one warder, (who constitute the prison force,) may be, their other avocations can scarcely leave them time to notice such commonplace occurrences.

The ground occupied by the prison is much too limited for the situation, and is commanded, within a few yards by the railroad, from whence parties can make signs to the prisoners, and even converse with them, while they may throw anything into the grounds on the chance of its finding its way to the one it is intended for.

V. SCOTLAND. Reports on Separate Prisons. *Linlithgow.*

The keeper's journal states that a prisoner was one morning found smoking in bed, and admitted that the tobacco had been thrown to him from the outside.

The prison generally was very clean and in good order; the exception was in a cell occupied by two boys.

Some of the ground-floor cells are very damp, and the corner one is evidently unfit for use in wet weather.

One prisoner complained that he had not received some medicine that had been promised him, and which, on inquiry, proved to be an oversight on the part of the surgeon, but it was only a salve for an external sore. Another complained of a bad cold, and that he had not been seen by the surgeon; but it proved that he had not before mentioned his complaint to any of the prison officers, and that he had been actually visited by the surgeon the day before, but did not know he was the surgeon. I directed the keeper to be in future very particular in making the surgeon known to every new prisoner, to prevent such mistakes.

The chaplain was from home, and I did not see him.

The additional number of prisoners expected in last Report to be the natural result of some newly-erected iron-works in the neighbourhood, has, I am happy to state, not been realized, for the proprietor, with a spirit worthy of imitation, visits every case of drunkenness among his workmen with instant dismissal, so that his works have become a nursery of propriety, instead of the anticipated evil.

I am sorry to remark that the hopes entertained of the discharged female adopted by the keeper and matron here, have not stood the test, (as I find has also been the case with every one alluded to in a similar way in the Twelfth Report), for she is now in the General Prison at Perth.

The stoves in this prison overheat the corridors without warming the cells.

There was one escape during the year of a male prisoner, whom the keeper, during a necessary absence, had imprudently left alone and unwatched in the garden, and who, with the assistance of some of the gardening apparatus, succeeded in getting over the wall. The keeper was severely censured by the County Board.

The visits in the County Board's Inspection Book have not been frequent, and none since the 30th of September; but they, as well as my own observations, are highly creditable to Mr. and Mrs. Ellison, the keeper and the matron.

FORFAR PRISON.

Forfar.

[Inspected 5th November, 1847.]

There has been no alteration since last Report.

Number of prisoners during the year, 142.

Greatest number at one time, 32; least number, 10; and average number, 19; being 9 more than last year.

On the day of my inspection, there were 14 males and 3 females, criminals, and 3 male debtors. They made no complaints.

There was the death of 1 male prisoner recorded: he seems, by the report of the surgeon, to have been in bad health on admission, and the immediate cause of his death was *diarrhœa.*

The general health of the prison has been good.

There have been 7 punishments, but all of a trifling nature.

This is a new prison, well situated on a rising ground outside the town, and built, I understand, with a view to further extension, the external walls embracing only half the ground belonging to it; and as the omissions and wants of the present structure have now amply developed themselves, it is earnestly hoped that the necessary additions may not be delayed, for all the leading principles of imprisonment are compromised by its present condition and arrangement. The following is an extract from the keeper's journal, dated the 3rd of November, 1846:—

"I also consider it necessary to take the opportunity of stating the insufficiency of the accommodation of this prison for criminal prisoners; altogether it contains 11 cells, and I have had, during the last month, 29 prisoners in confinement at one time, the average number during the month being upwards of 21."

There are thus from 2 to 3 prisoners in a cell, subject only to such supervision as the keeper and one warder can spare from their other avocations by day, and to none during the night; so that, unless the prisoners are foolish enough to make a noise, they may of course do or say what they like.

There seems to have been no provision made here originally for civil prisoners, who, sometimes, 9 in number, are found during the day in a small room, which is too insecure to use as a dormitory, and has all the advantages of a room in a country inn, for under their open window, and at only a few yards distance, they can see and talk to every one who goes in or out of the premises, while the view of all beyond is open to them, more especially the railroad terminus—the consequence of which is shown in the following remark in the keeper's journal, dated the 9th ultimo:—

"To day Frederick Thorn, a civil prisoner, made signs to the people working on the railway, until one of them left his work to see what was wanted."

The female prisoner too, employed in the kitchen, has unavoidable opportunities of conversing with the civil prisoners.

Such is the nature of the imprisonment of the civil prisoners by day, while at night it is still more objectionable, for they (sometimes 9 of them) are obliged to occupy an apartment 10 feet 3½ inches long, by 5 feet 10½ inches in breadth, *with the door opening inwards,* and in which there

is only room for two beds, not to mention that it is an attic room, with only lath and plaster between them and the slates, and through which they might make their escape any night.

The provision for female imprisonment would seem to have been equally overlooked, for the two cells, or rather attic apartments, allotted to their use, seem too insecure and too approximate to the males, to lead to the belief that they could have been originally intended for that occupation.

These two small apartments, with only two beds, I see by the returns, are sometimes required to accommodate 9 female prisoners, while the following extract from the keeper's journal, gives a touching proof of their insufficiency, when there were only 4 females in custody :—

"6th December, 1846.—Frances Gordon, or Lee, a convicted prisoner, was delivered of a female child at 7 o'clock, P.M.; mother and child in a fair way.

"7th December, 1846.—Catherine Jervis, or Thomson, an untried prisoner, was delivered of a male child at 6 o'clock, A.M.; the mother and child doing well.

"These two females, for want of accommodation, were delivered *in the same bed*, the other attic being occupied by a sickly female, and one who had to be put beside her for the want of accommodation in the female department."

The keeper informed me that a blind was in preparation, to prevent the civil prisoners from communicating with persons outside; and knowing the liberal spirit of the County Board, I have every reason to hope, that the more serious defects, which it has been my painful duty to notice, will not require to be repeated in my next Report.

The appearance and the arrangements in every department were in the highest degree creditable to the keeper and the matron; and the warder, too, seemed peculiarly well qualified for his duties.

STEWARTON PRISON.

Stewarton.

[Inspected 20th November, 1847.]

No alteration since last Report.

The keeper states that there have been 22 males and 10 females confined during the year, all for short periods.

There was 1 male prisoner on the day of inspection. He made no complaint.

This prison seems very much neglected, which, with a court-house attached to it, is rather to be wondered at; but the visiting book shows only 1 entry for the last 3 years.

There is no chaplain, no surgeon, no clothing, towels, combs, or soap, no books for the use of the prisoners, though subject to 10 days' confinement. The fire in the passage does not warm the cells. The hinges of the large inspection-holes in the cell doors have been devoured with rust, and fallen off, so that the prisoners can converse freely.

The keeper says he is allowed only 6*l.* a-year, and his wife, who is matron, nothing, with no coals and candle, and that his apartments are very damp.

I would recommend either that the arrangements here be altered, so as to enable the keeper to carry out the rules, or that it be discontinued as a prison. It is due to the keeper to state that everything was clean, and in as good order as the means at his disposal would admit.

LEITH PRISON.

Leith.

[Inspected 9th December, 1847.]

Number of cells, 5; number of prisoners, 3 males and 1 female; greatest number during the year, 12; smallest, 0; average ditto, 4.

Total number of committals, 172 males, and 129 females; total, 301.

There have been 23 sick during the year; but, with two exceptions, the different cases had been contracted prior to their imprisonment.

I did not see the surgeon, but the keeper informs me that he is very regular in his attendance, as often as the different cases may require; but it does not appear, by the entries in his visiting book, that he has yet adopted the new rules, which require him to see every prisoner twice a week.

There have been 17 punishments, but all of a trifling nature. The keeper states that the conduct of the prisoners generally is good.

There was a case of suicide of a male prisoner, under an attack of delirium tremens, for which it does not appear to me that the keeper was in any way to blame. The Leith police force do not seem to have rendered the prompt and efficient assistance on the occasion that might have been expected.

The duties of chaplain are undertaken by a missionary minister, who visits the prison five days in the week, omitting Saturday and Sunday. The keeper states that he spends half-an-hour or an hour with them, according to the numbers in confinement.

Everything was very clean, and creditable to the keeper and matron; but, taking it altogether, it is a most unsatisfactory prison; and I am of opinion that any money expended in an attempt to improve it in its present position, would be altogether thrown away.

The slaughter-house behind continues to be as offensive as ever, while the keeper states that the drain is almost continually stopped up by the offal, so that the water occasionally inundates the ground-floor of the prison; but this evil was probably in existence before the prison was built, for its site is surrounded by nuisances, and therefore they afford no just cause of complaint in the present day.

It is, in fact, the prison rather than the slaughter-house that requires to be removed.

V. SCOTLAND.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Rothesay.

ROTHESAY PRISON.

[Inspected 24th November, 1847.]

No alteration of any importance since last inspection, except that the chaplain and the surgeon have been again changed.

Greatest number of prisoners at any one time during the year, 9, smallest, 2; average, 5.

Received during the year, 24 males and 9 females; total, 33.

There were 3 males and 2 female prisoners on the day of inspection, and they made no complaints. I should have thought it singular if they had, for each cell in this prison is furnished with a fireplace, and each prisoner was sitting comfortably over his separate fire.

The keeper reports that the conduct and health of the prisoners generally are good. There had been 7 punishments, but all of a trifling nature, and none since the adoption of the new rules.

The chaplain attends twice a week, for about an hour-and-half, and addresses the prisoners of each sex, collectively, but he does not attend on Sundays.

The surgeon does not appear by his visiting book to have yet adopted the new rules, though the keeper states that in other respects he is very attentive to his duties.

There have been two escapes during the year, of which the keeper gives the following report:—

"Angus Taylor and William Allison, who were afterwards apprehended, effected their escape from prison, about a quarter before nine o'clock at night (6th March, 1847), by getting over the wall of the prison yard, by means of a rope thrown from the outside, there being a house adjoining that part of the prison wall, access to the roof of which can easily be had. The prisoners had occasion to be in the prison-yard when going to and returning from the bath, where they had been washing themselves. Their escape was discovered in about five minutes, and Allison was apprehended next morning, and Taylor was apprehended in Stirling some time thereafter."

I examined the building alluded to: the roof of the house rests against the external wall of the prison, and affords ready access to the top of it from the outside, and as there can be no security within the prison while it is suffered to remain in its present position, I strongly recommend that measures be taken to relieve the prison from so dangerous an appendage.

The prison was tolerably clean and in good order, and I have reason to think it would have been more so, had not the keeper been absent some days conveying a prisoner to Perth; so that on his return home, we had been passengers by the same boat, and he only reached the prison at the moment I did. His wife, who had been matron, died very lately, and his servant maid was acting as matron for the moment, so that both sides were under the management of individuals unaccustomed to the charge.

I cannot too strongly condemn the practice of sending a keeper on such duties; when he is the only male officer of a prison, they ought to be otherwise provided for.

The remarks in the County Board's Inspection Book were all very creditable to the keeper, Mr. McGregor, and his deceased wife.

Kirkintilloch.

KIRKINTILLOCH PRISON.

[Inspected 24th December, 1847.]

This is a small new prison, with three cells for prisoners, and a kitchen and bed-room for the keeper and his wife. Its site is a rising ground, surrounded by a boundary wall, which is not sufficiently high for security; while the ground within is very badly kept, and many symptoms of untidiness are visible at the very door.

The keeper was absent for the day.

The keeper's wife, and the only prisoner, a female, were in the kitchen, doing what they called cleaning; and the place seemed very much in need of it, for there was a general air of untidiness throughout the building.

The keeper, it appears, has no allowance beyond his lodging, coal, and gas. He ought to have such a salary as would entitle the prison to his services, for nothing can be expected from him while his living depends on other employment; and with 49 prisoners passing through the prison last year, and sometimes as many as 6 at one time, the constant attendance of the keeper is indispensable.

There is no visiting surgeon, and no chaplain.

He receives an occasional visit from the governor of Dumbarton prison, but from no one else.

It is very desirable that a surgeon should be employed here, if only to look in, twice a-week, to see that the place is kept in proper order.

Haddington.

HADDINGTON PRISON.

[Inspected 26th October, 1847.]

This is a new prison, opened during the present year. Its situation is immediately behind the court-house, the boundary wall enclosing about half an acre; and the prison contains 12 cells, varying from 12 feet 4 to 8 feet 9 in length, from 7 to 8 feet in breadth, and 9 feet 4 in height; a sick-room 17 feet by 13, and 10 feet high; a room of the same dimensions for civil prisoners; an exercising-gallery, 49 feet long by 7½ wide; a kitchen, including wash-house and bath, and 4 garret rooms.

Twelve of the cells are appropriated to the males, and the 6 on the ground floor to the females.

The separation between the sexes is not perfect.

On the day of inspection there were 13 males and 7 females.

They made no complaints.

Haddington.

In addition to the most serious of all prison defects—the want of perfect separation between the sexes, there is a singular disregard to delicacy in the arrangements of the apartment called a kitchen; it is 11 feet long by 13 feet wide, and besides being a kitchen, it is also the prison wash-house, and in addition thereto, the bath, for males as well as for females, stands in an open recess in it; thus, there is not only the nuisance of the soap-suds working close to the prisoners' soup-kettle, but the females employed at the wash, as well as the cook, are ever and anon required to retire, while some unseemly vagrant, with all his filth, is brought there to unrobe himself for the bath; and if he has any taste, he will of course do it within a foot of the fire where the matron's pound of beef may be roasting: it ought not to be permitted for an hour.

The chaplain visits twice a-week, including Sundays, when he reads prayers and a portion of Scripture, with the cell-doors partially open; he then visits and converses with the prisoners in their cells.

The surgeon is very regular in his attendance.

The keeper (who seems very devoted to his duties) does not approve of the separate system being enforced with prisoners of tender age. He says:—"In the old prison, while they were crowded together, by talking to and reasoning with them, he could get them to do anything, and that all their boyish propensities to scratch and injure the prison property was completely under his control; but since they have been in separate confinement, he says that he cannot gain their confidence."

The work executed in this prison seems all most substantially done; and the keeper showed me an admirable winter dress for male prisoners, an invention of his own, which I can safely recommend for imitation: the cost of it is 1*l.*

The prison is a handsome building, and the grounds, though quite new, in admirable order; but it is ludicrous to see three sides of it surrounded by a fine wall, 14 feet high, while the court-house, which forms the fourth side, has its open unbarred windows, within 3 feet of the ground. This ought to be looked to and forthwith altered; for a few iron bars on the ground floor would not be unsightly, and they are absolutely required for the security of the prison.

The extreme neatness of everything throughout the prison, gives the most favourable impression of the management of Mr. and Mrs. Beattie, the keeper and matron; and the warder, too, seems in every way qualified for his duties.

NAIRN.

Nairn.

[Inspected 1st November, 1847.]

Number of committals during the year, 33 males and 4 females; greatest number at one time, 6, the smallest, 2; and the average, 3.

There were 1 male and 2 females on the day of inspection, and they made no complaints.

The keeper reports the conduct of the prisoners to be good, and there have been no punishments.

There have been 8 cases of sickness during the year, but all of a trifling nature, and chiefly brought in with them.

One of the cells appears still to be damp.

The surgeon's visits have not been quite according to the new rules, and they are recorded in the County Board's Inspection Book, instead of one of his own.

The keeper reports that all the recommendations in the Eleventh Report have been adopted.

Everything appeared to be clean, and creditable to the keeper and matron, Mr. and Mrs. Gray.

ELGIN.

Elgin.

[Inspected 1st November, 1847.]

This is a new prison, occupying a good airy situation behind the court-house.

Greatest number of prisoners at one time during the year, 18, the smallest, 2; and the average, 7; the total number during the year having been 80 males and 24 females; total 104. There were 5 punishments, and 3 cases of sickness, neither of them requiring observation.

A prisoner named William M'Kenzie made his escape on the 26th November last. The keeper does not appear to have been in any way to blame under the circumstances; but I was surprised to find the lock of the corridor gate, through which he had effected it, not altered, for while the keeper was explaining to me the faulty nature of the lock, it got out of order at the moment and could not be opened.

The numbers in confinement on the day of my visit were 6 males and 7 females; among the latter 3 little girls of the age respectively of 8, 12, and 13 years.

The surgeon's visits are regular.

The chaplain instructs daily, but there is no sermon on Sundays.

The general health of the prisoners has been good, and there were no complaints.

Everything appeared to be orderly, clean, and creditable to the keeper and matron (Mr. and Mrs. Rutledge), as were also the notices in the visiting-book of the County Board.

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Reports on Separate Prisons.

Dunbar.

DUNBAR PRISON.

[Inspected 21st October, 1847.]

No alteration since last inspection.

The number of prisoners confined during the year, 117, of which 83 were for drunkenness.

The greatest number of prisoners at any one time, 6.

There were none on the day of inspection, nor for a fortnight previous.

There had been no sick and no punishments.

The surgeon visits regularly even when the prison is empty, which is commendable.

I found everything clean and in as good order as the place would admit, which is not saying much for it, as it is like one of the old-fashioned steeple prisons, only fit to be used as a police lock-up. The remarks in the County Board Inspection Book, as well as my own observations, were creditable to the keeper and matron, Mr. and Mrs. Weedon.

Paisley.

PAISLEY PRISON.

[Inspected 22nd and 23rd November, 1847.]

There has been no alteration of any importance since last Report.

The greatest number of prisoners at one time during the year, 136, smallest, 93, and average 116, which is 14 more than last year; caused chiefly by drunkenness and destitution among the families of the operatives, thrown out of employment by the closing of some of the manufacturing establishments.

Number of committals during the year, 580 males, 315 females; total 895.

On the days of inspection, there were 156 prisoners, and as the prison contains only 75 cells, there was of course neither separate confinement nor any of the other objects carried out for which imprisonment is intended, beyond that of good order and safe custody. But I nevertheless found everything remarkably clean, and all the workings of every department conducted in as satisfactory a manner, as, under existing circumstances, they possibly could be.

The prisoners made several complaints; some, on the quality of the food, which, on inquiry, I had every reason to believe was groundless. Others, that they did not get so much airing as they thought they ought to do; a complaint not altogether without reason, for though the new airing-yards, alluded to in the Twelfth Report, have been completed, I find they can only be used in fine weather, owing to there being no place of shelter for the attendant warder.

The yards, in fact, are merely the arches of the railway, (which passes through the prison grounds), closed at the opposite ends, and secured by open iron railings on the side next the prison, and as they might be used in all weathers, I recommend that the necessary small additional outlay be incurred to give the warder a platform long enough to enable him to see into three of the arches, it would only require to be covered, and enclosed at the ends and on the side next the prison.

The airing is moreover interfered with by the warder being required to assist in the removal of prisoners to other prisons. It is very desirable that such duties should be otherwise provided for, so as not to interfere with the necessary routine of prison duties.

The only other class of complaints was the want of moral and religious instruction. And it was with much regret, I learnt, on inquiry, that the gentleman who had hitherto been performing the double duties of chaplain and teacher, was, at that time, suspended on the serious charges of neglect of duty and inebriety, and I understand that he has since been dismissed.

On inquiring what amount of religious duties had been usually performed weekly, I was informed that it was not usual to have any on week-days; and that each prisoner had only an opportunity of hearing the Sunday's service about once in three weeks, on account of the limited size of the place used as a chapel. This is not as it should be.

The returns show the large number of 522 punishments in the course of the year; but the governor states, that the general conduct of the prisoners is nevertheless good, and that they are free from prison offences of a serious nature.

That it is the crowded state of the prison which leads to many little irregularities requiring to be noticed by some trifling punishment, and which, if they were in a condition to carry out separate confinement they would be altogether free from.

There have been 2 deaths (males), and 138 cases of sickness. I found three cases of fever on the day of inspection. The surgeon states, that most of those cases were generated out of doors, and that the health of the prison generally is good, as had sometimes been proved by epidemics raging in the neighbourhood, while the prison sick-list was not increased.

I would earnestly recommend, however, that the long-contemplated addition to this prison should no longer be delayed, for its continual overcrowded state is fraught with every evil with which a prison is liable to be visited, and the nature of the Paisley population holds out no hope of relief, nor prospect of relief, through any diminution in the number of offenders.

In whatever plan may be suggested for the construction of that addition, I earnestly recommend to the County Board, that proper accommodation for the sick, and for the performance of religious duties collectively, shall form leading features in it, for they are what no prison of this size should be without.

Three prisoners effected their escape on the night of the 25th September last, and the circumstances attending it were undergoing an investigation, directed by the Lord Advocate, at the time of my visit.

The cell doors of the gallery from which they effected their escape, are secured by iron bolts with ponderous padlocks attached, and it appears to have been the custom of the officers to shoot the bolt without using the padlock.

Though this was inexcusable, the padlocks alluded to are nevertheless very unfit for prison

purposes in the present day, when the officers are expected to do everything so smartly, and had the doors been fitted with the usual spring lock customary in other prisons, the chances are that those escapes could not have taken place, I therefore recommend the change to the consideration of the County Board.

As I have already stated, the cleanliness of the prison and the general arrangements were very creditable to the governor and the matron (Mr. Mitchell and Mrs. Young).

Paisley.

SALTCOATS PRISON.

Saltcoats

[Inspected 25th December, 1847.]

This is a small new prison of three cells, placed in a triangular corner formed by the junction of three roads, on the outskirts of the town.

The keeper and his wife were both absent, but I found all the doors open, which gave me an opportunity of seeing the place.

The cells were tolerably clean, but the kitchen was not. There were six very young children scrambling around the fire; four of them said they belonged to the keeper, but the only information I could get from them was, that "father and mother had gone to town, and that the last prisoner there was the Red Rover, who had gone out on Monday."

I have since received a report from the keeper, stating that he had received 55 prisoners during the past year, but that he never had more than 3 at a time.

He complains, and with reason, that his nearest supply of water is 200 yards from the prison, when it is probable that it might be had at no great expense by sinking a well in the garden.

He states that his salary is only 6*l.* a-year, and that he supplies the prisoners with towels, &c., for washing.

ST. ANDREW'S PRISON.

St. Andrew's.

[Visited 20th October, 1847.]

I was not aware at the time of my visit that this prison had just been discontinued as a prison, and that the building was about to be converted into police cells.

I found that the only habitable part of it was in the occupation of the police serjeant and his family; he was absent at the time, but his wife showed me an underground apartment in a very dilapidated state, but marked off for some intended alterations, which, she said, was for the accommodation of the prisoners.

It did not appear to me that any alteration that could be made there, unless at an expense which could scarcely be contemplated, would render that apartment a legal or a fit place for the confinement of a human being for a single night; and I thought it my duty to apprise the clerk of the Police Board of the county, (before any expense had been incurred,) that such was my opinion.

STONEHAVEN.

Stonehaven.

[Inspected 29th October, 1847.]

The greatest number of prisoners during the year was 13, the smallest 2, and the average 6. The number confined during the year was, males 58, females 8; total 66.

The health and conduct of the prisoners appear to have been both remarkably good, for there has been no sick, and only one punishment during the last two years.

There were no complaints.

Some of the cells and the corridor looked damp and blistered, giving them an untidy appearance, arising, as the keeper explained, from sea stone and sand being used in the construction of the building; but the surgeon informed me, that he did not consider it detrimental to the health of the prisoners in any way.

The keeper states that few of the prisoners belong to that neighbourhood; the most of them being idle vagrants from other places, or in railroad employment.

I regret to observe that 6 boys, under 14 years of age, were imprisoned for stealing each a turnip from a field—two of them for three days, and the other four for two days each. It is a school-boy offence, which might be more appropriately visited by a school-boy punishment, as it is well known that, from its trifling value, there are many who will take a turnip who would not touch an apple without leave.

The entries in the County Board's Inspection Book were all creditable to the keeper and matron, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, as were also my own observations.

PETERHEAD PRISON.

Peterhead.

[Inspected 3rd November, 1847.]

Greatest number of prisoners at any time 5, average 2, and it is sometimes empty.

At the time of my visit there was 1 male and a female—the former for an assault, and the latter for theft. They made no complaints.

There has been no change of any importance. Though liable to have convicted prisoners for 60 days, there is no chaplain, nor any provision for instruction.

The surgeon's visits have been very regular. Some of the cells appear to be damp, owing, I am informed, to sea stones and sand having been used in the building; but it does not seem

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Reports on Separate Prisons.

to affect the health of the prisoners, as there has been only one case of sickness during the year.

There have been 14 punishments, but all of a trifling nature.

Peterhead.

The County Board's Inspection Book shows frequent visits from some of the local authorities, all very creditable to the keeper and matron (Mr. and Mrs. Dunn), as was also the result of my observations.

There has been one attempt at suicide on the part of a male prisoner, but it does not appear to have been seriously intended.

This is a new prison, legalized little more than two years ago. The situation is good, on a rising ground outside the town.

The upper floor is nearly altogether devoted to an airing-gallery, 39 feet long by 12½ broad, well boarded and ventilated; and as prisoners subject to such short confinements require no airing beyond what the exercise of their employment gives, and there is neither a chapel, nor a room for the sick, I strongly recommend that the gallery alluded to be subdivided for those important objects.

Renfrew.

RENFREW PRISON.

[Inspected 23rd November, 1847.]

There has been no change since last Report.

There have been only 8 prisoners in the course of the present year, and none since September last.

There is no surgeon, no chaplain, no work, no prison clothing, no books for the use of the prisoners.

The keeper still sleeps at a distance from the prison; and I earnestly repeat the recommendation of the last Report, that the apartment formerly used by debtors shall be fitted up for his accommodation; for nothing can justify the locking up of human beings for a night in a building out of the reach of human aid, and there is no excuse for it in the present case, for the apartment alluded to, though properly appertaining to the prison, is lumbered with articles that do not belong to it, while the room may be fitted for the keeper at a very trifling expense.

The prison generally was clean.

Brechin.

BRECHIN PRISON.

[Inspected 29th October, 1847.]

This is a small new prison, in a good situation on the outskirts of the town.

The keeper and matron (Mr. and Mrs. McGuire) were only appointed in April last.

There had been no prisoners for a fortnight.

Number received during the year, 23; and the greatest number in confinement at one time, 3.

There is still no chaplain.

The surgeon's visits have been regular since the operation of the new rules.

There have been 5 cases of sickness during the year, but no punishments.

The County Board's Inspection Book shows frequent visits; and the cleanly appearance of the prison was very creditable to the keeper and matron.

Montrose.

MONTROSE PRISON.

[Inspected 29th October, 1847.]

My visit here was at daylight in the morning. I found the keeper at his post; and the cleanliness and good order observed throughout the establishment, gave me a very favourable impression of his management; but the generally overcrowded state of the prison, renders several of the most important objects of imprisonment nugatory.

The greatest number of prisoners at one time throughout the year was 28, the smallest 9, and the average 18.

There had been one death, a female; but the keeper states that the conduct, as well as the health, of the prisoners, generally, has been good.

There were no complaints.

The chaplain preaches on Sunday, and visits the prisoners separately once a-week.

The matron was ill in bed.

The keeper complained of the want of an assistant; and with an average of 18 prisoners, it appears to me indispensable; for that he should be able to keep the books, to maintain anything like discipline, and to attend to all the requirements, both in and out of doors, of such a number, is altogether out of the question.

I recommend this to the consideration of the County Board; for an intelligent boy may be had at a trifling expense, and would afford him the necessary relief.

Cupar.

CUPAR PRISON.

[Inspected 20th October, 1847.]

This is a new prison, erected on a rising ground, some three or four hundred yards north of the town.

It is a finely constructed, airy building, admirably calculated for prison purposes if occupied by one sex only; but the females having been placed on the ground floor, in view of the same open galleries with the males, its value as an efficient prison is, in consequence, very seriously damaged.

On the day of inspection, there were 31 males and 13 females in custody.

They made no complaints.

There had been three cases of infectious fever among the females, supposed to have been introduced by a female prisoner from Peterhead, where it was known to be raging at the time; but they were removed to the old prison, and it did not extend farther.

The prison has otherwise been very healthy.

The governor states that the conduct of the prisoners generally has been good.

The prison grounds are extensive, and inclosed within an efficient boundary wall. About 50 yards in front of the prison there is a sort of covered shed, which, I was told, contained two airing-yards; but I found one side of a partition in it occupied by two blacksmiths, and the other by a flax-dresser, all of them employed in their respective callings, and each having free egress to the outer grounds, where there were two other males and one female prisoner airing in sight of each other, but about 30 or 40 yards apart. The governor alone was watching them; and the only other male officer was within the prison, the main-gate key of which is kept by the governor's maid in the kitchen outside.

I thought it my duty, at the time, to apprise the Secretary of the County Prison Board that I considered the practice very unsafe; for in the isolated position of the prison, the six prisoners in the airing-ground might at any moment unite and overpower the governor, and, possessing themselves of the key, liberate every prisoner.

This is the only prison in Scotland, that I have yet visited, in which it is the custom to have morning prayers daily.

There is, however, no chapel or other apartment in which Divine service can be performed to the prisoners collectively, which is a great want.

I found every part of the prison remarkably clean, and all the arrangements reflecting the greatest credit on Mr. Dewar, the governor, and Miss Webster, the matron. The male and female warders, too, seemed well qualified for their duties.

EDINBURGH PRISON.

Edinburgh.

[Inspected 17th December, 1847.]

The new east wing of this prison has just been opened, and occupied by that portion of the male prisoners who are sentenced to the longest confinements.

It is a splendid, though inadequate, addition to the prison wants of this city; for on the day of my visit, there were still 93 male and 89 female cells having more than one prisoner in each; in short, there were only 127 out of 555 prisoners in confinement to which the separate system could be applied, for want of room.

The total number of prisoners confined during the year amounted to 3181; and out of 1188 females, there were 800 recommitments.

The female department is in a disorderly unsatisfactory state, owing to the crowded condition and faulty construction of their portion of the prison; and as it does not appear to me that any alteration or reconstruction can ever make it an efficient prison, (without taking it down altogether,) their removal to a fitter place cannot be too soon provided for; the more especially as their present portion of the prison is well calculated to be fitted up, at a moderate expense, for a prison chapel; as it is singular, and not very creditable to the city of Edinburgh, that they should have been so long without one in so large a prison.

The governor reports that the conduct of the prisoners generally has been good, as also their health.

They made several complaints, but they proved to be all groundless.

A private room for the chaplain is much wanted in this prison.

The whole of the buildings, clothing, bedding, &c., were in the most cleanly state, and all the arrangements in the highest degree creditable to the governor, Mr. Smith, and the matron.

EDINBURGH POLICE CELLS.

[Inspected 17th December, 1847.]

This is a small, dark, uncomfortable, lock-up house, containing 7 cells; and as there are sometimes as many as 22 prisoners, it can only be considered of use for safe custody until the cases are disposed of.

On the day of inspection, there were only 2 males in custody, and they made no complaints.

The keeper states that the conduct as well as the health of the prisoners generally has been good.

There is no entry in the medical journal since January, 1846.

The keeper states that they have no visits from the chaplain, but that a teacher from the head prison attends once a-week for about three-quarters of an hour.

The arrangements were all as clean and creditable to the keeper and matron as the nature of the place would admit.

I have also inspected the prisons of Glasgow, Hamilton, and Alloa, but their separate Reports are unavoidably postponed. I may, however, state, that there was nothing observable in either of them that required immediate notice.

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Reports on Separate Prisons.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

REPORT by CAPTAIN KINCAID, Inspector of Prisons, to the Right Hon. SIR GEORGE GREY, Bart.

Edinburgh, 4, *Newington Place*,
October 23, 1847.

SIR

I BEG to acquaint you that I have just returned from a tour of prison inspections, having visited, among others, the General Prison at Perth.

My attention, as you directed, was especially given to the class of juvenile inmates there; and after observing with strict examination each individual case, and finding my opinions strengthened by the concurrence of the governor generally, and by the surgeon in the most unqualified way, I can have no hesitation in believing that the Separate System, as carried out at the General Prison, though in strict conformity with the rules provided, has an injurious tendency, mental as well as bodily, on many of the very young prisoners. I allude exclusively to the males, for the young females do not seem to be similarly affected.

The conflicting opinions of the different prison authorities on the results of the Separate System, as applied to juvenile offenders, are well calculated to bewilder those in power who have to decide on its merits; for while at Perth we find it, to a certain extent, very objectionable, if we go to the neighbouring prisons of Dundee and Cupar—prisons of a similar construction, and managed on the same principles—we find it not only pronounced *all right*, but some astonishment expressed at the idea of its proving otherwise elsewhere.

The reason, however, is obvious; some portion of the difference may be ascribed to theirs being smaller prisons, and the inmates thereby probably receiving a larger share of the kindly attentions of the superior officers of the prison; but the chief cause lies in the scanty number and very defective nature of their airing-yards, where the male and female prisoners have opportunities not only of seeing each other, but of making signals and conversing; and it is the watching for such opportunities, and the anticipation of them, which furnishes food and play to the minds of the Dundee and Cupar juveniles, in the manner most congenial to their dispositions, while their gloomy compatriot at Perth has never a chance of being cheered by such an occurrence.

The surgeon of the General Prison (Dr. Malcom), who has had much experience also as surgeon of a Lunatic Asylum, is of opinion that no youth under 16 years of age ought to be subjected to the operation of the Separate System in all its integrity.

Without venturing an opinion on that head at the present time, I presume rather to recommend the adoption of what I would fain hope there can be no difference of opinion, namely, that some system of relaxation be allowed to be introduced in all cases that may seem to require it; and that in providing for the juveniles in that way, the several adult cases, whose mental or bodily ailments render them very unsafe and unfit subjects for a separate cell, should not be overlooked.

In the event of this recommendation being adopted, and should it not be deemed expedient to transfer those juveniles requiring relaxation to Parkhurst, seeing that their removal from the jurisdiction of the Court would require an alteration in the Act, there is a separate building, used as a store-house, in the General Prison, which might, I think, without much expense, be made available for class-rooms or workshops for them by day, removing them to their dormitories in the prison for the night. The external walls would require no alteration, unless for the purpose of ventilation; and it is probable that the same building would be found capable also of affording accommodation for the sick, removing them from their present very objectionable position in being mixed up with the criminal lunatics; while the apartments vacated by the sick might he made available, with some necessary alterations, for a doubtful class of prisoners, which it is also the objectionable custom to double-up with other prisoners to guard them from themselves.

In the meanwhile, until some such alteration, if approved, is prepared to be put in operation, I would beg to recommend that the juvenile class alluded to should be assembled in chapel daily for morning prayers, which, besides being of some relief from their solitude, may be hoped in many cases to lead to a more important end; for the mind of a young prisoner in separate confinement, may naturally be expected to be peculiarly open to religious impressions, if moderately and judiciously worked upon; and I do not think that the few minutes weekly, which is all that the chaplain can have it in his power to give to each of them privately during the week-days, is enough to lead to the desired end. I would not have the service exceed a quarter of an hour, in reading a portion of the Scriptures and some prayers carefully adapted to the mental condition of the hearers.

After chapel, I would have them exercised for half an hour (and again in the afternoon) without their hoods, in a gallery of the separate building allotted for that purpose, not separately in the apartments of the gallery as at present, but in the gallery itself, in a gang of eight or ten at a time, and made to march in military time, keeping their bodies erect.

I venture to think that such daily practice, in addition to some active useful employment,

would in a short time effect a very different appearance in the class alluded to; and, in fact, it may be found, on trial, to answer all the purpose required. But as the position of the sick, as also of the doubtful, and other cases already mentioned, imperatively call for a change, I have thought it best to submit the whole for consideration at the same time, in the hope that some no very expensive alteration may be suggested to embrace them all.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. KINCAID,
Inspector of Prisons.

The Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart.
&c. &c. &c.

LETTER from Under-Secretary Sir DENIS LE MARCHANT to Mr. COLQUHOUN.

SIR, *Whitehall, November* 3, 1847.

I AM directed by Secretary Sir George Grey to transmit to you, to be laid before the General Board of Directors of Prisons in Scotland, the enclosed copy of a Report from Captain Kincaid, Inspector of Prisons in Scotland, on the General Prison at Perth, and the effect of separate confinement on the minds of juvenile prisoners.

Sir George Grey entirely concurs in the opinion expressed by Captain Kincaid in his report as to the application of the separate system of imprisonment, without mitigation, to juvenile prisoners, and recommends his suggestions on the subject, and on the important one of the treatment of adult prisoners suffering under mental or bodily ailments, to the early and careful consideration of the Board of Directors of Prisons. Having had an opportunity of conferring with the Lord Advocate on the subject, Sir George Grey has ascertained from him that the Board of Directors of Prisons would probably be glad to have the advantage of the assistance of the Surveyor-General of Prisons, in considering the arrangements which may be requisite to be made in the Perth Prison, to obviate the evils which have been pointed out by Captain Kincaid; and he will therefore direct Colonel Jebb to proceed at an early period to Scotland, for the purpose of rendering any assistance in his power to the Board of Directors, in concert with Captain Kincaid, with reference to this subject.

I am, &c.,

DENIS LE MARCHANT.

The Secretary to the General Board of Directors of Prisons in Scotland, Edinburgh.

ABSTRACT of the Statistical Reports of the Prisons of Scotland,

	COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	No. of Prison.	Number in Prison at the commencement of the said Period.						Number received during					
				Criminal.			Civil.			Criminal.					
										Including Cases of Recommitment.			Not including Cases of Recommitment.		
				Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.
1	Aberdeen	Aberdeen	1	33	41	74	3	..	3	408	273	681	366	224	590
		Peterhead	2	1	1	2	..	..	..	15	6	21	13	5	18
2	Argyll	Inverary	3	8	4	12	1	..	1	55	25	80	53	23	76
		Campbelltown	4	4	..	4	..	..	..	81	12	93	71	12	83
		Tobermorey	5	1	..	1	..	..	..	10	4	14	8	4	12
3	Ayr	Ayr	6	62	19	81	6	..	6	367	149	516	357	143	500
		Irvine	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	103	51	154	103	51	154
		Largs	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	15	39	24	13	37
		Cumnock	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	13	83	70	13	83
		Saltcoats	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	21	55	34	21	55
		Stewarton	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	10	32	22	10	32
		Kilmarnock	12	No Return.											
4	Banff	Banff	13	5	4	9	4	..	4	44	17	61	44	14	58
		Keith	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	9	4	..	4
5	Berwick	Greenlaw	15	17	..	17	..	..	..	71	11	82	61	11	72
		Dunse	16	..	1	1	..	..	..	56	20	76	54	20	74
6	Bute	Rothesay	17	3	2	5	..	..	..	21	7	28	20	7	27
		Lamlash	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	3	..	3
7	Caithness	Wick	19	1	3	4	..	..	..	49	4	53	48	4	52
8	Clackmannan	Alloa	20	8	5	13	..	..	..	78	27	105	72	..	72
9	Dumbarton	Dumbarton	21	18	6	24	..	..	..	131	37	168	130	36	166
		Kirkintilloch	22	1	..	1	..	..	..	37	12	49	35	12	47
		Helensburgh	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	3	17	14	3	17
10	Dumfries	Dumfries	24	24	16	40	..	..	..	267	110	377	257	80	337
		Annan	25	No Return.											
11	Edinburgh	Edinburgh	26	238	207	445	..	..	..	2,394	1,988	4,382	1,980	1,415	3,395
		Ditto, Lock-up-House	27	1	5	6	..	..	..	645	561	1,206	580	506	1,086
		Canongate	28	..	..	..	6	2	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Musselburgh	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	89	31	120	75	26	101
		Leith	30	5	2	7	..	..	..	172	129	301	148	114	262
12	Elgin	Elgin	31	3	3	6	..	..	..	80	24	104	80	24	104
13	Fife	Cupar	32	40	10	50	1	..	1	320	64	384	309	58	367
		Dunfermline	33	6	3	9	..	..	..	105	29	134	97	25	122
		Kirkaldy	34	3	..	3	..	..	..	313	53	366	285	40	325
14	Forfar	Dundee	35	79	61	140	4	..	4	747	660	1,407	602	415	1,017
		Forfar	36	6	4	10	2	..	2	92	41	133	73	33	106
		Montrose	37	11	8	19	..	..	..	60	56	116	54	49	103
		Arbroath	38	6	6	12	..	..	..	68	29	97	59	20	79
		Brechin	39	2	..	2	..	..	..	16	5	21	16	5	21
15	Haddington	Haddington	40	9	6	15	..	..	..	157	52	209	144	44	188
		Dunbar	41	1	..	1	..	..	..	88	27	115	83	25	108
		North Berwick	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	6	24	18	6	24
16	Inverness	Inverness	43	8	5	13	..	..	..	100	38	138	99	35	134
		Portree	44	1	..	1	..	..	..	15	3	18	14	1	15
17	Kincardine	Stonehaven	45	..	3	3	..	..	..	58	8	66	56	6	62
18	Kinross	Kinross	46	1	1	2	..	..	..	28	5	33	27	5	32
19	Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	47	6	3	9	1	..	1	79	27	106	73	26	99
		Maxwelltown	48	1	..	1	..	..	..	22	11	33	22	10	32
20	Lanark	Glasgow	49	235	229	464	11	4	15	1,989	1,334	3,323	1,665	1,037	2,702
		Calton	50	1	2	3	..	..	..	465	246	711	444	232	676
		Lanark	51	18	4	22	..	..	..	165	31	196	144	27	171
		Hamilton	52	22	7	29	1	1	2	179	36	215	171	33	204
		Airdrie	53	15	14	29	..	..	..	360	179	539	336	147	483
21	Linlithgow	Linlithgow	54	13	2	15	1	..	1	97	29	126	81	23	104
22	Nairn	Nairn	55	1	..	1	..	..	..	29	4	33	28	4	32
23	Orkney	Kirkwall	56	2	3	5	..	..	..	10	7	17	10	5	15
24	Peebles	Peebles	57	4	2	6	..	..	..	36	9	45	33	9	42
25	Perth	Perth	58	38	25	63	2	..	2	557	230	787	517	181	698
		Perth Police	59	No Return.											
		Dunblane	60	6	1	7	1	..	1	75	17	92	74	16	90
		Blairgowrie	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	6	15	9	6	15
26	Renfrew	Paisley	62	78	37	115	4	1	5	580	315	895	521	261	782
		Greenock	63	7	10	17	..	..	..	223	217	440	197	177	374
		Renfrew	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4	3	1	4
		Port-Glasgow	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	35	92	53	31	84
		Pollockshaws	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	92	49	141	76	39	115
27	Ross and Cromarty	Dingwall	67	6	2	8	..	..	..	82	16	98	82	16	98
		Tain	68	1	..	1	..	..	..	15	6	21	15	5	20
		Cromarty	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	7	4	3	7
		Stornoway	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	2	24	22	2	24
28	Roxburgh	Jedburgh	71	14	6	20	..	..	..	176	33	209	167	31	198
		Hawick	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	78	11	89	70	9	79
		Kelso	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	6	37	31	6	37
29	Selkirk	Selkirk	74	4	..	4	..	..	..	73	26	99	69	..	69
30	Stirling	Stirling	75	53	23	76	..	..	..	292	138	430	278	122	400
		Falkirk	76	1	..	1	..	..	..	191	49	240	168	44	212
31	Sutherland	Dornoch	77	..	2	2	..	..	..	24	4	28	24	4	28
32	Wigtown	Wigtown	78	2	1	3	1	..	1	63	31	94	56	27	83
		Stranraer	79	8	4	12	..	..	..	47	31	78	44	28	72
33	Zetland	Fort Charlotte	80	5	..	5	..	..	..	44	10	54	41	8	49
	Perth	General Prison	81	227	100	327	..	..	..	214	101	315	212	101	313
				1,364	903	2,267	49	8	57	13,914	7,889	21,803	12,302	6,229	18,531

for the Year ending the 30th June, 1847.

the said Period.			Total Number in Confinement during the said Period, including Cases of Recommitment.						Average duration of Confinement of each Criminal Prisoner	Average Number in Confinement during the said Period.					
Civil.			Criminal.			Civil.				Criminal.			Civil.		
Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Days.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.
52	..	52	441	314	755	55	..	55	41	51	34	85	3	..	3
..	..	..	16	7	23	..	..	..	31	1	1	2	..	..	..
6	..	6	63	29	92	7	..	7	51	10	3	13	1	..	1
1	..	1	85	12	97	1	..	1	18	5	..	5	..	..	..
..	..	..	11	4	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	..	21	429	168	597	27	..	27	49	57	24	81	5	..	5
..	..	..	103	51	154	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	24	15	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	70	13	83	..	..	..	4	1	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	34	21	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	22	10	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	..	4	49	21	70	8	..	8	31	3	3	6	..	..	..
..	..	..	6	3	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	2	88	11	99	2	..	2	44	11	1	12	..	..	..
..	..	..	56	21	77	..	..	..	4	1	..	1	..	..	..
1	..	1	24	9	33	1	..	1	55	3	2	5	..	..	..
..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	..	6	50	7	57	6	..	6	35	4	2	6	..	..	..
6	..	6	86	32	118	6	..	6	40	11	2	13	..	..	..
10	..	10	149	43	192	10	..	10	36	13	6	19	..	..	..
..	..	..	38	12	50	..	..	..	7	1	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	14	3	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	3	17	291	126	417	14	3	17	28	27	9	36	..	..	..
..	..	..	2,632	2,195	4,827	..	..	..	33	244	195	439	..	..	..
..	..	..	646	566	1,212	..	..	..	3	6	5	11	..	..	..
80	12	92	..	..	..	86	14	100	..	..	..	..	8	4	12
..	..	..	89	31	120	..	..	..	6	2	..	2	..	..	..
..	..	..	177	131	308	..	..	..	5	2	2	4	..	..	..
5	..	5	83	27	110	5	..	5	26	6	2	8	..	..	..
13	..	13	360	74	434	14	..	14	35	35	10	45	1	..	1
6	..	6	111	32	143	6	..	6	28	9	2	11	1	..	1
..	..	..	316	53	369	..	..	..	5	4	1	5	..	..	..
20	1	21	826	721	1,547	24	1	25	37	87	70	157	3	..	3
8	..	8	98	45	143	10	..	10	41	14	5	19	1	..	1
..	..	..	71	64	135	..	..	..	48	8	10	18	..	..	..
..	..	..	74	35	109	..	..	..	23	4	3	7	..	..	..
..	..	..	18	5	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	..	5	166	58	224	5	..	5	19	8	4	12	..	..	..
..	..	..	89	27	116	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	18	6	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	..	14	108	43	151	14	..	14	56	14	9	23	..	..	..
..	..	..	16	3	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	..	7	58	11	69	7	..	7	32	4	2	6	..	..	..
2	..	2	29	6	35	2	..	2	31	2	1	3	..	..	..
10	..	10	85	30	115	11	..	11	28	7	2	9	1	..	1
..	..	..	23	11	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
153	7	160	2,224	1,563	3,787	164	11	175	58	282	214	496	12	1	13
..	..	..	466	248	714	..	..	..	2	3	1	4	..	..	..
3	..	3	183	35	218	3	..	3	38	19	4	23	..	..	..
7	..	7	201	43	244	8	1	9	37	20	5	25	..	1	1
..	..	..	375	193	568	..	..	..	17	15	11	26	..	..	..
5	..	5	110	31	141	6	..	6	34	9	4	13	1	..	1
4	..	4	30	4	34	4	..	4	32	2	1	3	..	..	..
..	..	..	12	10	22	..	..	..	33	1	1	2	..	..	..
..	..	..	40	11	51	..	..	..	29	3	1	4	..	..	..
18	..	18	595	255	850	20	..	20	28	41	25	66	2	..	2
1	..	1	75	17	92	2	..	2	39	8	2	10	..	..	..
..	..	..	9	6	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45	3	48	658	352	1,010	49	4	53	40	62	49	111	3	..	3
..	..	..	230	227	457	..	..	..	15	8	11	19	..	..	..
..	..	..	3	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	57	35	92	..	..	..	4	1	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	92	49	141	..	..	..	3	1	..	1	..	..	..
7	..	7	88	18	106	7	..	7	41	11	1	12	..	..	..
3	..	3	16	6	22	3	..	3	16	1	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	4	3	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	22	2	24	..	..	..	30	2	..	2	..	..	..
4	..	4	190	39	229	4	..	4	35	17	5	22	..	..	..
..	..	..	78	11	89	..	..	..	4	1	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	31	6	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	1	77	26	103	1	..	1	10	3	..	3	..	..	..
7	..	7	345	161	506	7	..	7	45	41	22	63	..	..	..
..	..	..	192	49	241	..	..	..	4	2	1	3	..	..	..
4	..	4	24	6	30	4	..	4	12	1	..	1	..	..	..
11	..	11	65	32	97	12	..	12	14	3	1	4	1	..	1
8	..	8	55	35	90	8	..	8	40	5	5	10	..	..	..
1	..	1	49	10	59	1	..	1	18	3	..	3	..	..	..
..	..	..	391	181	572	..	..	..	215	226	111	337	..	..	..
575	26	601	1,523	8,771	24,003	614	34	648	33	1,447	885	2,332	43	6	49

Abstract of the Statistical Reports of the Prisons of Scotland,

	COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	No. of Prison.	Number at the end of the said Period, viz., at midnight on 30th June, 1847.						Age of Criminal Prisoners received as recorded					
				Criminal.			Civil.			Under 17.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 50.	
				Males	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.
1	Aberdeen	Aberdeen	1	58	44	102	7	..	7	98	30	70	69	206	154
		Peterhead	2	1	1	2	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	7	5
2	Argyll	Inverary	3	5	3	8	1	..	1	13	3	13	5	23	11
		Campbelltown	4	3	2	5	1	..	1	14	2	12	..	47	9
		Tobermorey	5	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	1	2	..	6	3
3	Ayr	Ayr	6	55	31	86	6	..	6	47	13	70	22	229	97
		Irvine	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	12	6	80	28
		Largs	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	2	..	16	12
		Cumnock	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	14	..	59	9
		Saltcoats	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	4	2	13	2
		Stewarton	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1	1	..	10	6
		Kilmarnock	12	No Return.											
4	Banff	Banff	13	3	2	5	..	..	..	5	..	4	3	26	8
		Keith	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	2
5	Berwick	Greenlaw	15	10	4	14	..	..	..	4	2	21	1	42	7
		Dunse	16	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	11	1	22	9
6	Bute	Rothesay	17	3	3	6	..	..	..	6	1	4	2	6	4
		Lamlash	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
7	Caithness	Wick	19	3	1	4	..	..	..	2	..	8	1	28	2
8	Clackmannan	Alloa	20	5	..	5	..	..	..	15	3	13	2	46	18
9	Dumbarton	Dumbarton	21	13	5	18	..	..	..	15	9	30	5	83	23
		Kirkintilloch	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	4	16	6	7	2
		Helensburgh	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	8	2	2	1
10	Dumfries	Dumfries	24	34	7	41	1	..	1	24	2	31	7	183	90
		Annan	25	No Return.											
11	Edinburgh	Edinburgh	26	256	214	470	..	..	..	480	191	455	457	1,306	1,235
		Ditto, Lock-up-House	27	8	3	11	..	..	..	233	73	127	149	262	326
		Canongate	28	..	..	..	11	2	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Musselburgh	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	8	15	6	48	12
		Leith	30	4	3	7	..	..	..	61	12	27	13	74	93
12	Elgin	Elgin	31	3	3	6	..	..	..	10	4	14	5	45	14
13	Fife	Cupar	32	51	6	57	2	..	2	51	9	51	6	196	39
		Dunfermline	33	5	6	11	..	..	..	21	2	15	8	54	19
		Kirkaldy	34	3	..	3	..	..	..	19	3	46	4	228	34
14	Forfar	Dundee	35	76	98	174	6	..	6	184	36	108	111	396	458
		Forfar	36	9	1	10	..	..	..	13	12	22	3	50	23
		Montrose	37	7	19	26	..	..	..	8	5	9	8	31	37
		Arbroath	38	9	1	10	..	..	..	9	..	7	5	38	16
		Brechin	39	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	15	1
15	Haddington	Haddington	40	10	7	17	..	..	..	13	15	20	9	114	23
		Dunbar	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	10	3	63	19
		North Berwick	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	17	6
16	Inverness	Inverness	43	15	9	24	2	..	2	8	9	11	8	42	15
		Portree	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	5	..	7	..
17	Kincardine	Stonehaven	45	6	..	6	..	..	..	11	1	9	3	37	3
18	Kinross	Kinross	46	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	18	5
19	Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	47	5	5	10	..	..	..	20	1	14	4	40	19
		Maxwelltown	48	1	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	14	6
20	Lanark	Glasgow	49	265	192	457	19	..	19	409	123	437	313	1,004	811
		Calton	50	4	1	5	..	..	..	43	23	49	29	299	152
		Lanark	51	21	5	26	1	..	1	11	2	22	5	120	21
		Hamilton	52	24	4	28	..	..	..	24	4	25	9	112	21
		Airdrie	53	10	8	18	..	..	..	19	12	68	20	225	121
21	Linlithgow	Linlithgow	54	5	2	7	..	..	..	8	2	16	6	68	16
22	Nairn	Nairn	55	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	23	3
23	Orkney	Kirkwall	56	1	1	2	..	..	..	2	1	3	..	5	4
24	Peebles	Peebles	57	4	2	6	..	..	..	1	3	4	2	26	4
25	Perth	Perth	58	39	27	66	1	..	1	58	8	76	24	332	145
		Perth Police	59	No Return.											
		Dunblane	60	3	1	4	..	..	..	7	..	13	3	53	12
		Blairgowrie	61	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	5	4
26	Renfrew	Paisley	62	78	54	132	2	..	2	81	46	113	55	351	185
		Greenock	63	16	9	25	..	..	..	13	6	24	20	118	122
		Renfrew	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Port Glasgow	65	1	..	1	..	..	..	24	2	4	1	32	21
		Pollockshaws	66	..	2	2	..	..	..	11	6	19	12	59	30
27	Ross and Cromarty	Dingwall	67	4	1	5	..	..	..	5	1	16	3	55	10
		Tain	68	2	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	3	1	5	4
		Cromarty	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	2
		Stornoway	70	8	..	8	..	..	..	1	..	6	..	15	2
28	Roxburgh	Jedburgh	71	24	6	30	..	..	..	8	2	30	5	127	20
		Hawick	72	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	17	..	41	8
		Kelso	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	6	2
29	Selkirk	Selkirk	74	5	..	5	..	..	..	5	1	10	1	50	18
30	Stirling	Stirling	75	32	26	58	1	..	1	42	15	47	18	170	81
		Falkirk	76	2	1	3	..	..	..	19	3	30	7	78	22
31	Sutherland	Dornoch	77	2	..	2	1	..	1	2	2	5	1	15	2
32	Wigtown	Wigtown	78	9	2	11	1	..	1	12	4	14	4	13	9
		Stranraer	79	8	4	12	..	..	..	5	3	6	4	27	16
33	Zetland	Port Charlotte	80	3	2	5	..	..	..	10	..	8	..	21	7
	Perth	General Prison	81	259	119	378	..	..	..	62	13	38	18	99	62
				1,499	949	2,448	63	2	65	2.360	753	2,429	1,501	7,796	4,842
										3,113		3,930		12,638	

for the Year ending the 30th June, 1847—*continued.*

during the said Period, on admission.				Sentences of Criminal Prisoners Convicted during the said Period to Imprisonment for definite Periods.															
50 Years and Above.		Total.		10 Days and under.		11 Days and not above 60 Days.		Above 60 Days and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Total.	
Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.
16	14	390	267	22	18	167	160	11	..	7	7	25	8	1	..	..	..	233	193
..	..	13	5	3	1	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	5
1	5	50	24	3	..	20	7	10	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	14
2	1	75	12	30	6	22	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	8
..	..	10	4	3	1	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	4
21	17	367	149	17	1	177	70	58	30	24	12	10	3	1	..	..	..	287	116
8	12	103	51	94	47	9	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	103	51
2	3	24	15	14	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	8
3	3	77	13	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
14	12	34	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	3	22	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	5	41	16	9	4	8	5	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	19	10
..	1	4	3	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3
4	1	71	11	6	..	44	1	6	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	57	2
6	1	40	13	28	12	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	13
5	..	21	7	7	..	7	4	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	7
1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	39	3	9	..	7	1	..	1	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	4
4	4	78	27	16	8	44	13	1	..	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	64	23
1	..	129	37	7	8	55	18	8	3	6	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	77	31
..	..	35	12	28	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	3
..	..	14	3	12	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	2
19	6	257	105	27	44	140	45	14	2	7	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	189	92
107	80	2,348	1,963	124	151	659	740	57	14	87	72	4	6	..	..	..	..	931	983
23	13	645	561	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	5	89	31	18	13	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	14
10	11	172	129	63	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	58
11	1	80	24	13	8	26	2	6	3	4	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	50	14
17	7	315	61	20	4	165	40	10	1	10	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	215	52
6	..	96	29	19	7	62	15	13	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96	24
15	9	308	50	14	4	26	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	6
51	54	739	659	90	88	148	224	75	81	25	19	7	2	..	..	..	..	345	414
7	3	92	41	4	3	25	11	12	4	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	19
3	4	51	54	5	5	37	27	..	4	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	43	38
4	..	58	21	13	7	21	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	9
..	..	16	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	5	156	52	13	6	38	26	5	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	35
12	5	88	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	18	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	2	70	34	3	1	19	15	5	9	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	31
..	..	15	3	10	1	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	3
1	1	58	8	7	..	16	4	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	4
3	..	26	5	2	..	9	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	2
3	3	77	27	14	6	32	15	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	22
3	2	19	9	8	5	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	6
74	60	1,924	1,307	162	76	1,138	977	90	63	53	35	11	12	..	..	..	..	1,454	1,163
32	18	423	222	423	221	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	423	221
7	2	160	30	10	5	38	6	19	3	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	71	16
16	2	177	36	7	1	56	17	7	2	10	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	81	23
30	12	342	165	98	44	148	91	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	246	135
4	4	96	28	17	7	14	8	10	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	17
2	1	29	4	1	..	5	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2
..	..	10	5	4	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	2
5	..	36	9	3	4	13	4	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	9
29	9	495	186	87	33	309	120	11	3	9	6	1	1	..	..	..	..	417	163
2	2	75	17	4	3	46	4	1	2	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	55	10
4	..	9	6	9	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	6
18	23	563	309	9	10	191	174	20	10	18	23	4	8	..	..	..	..	242	225
16	7	171	155	71	69	54	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	125	140
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	3	65	27	21	14	41	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	28
4	..	93	48	11	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	8
7	1	83	15	11	2	22	..	9	..	8	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	52	3
2	1	14	6	4	1	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	2
..	..	5	3	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
..	..	22	2	4	1	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	1
11	5	176	32	25	9	82	11	14	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	123	24
2	1	63	9	34	4	23	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	5
..	..	11	2	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	2
6	8	71	28	33	13	13	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	13
13	12	272	126	17	6	175	70	24	13	5	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	222	99
6	1	133	33	49	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	3
2	1	24	6	8	1	3	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	3
4	2	43	19	1	1	16	10	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	11
..	2	38	25	..	2	17	10	2	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	17
5	3	44	10	12	3	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	5
12	5	211	98	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	99	5	..	..	1	205	100
727	478	13,311	7,575	1,929	1,083	4,447	3,061	515	273	312	216	271	148	8	..	..	1	7,482	4,781
1,205		20,886		3,012		7,508		788		528		419		8		1		12,263	

Abstract of the Statistical Reports of the Prisons of Scotland,

	COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	No. of Prison.	Punished for Misconduct in Prison of Criminal Prisoners											
				Ages of Prisoners who have incurred Punishment.										Number deprived for a time of Work.	
				Under 17 Years.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 50.		50 Years and Above.		Total.			
				Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.
1	Aberdeen	Aberdeen	1	45	10	7	15	22	18	..	..	74	43	1	..
		Peterhead	2	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	3	1	..	..
2	Argyle	Inverary	3	5	1	2	1	2	3	1	..	10	5	..	..
		Campbelltown	4	1	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	7	..	..	..
		Tobermorey	5	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
3	Ayr	Ayr	6	21	..	18	3	33	6	2	..	74	9	..	..
		Irvine	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Largs	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Cumnock	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Saltcoats	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Stewarton	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Kilmarnock	12	No Return.											
4	Banff	Banff	13	1	..	..	2	2	2	1	..	4	4	1	..
		Keith	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Berwick	Greenlaw	15	..	..	10	..	18	..	..	..	28	..	2	..
		Dunse	16	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	1
6	Bute	Rothesay	17	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	3	..
		Lamlash	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Caithness	Wick	19	..	..	1	1	5	1	..	..	6	2	..	..
8	Clackmannan	Alloa	20	4	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	6	..	1	..
9	Dumbarton	Dumbarton	21	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	3	3	..	..
		Kirkintilloch	22	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
		Helensburgh	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Dumfries	Dumfries	24	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	3	1	..	..
		Annan	25	No Return.											
11	Edinburgh	Edinburgh	26	146	24	30	65	27	90	..	4	203	183	..	..
		Ditto Lock-up House	27	9	..	4	1	..	2	..	..	13	3	..	..
		Canongate	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Musselburgh	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Leith	30	11	1	..	..	4	1	..	..	15	2	..	..
12	Elgin	Elgin	31	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
13	Fife	Cupar	32	4	1	3	..	4	2	..	..	11	3	..	..
		Dunfermline	33	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
		Kirkaldy	34	3	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	8	..	..	..
14	Forfar	Dundee	35	72	2	16	4	14	3	2	..	104	9	8	..
		Forfar	36	4	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	7	..	..	..
		Montrose	37	7	5	3	1	2	3	..	1	12	10	1	..
		Arbroath	38	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
		Brechin	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Haddington	Haddington	40	2	4	4	..	5	2	..	..	11	6	1	..
		Dunbar	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		North Berwick	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Inverness	Inverness	43	1	1	6	2	4	1	1	..	12	4	..	..
		Portree	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Kincardine	Stonehaven	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Kinross	Kinross	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	47	7	..	3	..	6	1	..	..	16	1	..	..
		Maxwelltown	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Lanark	Glasgow	49	132	32	85	69	55	45	1	..	273	146	2	20
		Calton	50	3	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	8	..	..	..
		Lanark	51	6	1	4	..	12	2	..	..	22	3	2	..
		Hamilton	52	11	1	5	3	9	1	2	..	27	5	..	..
		Airdrie	53	3	2	4	..	9	7	1	..	17	9	..	1
21	Linlithgow	Linlithgow	54	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
22	Nairn	Nairn	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Orkney	Kirkwall	56	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..
24	Peebles	Peebles	57	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..
25	Perth	Perth	58	12	..	4	2	11	9	1	..	28	11	..	..
		Perth Police	59	No Return.											
		Dunblane	60	2	..	7	..	1	..	..	..	10	..	..	..
		Blairgowrie	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	Renfrew	Paisley	62	38	17	38	17	88	25	5	3	169	62	..	..
		Greenock	63	4	3	4	5	6	6	1	..	15	14	..	..
		Renfrew	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Port Glasgow	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Pollockshaws	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	Ross and Cromarty	Dingwall	67	..	..	5	..	7	..	..	..	12	..	..	..
		Tain	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Cromarty	69	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		Stornoway	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	Roxburgh	Jedburgh	71	2	..	2	..	12	5	..	..	16	5	2	..
		Hawick	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Kelso	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	Selkirk	Selkirk	74	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
30	Stirling	Stirling	75	16	1	11	2	20	7	1	..	48	10	1	..
		Falkirk	76	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
31	Sutherland	Dornoch	77	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	Wigtown	Wigtown	78	2	..	3	..	3	2	1	..	9	2	1	..
		Stranraer	79	2	..	11	2	6	9	2	..	21	11	..	..
		Fort Charlotte	80	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
33	Perth	General Prison	81	45	2	19	7	10	2	2	1	76	12	10	..
		Total	..	632	110	326	264	432	260	26	9	1416	583	37	22
				742		590		692		35		1999		59	

for the Year ending the 30th June, 1847—*continued.*

in Confinement during the said Period.											Sickness and Deaths of Criminal Prisoners in Confinement during the said Period.									
Cases and Description of Punishments.											Sickness.								Deaths.	
Number Punished by change in quantity or quality of Food.		Number confined in cells for the Refractory.				Number on whom were put Irons.		Number otherwise Punished.		Total.	Cases of dangerous Illness.		Cases of slight Disorders.		Appeared before Imprisonment.		Appeared after Imprisonment.			
		Light Cells.		Dark Cells.																
Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	M.	F.
152	69	..	..	5	4	..	3	5	11	163	87	..	8	57	35	32	24	25	19	..	..
12	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	2	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
12	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	13	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
104	9	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	113	9	6	2	1	..	5	1	2	1	2	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	2	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	2	..	5	3	3	1	4	2	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
47	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	54	..	1	1	17	3	11	3	7	1	..	1
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	9	6	9	6	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	7	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	2	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	..	..	4	2	4	..	..	2	..	..
1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	2	..	..
2	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	2	7	1	8	1	2	2	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	5	1	2	2	4	..	5	2	1	..	..	..
281	191	1	..	11	..	24	2	2	19	319	212	9	9	68	45	40	27	37	27	3	2
7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	9	3	17	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
15	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	2	..	..	13	10	12	9	1	1	..	..
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	12	3	..	..	9	1	7	..	2	..	..	..
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	1	..	9	2	5	2	5	..	..	..
68	8	47	..	..	..	5	..	130	2	258	10	37	51	140	168	63	134	107	92	3	1
9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	1	4	20	7	12	6	9	5	1	..
22	23	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	23	24	..	..	12	17	8	12	4	5	..	1
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	2	6	9	4	4	3	7	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	1	3	..	..	1	..
6	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	1	11	6	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	12	4	..	..	13	4	..	1	1	2	..	..	1	3	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	2	3	2	2	1	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	16	8	12	7	5	2	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
419	161	4	5	13	62	..	..	51	62	489	310	62	48	75	156	106	147	31	57	9	5
8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	2	..	1	1	..	2	..	3	1	38	4	1	..	2	1	3	1	..	..	..	..
21	5	..	..	3	..	1	..	18	4	43	9	..	..	4	1	1	..	3	1	..	..
16	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	17	9	6	4	8	20	10	19	4	5	..	2
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	4	1	2	1	4	1	..	..
..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	1	..	..	4	..	3	..	..	..	22	1	..	..	9	1	5	..	4	1	..	..
25	13	1	1	..	1	..	1	5	..	31	16	3	3	21	20	20	13	4	10	..	1
10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
387	110	6	4	2	2	1	7	1	2	397	125	36	44	37	21	57	55	16	10	2	..
19	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	19	17	2	1	3	9	1	3	4	7	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
24	7	..	1	5	..	..	..	2	1	33	9	3	..	16	5	12	2	7	3	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
63	11	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	2	78	13	6	2	40	25	10	12	36	15	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	3	2	4	1	1	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	11	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	..
5	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
4	9	64	4	46	11	57	7	27	9	208	40	16	4	11	3	7	2	20	5	3	1
1881	683	129	17	106	84	141	25	265	118	2559	949	207	195	657	602	493	509	359	295	27	14
2564		146		190		166		383		3508		402		1259		1002		654		41	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Total Number of Criminal Prisoners confined in the Prisons of Scotland, in which the the Average Daily Number of such Prisoners; as also of their Average Yearly Cost per

COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	Total Number in Confinement during the Year.	Average duration of Confinement of each Criminal Prisoner.	Average Daily Number in Custody, entered to the nearest Unit.	Average Cost per Prisoner, for the Year ended 30th June,				
					Salaries and Wages.	Prison Diet.	Clothing.	Bedding.	Lighting.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Days.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1. Aberdeen	Aberdeen	755	41	85	10 4 5	4 16 7^{6}	0 15 3^{6}	0 2 3^{9}	0 11 4^{3}
2. Argyle	Inverary	92	51	13	10 5 2	6 16 0	1 1 0	0 9 0	1 2 7^{9}
	Campbelltown	97	18	5	17 8 0	8 13 1_{3}	0 14 2	0 11 8^{6}	0 3 4^{6}
3. Ayr	Ayr	597	49	81	3 19 6^{6}	6 5 9^{6}	1 7 2^{9}	0 12 2^{3}	0 7 8^{3}
4. Banff	Banff	70	31	6	16 13 4	9 12 3^{6}	0 17 10	..	1 11 9
5. Berwick	Greenlaw	99	44	13	14 0 1^{9}	7 13 2^{9}	1 8 1^{3}	0 0 10^{9}	0 13 11
6. Bute	Rothesay	33	55	5	15 5 0	11 0 7	1 10 0	0 4 0	1 10 0
7. Caithness	Wick	57	35	$6\frac{1}{2}$	12 2 1^{10}	7 5 7^{6}	0 19 4^{6}	0 13 4^{10}	0 16 2^{6}
8. Clackmannan	Alloa	118	40	13^{7}	11 4 6	9 1 11^{3}	1 3 7	0 3 8	1 1 6
9. Dumbarton	Dumbarton	192	36	19	8 14 2	6 4 1	1 3 0	0 9 0	0 16 8
10. Dumfries	Dumfries	417	28	37	5 17 9^{2}	5 17 1	0 9 11^{3}	0 0 10^{3}	0 10 4
11. Edinburgh	Edinburgh	4,827	33	437	4 15 9	4 19 3^{11}	1 10 5^{6}		0 7 4^{1}
	Ditto Lock-up House	1,212	3	9	6 7 5^{7}	6 7 0^{10}	0 12 7^{1}	..	0 17 1^{3}
12. Elgin	Elgin	110	26	7	13 10 4^{6}	5 7 9^{9}	0 5 2^{6}	0 11 3^{9}	0 17 2^{3}
13. Fife	Cupar	434	35	45	6 12 8^{3}	5 19 11^{3}	1 3 8^{6}	0 3 0^{6}	0 12 11^{3}
	Dunfermline	143	28	11	17 16 10^{8}	6 0 5^{9}	0 8 9^{6}	..	1 15 6^{9}
14. Forfar	Arbroath	109	23	7	11 5 7^{3}	7 11 0^{3}	0 14 3^{3}	0 3 8^{6}	1 7 10^{6}
	Dundee	1,547	37	160	4 4 3^{6}	5 16 2^{6}	0 16 5	0 1 1^{9}	0 5 11
	Forfar	143	41	19	6 16 10	6 3 11^{6}	1 0 0^{6}	0 3 10	1 6 11^{6}
	Montrose	135	48	18	6 0 4^{6}	6 0 11^{3}	1 2 8^{9}		1 0 1^{3}
15. Haddington	Haddington	224	19	12	16 6 8	7 10 0	0 8 3^{3}	..	1 13 8
16. Inverness	Inverness	151	56	23	10 2 1	7 1 5	1 0 1	0 5 11^{9}	0 11 1^{3}
17. Kinross	Kinross*	35	31	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Kincardine	Stonehaven	69	32	6	15 8 7^{9}	5 15 2^{6}	0 6 0^{2}	..	0 17 7^{9}
19. Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	115	28	9	17 11 4	6 1 8^{9}	0 6 0^{2}	0 1 9^{3}	0 17 1^{6}
20. Lanark	Airdrie	568	17	26	6 11 7^{6}	7 2 9^{6}	2 9 6^{9}	0 19 8^{6}	0 14 1^{9}
	Hamilton	244	37	25	10 19 4^{6}	8 5 11^{9}	0 16 0^{6}	0 1 10^{9}	1 0 0^{9}
	Lanark	218	38	23	9 0 3	6 14 4^{9}	0 19 7^{9}	0 9 5	0 13 2^{6}
	Glasgow	3,787	58	496	5 1 6	5 16 11	1 5 1^{3}	0 5 2^{3}	0 9 6^{6}
21. Linlithgow	Linlithgow	141	34	12	11 12 0	8 19 4	1 11 6	0 7 0	1 1 11
22. Nairn	Nairn*	32	32	..	..	..	..	..	..
23. Orkney	Kirkwall*	22	33	..	..	..	..	..	..
24. Peebles	Peebles*	51	29	..	..	..	..	..	..
25. Perth	Perth	850	28	66	6 12 10	6 7 0^{3}	0 10 5^{6}	0 2 1^{6}	0 12 6
	Dunblane	92	39	10	7 6 0	7 3 10^{9}	0 3 10^{6}	..	1 13 5^{6}
26. Renfrew	Paisley	1,010	40	112	4 6 5^{2}	6 0 6^{10}	0 16 6^{3}	0 4 1^{9}	0 11 10^{2}
	Greenock	457	15	19	13 9 5	5 1 7^{7}	1 3 6^{3}	0 9 5^{2}	0 16 4^{7}
27. Roxburgh	Jedburgh	229	35	22	13 7 8^{7}	5 18 3	1 2 8^{8}	0 10 5^{11}	1 8 6^{5}
28. Ross and Cromarty	Dingwall	106	41	10	12 1 1	7 7 2	1 4 2^{3}	0 6 9^{6}	2 10 9^{6}
29. Selkirk	Selkirk*	103	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
30. Stirling	Stirling	506	45	63	5 14 9	6 5 7	0 19 1	0 11 9	0 5 4
31. Sutherland	Dornoch*	30	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
32. Wigtown	Stranraer	90	40	10	12 10 3^{6}	7 12 11	1 15 7^{3}	0 15 8^{3}	0 10 10^{9}
33. Zetland	Fort Charlotte*	59	78	..	..	..	..	..	..
Perth	General Prison, for Year ended 31st December, 1847, exclusive of the special expense of transmitting Prisoners to and from that Prison, amounting to £777 14s. 10d.	672	199	366	7 10 5^{8}	8 0 4^{2}	1 10 6^{5}	0 3 11^{3}	0 8 2^{8}
In Scotland	Whole Prisons	24,003	33	2,332	7 1 0	6 10 11	1 5 6	0 4 2^{8}	0 11 4

Average Daily Number in Custody is five or upwards. The Average Duration of Confinement of each such Prisoner; and Head, and Average Earnings,—all having reference to the Year ended 30th June, 1847.

1847. Fuel.	Gross Cost per Head, including all Expenses.	Average Earnings per Head, available for Prison.	Net Cost per Head, after deducting Earnings.	Earnings (including Earnings for Over-work) of Prisoners who have been in Confinement for periods of Six Months or upwards under Sentence.			PRISONS.	COUNTIES.
				Average Daily Number of such Prisoners	Total Earnings.	Average Earnings per Head.		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	2	1
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
1 13 0[6]	20 9 9[3]	2 17 7	17 12 2[3]	7	41 6 3[6]	5 18 0[6]	Aberdeen	1. Aberdeen.
2 9 2	24 19 11[3]	3 2 2[6]	21 17 8[9]	4	13 12 0	3 8 0	Inverary	2. Argyle.
2 11 3	30 13 8[3]	..	30 13 8[3]	..	..	..	Campbelltown.	
0 7 9[6]	15 17 10[6]	3 3 5[9]	12 14 4[9]	19	129 4 0	6 16 0	Ayr	3. Ayr.
3 1 4[6]	39 11 10[3]	2 0 1[6]	37 11 8[9]	1	1 17 10	1 17 10	Banff	4. Banff.
2 9 6[3]	28 13 1[6]	0 15 4[6]	27 17 8[9]	4	5 1 11[9]	1 5 5[9]	Greenlaw	5. Berwick.
5 7 3	41 4 0	2 11 4	38 12 8	..	..	..	Rothesay	6. Bute.
2 11 3[10]	25 10 10[6]	2 14 5	22 16 5[6]	..	..	..	Wick	7. Caithness.
2 0 0	28 19 2[6]	4 17 10	24 1 4[6]	3	17 13 8	5 17 11	Alloa	8. Clackmannan.
1 2 5	18 9 4	2 17 8	15 11 8	5	23 13 4	4 14 8	Dumbarton	9. Dumbarton.
1 6 6[6]	15 8 5[3]	1 15 7[9]	13 12 9[6]	..	..	..	Dumfries	10. Dumfries.
0 17 7[5]	14 14 11[7]	2 12 7[1]	12 2 4[6]	88	146 0 7	4 17 6[9]	Edinburgh	11. Edinburgh.
1 2 9[3]	16 9 5[1]	..	16 9 5[1]	..	..	..	Ditto Lock-up House.	
3 4 0[6]	28 12 2[9]	2 10 4[6]	26 1 10[3]	1	2 15 0	2 15 0	Elgin	12. Elgin.
1 9 11[6]	17 6 11	3 18 4[6]	13 8 6	..	..	..	Cupar	13. Fife.
2 1 9[6]	35 15 4	5 6 8[6]	30 8 7[6]	..	..	..	Dunfermline.	
2 4 4[6]	29 9 5[3]	2 0 3[9]	27 9 1[6]	..	..	..	Arbroath	14. Forfar.
0 14 11[9]	14 14 1[3]	3 9 3[6]	11 4 9[8]	30	146 0 7	4 17 6[9]	Dundee.	
1 14 10[6]	21 2 1[6]	1 12 11	19 9 2[6]	..	..	..	Forfar.	
1 3 11[6]	19 9 1[3]	3 2 11[9]	16 6 1[6]	8	20 9 6	2 18 6	Montrose.	
2 10 3	37 14 1[3]	4 14 4[3]	32 19 9	..	..	..	Haddington	15. Haddington.
1 0 9[9]	22 2 5	7 1 0[9]	15 1 4[3]	5	36 6 1[6]	7 5 2[6]	Inverness	16. Inverness.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Kinross*	17. Kinross.
2 1 8	25 19 0	2 0 5	23 18 7	..	..	..	Stonehaven	18. Kincardine.
2 14 5[9]	31 10 4	3 0 4	28 10 0	..	..	..	Kirkcudbright	19. Kircudbright.
1 8 2	23 6 9[3]	2 2 4[6]	21 4 4[9]	..	..	..	Airdrie	20. Lanark.
1 10 6[6]	26 16 0[6]	4 14 1[3]	22 2 11[3]	6	18 4 6	3 2 5	Hamilton.	
1 10 7	23 0 6	3 14 0	19 6 6	5	34 3 3	6 14 0	Lanark.	
0 11 7[9]	18 1 11	3 14 4[3]	14 7 6[9]	65	353 19 7	5 8 11	Glasgow.	
2 6 4	34 9 11	2 6 3	32 3 7	..	..	..	Linlithgow	21. Linlithgow.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nairn *	22. Nairn.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Kirkwall*	23. Orkney.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Peebles*	24. Peebles.
0 13 6[6]	16 1 0	4 16 8	11 4 4	13	87 15 0	6 15 0	Perth	25. Perth.
1 16 10[3]	20 1 2[9]	2 12 8	17 8 6[9]	..	..	..	Dunblane.	
0 18 10[3]	14 15 8[5]	2 9 9[6]	12 5 10[11]	..	..	..	Paisley	26. Renfrew.
1 16 4[3]	25 7 8[5]	1 18 4[5]	23 9 4	..	..	..	Greenock.	
2 4 10[3]	30 0 6[8]	7 1 4[3]	22 19 2[5]	1	4 3 0	4 3 0	Jedburgh	27. Roxburgh.
2 0 8[2]	25 10 9	6 5 8	19 5 1	..	..	..	Dingwall	28. Ross and Cromarty.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Selkirk*	29. Selkirk.
0 17 1	17 16 7	2 6 4	15 10 3	4	14 12 6	3 13 1	Stirling	30. Stirling.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dornoch*	31. Sutherland.
2 6 5[3]	29 4 8[3]	1 12 1[10]	27 12 7	..	..	..	Stranraer	32. Wigtown.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Fort Charlotte	33. Zetland.
0 18 2	22 15 8	2 6 11[9]	20 8 8[3]	366	932 5 6	2 10 11	General Prison, for Year ended 31st December, 1847, exclusive of the special expense of transmitting Prisoners to and from that Prison, amounting to £777 14*s.* 10*d.*	Perth.
1 1 4	20 6 1	2 14 3	17 11 10	635	2577 10 4[9]	4 1 2	Whole Prisons	In Scotland.

V.

SCOTLAND.

CAPTAIN O'BRIEN.

To the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart., Secretary of State for the Home Department.

16, Gloucester Road, Hyde Park Gardens,
15th November, 1847.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to lay before you detailed Reports upon the several Prisons in Scotland which I inspected in the months of July and August of the present year.

These reports will form a portion of the Thirteenth Report of the Inspectors of Prisons.

Owing to my appointment as Inspector of Prisons for Scotland having only taken place on the 11th of June, and certain preliminary arrangements being necessary previous to my entering upon the active discharge of the duties entrusted to me, I was not able to begin to inspect the prisons in my district for some weeks after that date; and my subsequent appointment to the Midland and Eastern Prison District of England having been notified to me on the 3rd of September, the intermediate period was too short to enable me to do more than inspect the prisons at Stirling, Perth (County), Inverary, Inverness, Dingwall, Dornoch, Tain, Wick, Kirkwall, and Lerwick.

Most of these gaols, especially the two last, being remote, and not having been inspected for some time, I acted under the advice of Lord Melville, President of the General Board of Directors of Prisons in Scotland, and accordingly my attention was first directed to the prisons which I have mentioned, rather than to the larger and less remote gaols, which it was my intention to inspect at a subsequent period.

My experience and my observations being thus limited, I refrain from making any general remarks on the subjects which have usually been brought under the notice of the Secretary of State by the Inspectors in their annual Reports. I am bound, however, to make one observation, viz., while I was gratified with the appearance presented by the prisons lately erected in Scotland, in respect of their general adaptation to prison discipline and to the health of their inmates, it appeared to me that the almost universal want of accommodation for the purpose of performing Divine service on the Sabbath was a want of great magnitude—one which ought to be supplied. At the same time I by no means intend to convey an idea that the Sabbath services should be substituted for the week-day visits of the minister to the prisoner in his cell, because I believe the latter are more conducive to real improvement than the former; nor yet am I prepared to advocate the addition of a chapel to each gaol where the prisoners are very few; but to the larger prisons—Perth County Prison, for instance—I am clearly of opinion that a chapel is an indispensable requisite; and in a country like Scotland, where the Sabbath is rigidly observed, I am led to wonder that hitherto it has not been so regarded.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
D. O'BRIEN,
Inspector of Prisons.

V.
SCOTLAND.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Stirling.

REPORTS on PRISONS inspected by Capt. O'BRIEN.

STIRLING PRISON.

[Inspected August 5, 1847.]

THE new prison in the town of Stirling not having been completed at the time of my visit, the prisoners were still confined in the old jail, which was most properly condemned, some time ago, as being altogether unfit for the maintenance of prison discipline and the general management of criminals. From its construction, it was useless to attempt any classification among the prisoners; the untried and the condemned were not even kept apart, and the only separation effected was between the sexes. I found the male prisoners, 30 in number, occupying the wards appropriated to them, as if they had been severally placed there, almost haphazard, as there happened to be room for them on admission. Still, as they were divided into parties according to the size of the wards, which were not very large, their aggregation did not lead to so much contamination as would have been the case if assembled in greater numbers, or subjected to a less rigorous supervision; for I must do the governor the justice to state, that I saw no laxity of discipline in the gaol, and the warders appeared to be intelligent and attentive to their duties. The female prisoners were more unfortunately circumstanced than the male prisoners, inasmuch as the wards occupied by the latter were in the central part of the building, and capable of being in a measure purified by currents of air passing directly through them, whereas the former were crowded into two rooms just beneath the roof, close, hot, and badly ventilated. One of these rooms was occupied by 10 women, who were awaiting trial, and one woman who had been convicted; and in the other room I found 11 untried and 15 convicted female prisoners, with two infants. Nothing could have been worse; but it was satisfactory to be aware that this state of things was coming to a close; that in the new prison, shortly to be occupied, the late improvements in prison architecture had been adopted, and that, while *real* punishment would be inflicted upon offenders confined there, they would not suffer in their bodily health, nor be rendered morally worse by the contagion of bad example.

The prisoners were not allowed bedsteads or hammocks, but the beds were spread on the floors at night, and during the day were taken out of the cells and stowed in the passages.

There being no airing-yards, it was the custom to put the prisoners through some gymnastic exercises, and to make them walk up and down the cells. Conversation between the prisoners in the same cell could not be suppressed; it was only checked by the warders when it became noisy.

Considering that there were neither water-closets, nor privies, nor drains—that the prison was badly lighted and ventilated, and that it was usually quite full—much credit is due to the governor and to the matron for the cleanly and well-ordered state it was kept in; and though by no means secure, no escape had been attempted since Mr. Campbell became governor, now above five years ago.

The soup and bread, which I tasted, were good; the former was cooked on the premises, the latter supplied by a baker in the town at contract price.

The books were made up in a creditable manner.

The entries of punishments were few, and consisted chiefly in stoppages of bread and of supper; and occasionally handcuffs were used when the prisoners became very refractory.

The daily routine in the prison was as follows:—

The doors were opened at a quarter before 6 o'clock in the morning, the beds folded and removed to the passages; the prisoners washed themselves in tubs or ewers, water for the purpose being carried up by the cooks. They breakfasted at half-past 7, dined at 1, and supped at 7 o'clock. They prepared for bed at a quarter before 9, and the prison was locked at a quarter past 9 o'clock. Two warders slept in the prison, and a night guard watched outside.

As there was no bath, the male prisoners were "washed down" by one of the cooks, with tepid water in a large tub, on admission, and they had this sort of bath each once a month, either in the cell or in the passage.

There was only one prisoner on the sick list; a young man with a swelled foot, caused apparently by an accident received previous to his being brought to the prison.

The surgeon stated that there was no real disease in the prison; he attended whenever he was sent for, and he saw every prisoner once a week. By the new rules, however, which had then only come into operation within two days, he is enjoined to see each prisoner twice in the week.

The chaplain had been absent for eight days, and I was unfortunate in not being able to see him; the governor said that he attended the prison daily from 10 o'clock to 1, and from 2 o'clock to 4, teaching and exhorting the male prisoners. He visited the female prisoners only on Sundays, speaking to them individually as they stood in a rank in their rooms.

A Roman Catholic clergyman, who resides in the town, had always attended when a desire to that effect had ever been expressed by a Roman Catholic prisoner.

Ladies have occasionally been admitted to pray with and read the Scriptures to the female prisoners; they are never admitted to the male prisoners. They attend generally about once in three weeks, and the governor states that their visits do not interfere with the prison discipline.

No complaint was made to me by any of the prisoners.

CRIMINAL MALE DEPARTMENT.

	Number.
Number of Prisoners	30
,, Untried	19
,, Convicted	11
,, under 18 years of age	3
,, above 18 and under 21	2
,, above 21 and under 50	23
,, above 50	2

How Employed.	Number.
Weaving	1
Net-making	5
Teasing oakum, &c.	12
Untried, not working	4
Sick, not working	4
Mending and darning	1
Cooking, baking, &c	2
Under the rule for not working	1

Rates of Diet.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Number of Male Prisoners on 1st Rate	1	1	1
,, 2nd Rate	19	19	19
,, 3rd Rate	8	8	8
,, Special	2	2	2

CRIMINAL FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

	Number.
Number of Prisoners	36
,, Untried	19
,, Convicted	17
,, 17 years of age and under 21	8
,, above 21 and under 50	25
,, above 50	3

How Employed.	Number.
Winding	1
Sewing	4
Veining	28
Knitting	2
Cooking, baking, &c.	1

Rates of Diet.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Number of Prisoners on 1st Rate	8	8	8
,, 2nd Rate	23	23	23
,, 3rd Rate	1	1	1
,, Special	4	4	1
,, Stoppages	..	..	..

CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

Cells or rooms for confinement:—	
During night or night and day	1
During day only	..
Greatest number of prisoners, including both sexes, at any one time during the year 1847.	2
Least number at any one time during the same period	1
Average number during the same period, omitting fractions	1
Greatest number respectively, confined together in one cell during the night	2
Number at close of return	1
Number confined for debt at close of return	1
Amount of debts, for nonpayment of which those in prison for debt are detained, at close of return, £7 0*s.* 4*d.*	

NOMINAL LIST OF OFFICERS.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

NAMES.	Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries. £.	*s.*	*d.*	Allowances and Remarks.
Robert Campbell	Governor	42	April 15, 1842	100	0	0	With house, coal, and light.
Robert Hetherington	Warder	35	June, 1843	36	0	8	No allowance—rather little.
Alex. Paterson	Warder	30	July 20, 1847	36	0	8	Ditto ditto.
Thomas Heslop	Watchman	27	June 22, 1847	36	0	8	

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

Helen Ker	Matron	27	Aug. 20, 1842	30	0	0	With furnished room, and liberty of taking her victuals out of prison store.
Marion Currie	Warder	20	July 23, 1846	15	12	0	No allowance—rather small.

ROBERT CAMPBELL, *Governor.*

V. SCOTLAND. — Reports on Separate Prisons — *Stirling.*

I examined the new prison; and if I had remained as Prison Inspector in Scotland, I should have repeated my inspection soon after its opening for the admission of prisoners. I have only to remark that I fear the drainage is likely to be bad, as I was informed that there were no common sewers into which the prison sewers could run. A doubt too was entertained, that there would not be a sufficient supply of water.

There were only three cases deserving of notice among the prisoners.

— — aged 21, had been five months in Rothesay prison, waiting trial, when he broke out and escaped; he was taken in about a month afterwards, and committed on two charges to Stirling prison, where he had been for four months at the time of my inspection. Thus, under these peculiar circumstances, he had been nine months confined without a trial, and when that might take place was not certain.

— — only 15 years old, and confined for theft for the third time. For the first offence he was sentenced to 10 days' imprisonment; for the second offence to 30 days; and for the third offence to 3 months.

— — a female prisoner, 37 years old, in prison for theft for the fifth time. For the first offence she was sentenced to 20 days; for the second, 30; for the third, 50; for the fourth, 60; and for the fifth time, she was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

Perth County.

PERTH COUNTY PRISON.

[Inspected August 9, 1847.]

This prison is situated in the town of Perth, within a boundary wall about 15 feet high; but the distance between the boundary wall and the main building not being above 10 feet, the space is inconveniently confined.

On the male side, on the ground floor, are 16 cells opening into passages which form three limbs of a cross: the cells are about 7 feet 6 inches, by 10 feet 6 inches, and 9 feet high. On the second floor are 15 cells of about the same dimensions, and on the third floor is a class-room 28 feet 6 inches, by 25 feet 6 inches, which is well ventilated, and has a water-closet at hand. Adjoining the class-room, and looking into it, is a warder's bed-room. There are two covered airing-yards for male prisoners.

The female side contains 9 cells on the ground floor and 9 cells on the next floor, in a separate wing of the building, together with the kitchen, washing-house, drying-house, and store, and one airing-yard; but when there are many female prisoners, the entrance to the kitchen and washing-house is used as a place of exercise, and it appears to be sufficiently well adapted to the purpose.

Besides these, there are two reception cells for the male and female prisoners respectively.

The prison was creditably clean and neat at the time of my inspection, as were also the prisoners' persons, clothes, and bedding, and the various articles used by them.

The thermometer stood at 63° when I visited the gaol, and it was stated that in winter it fell to about 48°. The ventilation appeared to be good: it is managed without any artificial means beyond those of affording currents of air between the windows and doors of the cells, which are partially opened for the purpose.

Gas is used for lighting the prison.

The governor looks upon the prison as sufficiently secure, and no escape had been attempted for the last 10 years.

The new Prison Rules for Scotland had come into operation, with the exception of that which requires the rules relating to prisoners to be hung up in the cells (No. 34), and which had been suspended by the General Board.

The prisoners are exercised daily; and when it is necessary to confine two or more in one cell, they are exercised together in the same airing-yard, in order to give to each prisoner as much time as possible in the open air; and the airing-yards being covered, they are never prevented by the inclemency of the weather.

The library was in a creditable state.

The chaplain complained of the want of a regular chapel for the performance of Divine service. At present he is obliged to occupy a place on the stairs, which are situated at one end of the building, from whence he performs his duty on Sundays; but he cannot see his congregation, nor can they see him, and it is doubtful whether those who occupy the cells at the further end of the cross building can hear him distinctly or profitably. The subject of erecting a chapel had been agitated for some time, and the prison architect, Mr. M'Kenzie, had drawn a plan for the purpose; but additional ground is required for its erection, and nothing as yet appears to have been done to procure it.

A new store-room is required; and Mr. M'Kenzie has a plan for this also under consideration.

When male prisoners cannot work at any trade, they are mainly employed in teasing old rope, and a question was raised by the late Inspector of Prisons as to whether such employment was healthy; the surgeon of the prison appears to have been of opinion that bronchitis has been caused by it, especially when two or three prisoners were confined in one cell. On the other hand, the governor of the prison stated that he did not think it injurious—at any rate, when only carried to a limited extent; it is the common daily employment, at the neighbouring port of Dundee, of many persons, who, he said, do not suffer from it, though they follow it in their houses and other places where the ventilation is not good. He finds it a very convenient employment for prisoners sent to gaol for short periods, many of whom are railway labourers, and unacquainted with any regular trade which could be exercised within the prison, and he

prefers it to fresh oakum, which creates dirt that is not easily cleaned away, whereas the residue of the old rope is swept out without leaving any stains or marks on the floors or walls.

The surgeon was absent from the prison when I inspected it, but his book was in a satisfactory state. The diseases recorded were, for the most part, contracted out of the prison, and were the consequences of intemperance and low vice.

Only one death had occurred since July, 1846, and that was a female aged 71 years, sentenced to 10 years' transportation, who died of apoplexy.

There had been some attempts at suicide. A prisoner named P., a tailor, tried to hang himself, but he was cut down, and after a couple of hours, was restored. M. S., a female prisoner, attempted to destroy herself by strangulation on the day that she was sentenced, under the effects of desperate drinking. I. W., another female, also attempted to strangle herself, but ineffectually.

The extent of separation of prisoners is shown in the governor's returns.

The cells are in accordance with the Rule No. 70, which provides for light, warmth, ventilation, and fitting-up, and the prisoners are enabled to communicate with an officer of the prison.

The Rule 87, requiring the prison dress to be sufficiently warm, and kept in good repair, was complied with; the only articles enumerated in the rule which were not in use, were the pocket handkerchiefs and twilled cotton upper petticoats. An application for supplies of each, however, had been made to the Clerk of the County Board.

The improvement made by the prisoners in reading and writing during their confinement, was very satisfactory, and creditable to their instructors.

The prison books were all regular. The governor had just commenced his "Order Book," with judicious instructions to his subordinate officers.

The accompanying return shows the number of prisoners on the several rates of diet. I tasted the provisions—the bread and soup—and found them good and wholesome.

In the class-room at the top of the wing of the prison, appropriated to males, I found several adult persons and two boys. The former were, with one exception, imprisoned for assault; they were railway labourers. The case of the two boys was peculiar, and deserving of note: they were brothers, R. C., aged 14, and N. C., aged 13 years, from Blair Gowrie. R. C., some time previously, had broken a window inadvertently, he said, and had been imprisoned for the offence for a short period, and when thus confined, he had been associated with a lad named F., a notorious thief. When liberated, R C. returned home to his mother, a widow, who worked at the mill, and he also worked at the mill, earning 4*s.* 3*d.* a-week, with his brother, who earned 3*s.* 6*d.* per week. One day he came into Perth from Blair Gowrie with his brother, N. C., and had the misfortune to meet his old gaol associate, F., in the street; while together, F. stole 3*s.* 6*d.*, and gave R. C. 1*s.* not to tell. Soon after, the two C.'s were accosted by the police, and the elder at once acknowledged what had taken place, and the possession of the shilling which F. had given to him. The C.'s were tried, and sentenced to 60 days' imprisonment.

On being interrogated with respect to the prisoners confined in the class-room, they said they heard no bad language whatever from them. "The navvies" never talked about thieving; they taught the boys nothing wrong; they did not appear to think that they themselves had committed any real crime; and their conversation chiefly turned on the prospects of their liberation. In these peculiar circumstances, I thought the governor of the prison committed no indiscretion in putting them together, especially as they were under the constant supervision of a warder.

J. W., aged 15, in prison under a charge of theft and untried. He had been imprisoned for two years in the General Prison, and he had been previously imprisoned for one year for stealing. He said if he had thought he was to have been severely flogged, instead of imprisoned, he never would have stolen.

P. K., aged 12 years, under sentence of 6 months' imprisonment for theft; he had been twice before in gaol for a similar offence.

W. H., under sentence of 60 days' imprisonment for theft. Six months previous to this charge he had been liberated from the General Prison. He was a joiner by trade, and had been 20 years in the employment of one master; but having set up a public-house and married a drunken wife, he took to drinking himself, and then all went wrong.

R. G., 25 years old, in prison for theft from his own mother. He was a skilful shoemaker, and had abundance of work in prison from the master who hitherto employed him, and who would employ him again when liberated; he had been repeatedly in prison for the same offence, and under similar circumstances; he was in the habit of getting drunk, and stealing from his mother, but never from any one else.

M. C., female prisoner, wife of a soldier, waiting trial on a charge of theft; she had been three times in prison before for the same crime:—1st time for 60 days; 2nd time for 6 months; 3rd time for 14 months.

E. J., waiting trial for theft, had been in prison repeatedly before:—1st time for 6 months; 2nd time for 4 months; and 3rd time for 12 months; besides having been several times imprisoned for short periods for being disorderly.

The gaol punishments were not many, and usually consisted of deprivation of breakfast. The governor stated that two boys, named S. and W., having been discovered communicating with each other, he had them immersed in a cold bath. This appears to have had a good effect on one of the culprits, though not on the other; but was clearly illegal as a punishment, however justifiable for their health, provided the sanction of the surgeon was given to it.

The inspections of the prison by the authorities appear to have taken place, on an average, above twice in a month; and the Visiting Book contained remarks which were highly satisfactory.

No complaint was made by any of the prisoners, except by one, a female, who stated that

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she had not sufficient food, considering that she had an infant child with her, three months old, whom she was nursing; but she acknowledged that she had spoken to the surgeon on the subject, who referred her to the matron. On inquiry, I found that she received more than the full measure of her rate, and I believe she was not justified in making the complaint. Both she and the child looked healthy, though she said, in answer to my inquiries, that she was "very nervous."

CHAPLAIN'S REMARKS.

I commence my duties at nine o'clock daily, and remain until one o'clock. The time devoted to the males is generally about three hours.

I attend juveniles under instruction in reading, writing, &c., about 20 minutes. Adults for short sentences from five to 10 minutes, varying according to circumstances requiring more or less admonition.

I attend female prisoners generally an hour a day, sometimes more, and the same course is usually pursued with the females as with the males.

In my opinion, the effect of total separation on the minds of prisoners is salutary, with suitable employment for body and mind.

The accommodation given to the prisoners to attend Divine service is not such as I could wish. The doors of the cells are slightly opened, and in the north prison, since we received the addition of two new wings, the physical exertion required is very great, having to speak so that I may be heard throughout the entire prison.

The utmost quietness reigns throughout the prison, and I have reason to believe that the attention of the prisoners during Divine service is becoming.

The state of the library is satisfactory, and I do not recommend any additions at present.

Other clergymen very seldom visit the prisoners; when they do so, it is for the purpose of admonishing a prisoner who happens to be one of their own members.

On the sabbath evenings a few highly respectable and pious men, approved of by the governor and chaplain, are in the practice of visiting the male prisoners; they go from cell to cell, read a portion of Scripture, converse regarding it, and pray with the prisoners.

The only additional remark which at present I would wish to make is this, that a chapel would be of very great importance, and productive of the most beneficial results.

In compliance with your request, I now transmit the remarks which a prisoner wrote upon his slate the day previous to his liberation, precisely as you read them yesterday in passing through the prison.

Perth, 2nd June, 1847.

REV. DEAR SIR,

From the short and to me unexpected meeting with you, and giving due attention to your labours of love last Sunday forenoon, allow me, void of all vain-glory, thus to convey to you my sincere and heartfelt desire for your promotion here and hereafter.

The book on "Sobriety contrasted with Intemperance," I have perused, and without at one time being in the possession of 300*l.*, I may step into the shoes of the "*Reclaimed Drinker*," and say I have been the man. Every step have I trode; every desolation have I suffered; hopes and fears, rewards and punishments, have I enjoyed or endured; during one of which the Almighty saw meet to take away my better half, the partner of my bosom, faithful, kind, and affectionate, leaving behind her three young children of healthy constitution, who now fondle their father and smile at his presence. On this and the Reclaimed Drinker, I could write a volume. Suffice it to say, that the moral there drawn out ought to be read by every drinker, and studied with due attention; and if so done, I have no doubt would reclaim a great many who are the worst SLY DRINKERS, or wolves in sheep's clothing, rebuking others, while they assume a character quite contrary to the true Christian. I trust in God that I have seen and felt deeply the sad effects of intemperance, but not in a hypocritical manner, and that henceforth I shall, with his Divine assistance, prove to the world my sincere repentance and future observance of His holy commands.

Rev. dear Sir, yours while

J. T. McR.

CRIMINAL MALE DEPARTMENT.

	Number.		Number.
Number of Prisoners	48	Shoemaking	2
,, Untried	10	Tailoring	2
,, Convicted	38	Net-making	6
		Carpentry	1
Number under 18 years of age	10	Teasing oakum, &c.	24
,, above 18 and under 21	9	Mending and darning	1
,, above 21 and under 50	25	Number exercised—	
,, above 50	4	21 years old and under	19
How Employed.		Above 21	27
Weaving	9	Number not exercised—	
Winding	3	Above 21 years	2

Rates of Diet.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Number of Prisoners on 1st Rate	9	9	9
,, 2nd Rate	24	24	24
,, 3rd Rate	10	10	10
,, Lower Class*	5	5	5

Number of cells with 1 prisoner in each	20	Number of Punishment cells	3
,, ,, 2 ,,	6	Reasons for placing more than one prisoner in a cell.†	
,, Unoccupied	3		
,, Class-rooms	1		

* Being prisoners under ten days' sentence.

† Deficient accommodation.

CRIMINAL FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

	Number.		Number.
Number of Prisoners	30		
,, Untried	12	Mending and darning	1
,, Convicted	18	Cooking, baking, &c.	1
Number 17 years of age and under 21	6	Sick, not working	1
,, above 21 and under 50	22	Washing	1
,, above 50	2	Number exercised—	
How Employed.		21 years old and under	5
Winding	1	Above 21	24
Sewing	14	Number not exercised—	
Veining	5	Above 21	1
Knitting	6	Reason why not exercised—	
		Sickness	1

Rates of Diet—(Criminal Female Department.)

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Number of Female Prisoners on 1st Rate	4	4	4
,, 2nd Rate	16	16	16
,, 3rd Rate	6	6	6
,, Special*	4	4	4
,, Stoppages*			

Number of cells with 1 prisoner in each	7	Number of punishment cells	1
,, 2 ,,	7	Reasons for placing more than one prisoner in a cell.†	
,, 3 ,,	3		

* Being prisoners under ten days' sentence. † Deficient accommodation.

CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Cells or rooms for confinement, viz:—			
During night, or night and day	1	1	2
Greatest number of prisoners, including both sexes, at any one time during the year 1847.	..	..	5
Average number during the same period, omitting fractions	2	..	2
Greatest number respectively, confined together in one cell during the night.	5	..	5
Number at close of return	1	..	1
Number confined for other causes at close of return*	1	..	1

* For aliment of an illegitimate child.

NOMINAL LIST OF OFFICERS.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When appointed.	Salaries. £. s. d.	Allowances and Remarks.
William Hutchison	Governor	50	April, 1838	120 0 0	Free house, coal, and light.
George Farquharson	Clerk and Gate-keeper	35	November, 1840	0 18 0	Weekly.
Thomas Isaac	Weaving Warder	59	June, 1834	0 16 0	Weekly and free house.
James Sword	General Warder	30	March, 1845	0 18 0	Weekly.
James Baxter	Class-room Warder	26	July, 1847	0 10 0	Weekly and dietary.
Rev. Daniel Baxter	Chaplain and Teacher	..	April, 1844	90 0 0	
John Monteath, M.D.	Surgeon	..	February, 1836	35 0 0	

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

Mrs. Hutchison	Matron	34	April, 1838	40 0 0	Free house, coal, and light, and dietary.
Jane Fleming	Female Warder	26	March, 1844	12 0 0	

WM. HUTCHISON, *Governor.*

SURGEON'S REPORT.

Name of Sick Prisoners	When Imprisoned.	How long Sick.	Disease.	Remarks.
J. S.	22 October, 1845	Has been complaining occasionally since 24th of March, 1846. Sometimes confined to his bed, at other times able to do a little work.	Inflammation of absorbents and cellular tissue. Now partial œdema of legs, and general weakness, together with pain of side.	A convict under sentence of seven years' transportation, but considered much too feeble to be removed. Application has already been made to the Secretary of State for her liberation, grounded on her state of health and general debility.
M. L.	20 July, 1847	Only a few days	Inflammation of ear.	

General cleanliness is strictly attended to and highly satisfactory.

There are no lunatics in the prison at present, but criminal lunatics are often sent here for safety until they can be disposed of by the authorities and sent elsewhere; but we have no accommodation for their regular treatment, and they frequently prove very troublesome to the warders and other inmates of the prison. A general pauper lunatic asylum is very much wanted for the reception of criminal lunatics, as such individuals cannot be attended to in a common gaol; and they moreover disturb the quiet and regularity that should prevail in every well-conducted prison.

JOHN MONTEATH, M.D.
Surgeon to County Prison, Perth.

ARGYLLSHIRE—INVERARY.

[Inspected August 30 and 31, 1847.]

This prison is connected with the court-house, and consists of two separate blocks of building. One, called the new wing, is not yet legalized for the reception of prisoners; the other, the old wing, is described in the Third Report of the Inspector of Prisons for Scotland: I need only observe, therefore, that it consists of two stories, with five cells in each. The governor's apartments are under the court-house, and look into the two airing-yards, which, radiating from the court-house, are situated between the old and the new wings. The boundary wall is 10 feet in height: and on one side it is washed by the water of Loch Fyne.

The old wing, containing the cells for criminals, is sufficiently warmed by Perkins' heating apparatus, and, except in two cells, the ventilation appeared to be good.

The upper part of the old wing is appropriated to females, with the exception of one cell, in which the warder (male) sleeps, but no keys of the cells on the same floor are left with him. His being there at all, however, is wrong, and ought not to be permitted except as a temporary arrangement, which should terminate as soon as the new wing is opened.

There was no female prisoner in the gaol at the time of my inspection.

The airing-yards are barred at top, but not covered; consequently they are overlooked by the windows of the court-house; and in a case which excited some interest on the part of the public—that of a female who had been at sea dressed as a sailor—several persons, having obtained access to the court-house, used to watch from the windows when she was about to be exercised.

Three rooms, in which debtors are confined, are situated above the court-house. This part of the prison has been long condemned as a place of confinement for any class of prisoners, and deservedly so. The County Board are therefore naturally disinclined to spend any money in attempting to improve it, and as soon as the new wing is opened, arrangements may be made for the reception of debtors in the old wing.

There were no debtors confined in the gaol when I visited it.

The new wing, which consists of three stories, with four cells in each story, and an exercising gallery in the roof, with water-closets and other conveniences, was commenced in June, 1844, and was roofed in, as I was informed, in the following December. Soon afterwards a heating apparatus was introduced, but not being found to answer as it was first arranged, it has since been twice altered. The third experiment was about being tried when I visited the prison, but it was doubtful that it would be effectual in dispelling the damp from the cells and rendering them habitable. The late Inspector of Prisons for Scotland, who inspected the prison in September, 1846, just a year previous to my inspection, states in his Twelfth Report —"The heating apparatus has been altered, but apparently without any advantage. Hitherto the apparatus seems to have been a complete failure. The building has now been covered in between two and three years, and yet the plaster in some of the lower cells is so damp as to be soft. * * * The delay in bringing this new wing into use causes the old part of the prison to be so much crowded, that it is often necessary to put three, and sometimes four, prisoners into the same cell."

This state of things reflects much discredit upon all the parties concerned—especially upon the local authorities, whose imperative duty was obviously to have taken such steps as would have ensured the completion of the building long before.

The food given to the prisoners appeared to be good; and the bedding was clean, but the cells were not so clean as they ought to have been. At his last inspection, the Inspector of Prisons found it necessary to remark that "some of the windows were dirty, and the grounds were not in neat order." Here, however, I must say, that though the prison was not on the whole in such good order as were most of the prisons which I inspected in Scotland, it was not so bad as to warrant the passing of serious censure on the governor, who, I am bound to state, appeared to be desirous of doing his duty, and who, I was told, had given satisfaction to the County Board.

No surgeon was actually appointed to the prison at the period of my inspection, but the "Visiting" book showed that a medical gentleman had seen the prisoners about once a week. The governor stated that if a case of illness occurred which required the immediate attention of a surgeon he was prepared to call in one, who, he had no doubt, would instantly give his assistance.

By the surgeon's register, only four cases of sickness appeared to have occurred in the previous twelve months: one was a case of influenza, contracted after the admission of the patient; the other three were diseases contracted before imprisonment.

There were no means by which the prisoners' clothes could be fumigated: the governor complained of the want of some apparatus for this purpose.

I had not the advantage of seeing the chaplain. He had been appointed, conditionally, only a few weeks before. He performs Divine service every Sunday in the prison, and, besides,

visits the prisoners twice in the week. Previously no chaplain had been appointed for nearly a twelvemonth.

On looking through the catalogue of the books in the prison library, I found a work of a controversial character, which appeared to me to have been injudiciously placed there. I mentioned my objection to a member of the County Board, who, agreeing with me that the book in question was one which it would be as well to reject, promised to mention the subject to his colleagues.

There was no chaplain's journal, otherwise the prison books appeared to be kept in a satisfactory manner; and the entries in the "Visiting" books were creditable to the governor and matron.

CRIMINAL MALE DEPARTMENT.

	Number.	*How Employed.*	Number.
Number of Prisoners	6		
		Net-making	2
,, Untried	2	Teasing oakum, &c.	3
,, Convicted	4	Untried, not working	1
		Cooking, baking, washing,* &c.	
Number above 18 and under 21	2	Number exercised	6
,, above 21 and under 50	3	Average time allowed	1½ hour
,, above 50	1		

Rates of Diet.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Number of Prisoners on 1st Rate	..	..	..
,, 2nd Rate	4	4	4
,, 3rd Rate	2	2	2
,, Special	..	..	..

Number of cells with one prisoner in each 6
Unoccupied (including warder's room) 4

* One prisoner is occasionally employed in washing for the prison.

NOMINAL LIST OF OFFICERS.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When appointed.	Salaries.	Allowances and Remarks.
				£. s. d.	
Malcolm Thompson	Governor	42	3 March, 1841	75 0 0	House, fuel, and light. 12*l.* per annum allowed for assisting in cooking and washing.
Malcolm M'Callum	Warder	20	1 June, 1847	0 12 0 per week.	

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

Mrs. Thompson	Matron	..	3 March, 1847	15 0 0	Wife of the governor.

INVERNESS PRISON.

Inverness.

[Inspected August 26, 1847.]

This prison, which is fully described in the Second Report of the Inspector of Prisons for Scotland, has been condemned, most properly, as being quite unfit for the confinement of prisoners. A new gaol is now in course of erection; and when completed, which may probably be in two years, will contain most of the late improvements in prison architecture. It is therefore unnecessary to enter into any detail respecting the old gaol: it may be only remarked that it is deficient in every particular which is deemed essential to the health, as to the discipline of the prisoners; and yet it is not unhealthy on the whole.

At my inspection I observed, in the first gallery, that the cells adjoining were not quite so orderly as they ought to have been. The iron bedsteads were broken in places; the mattresses were not clean; and there were remains of oakum and bits of old rope littered about the cells and passage.

Twelve female prisoners occupied one room on the third floor. Six of these women were untried and 6 convicted, all together, with perfect liberty of intercourse, provided their behaviour was decorous and orderly.

In this building it is manifestly impossible to maintain any good system of prison discipline, and order among the prisoners so confined can only be enforced by having recourse to sharp punishments. Hence, of the 19 punishments which had been inflicted during the year preceding my inspection, 13 consisted of being placed in irons for periods varying from 2½ to 17 hours; and of the 13 persons so punished, 9 were females. The matron stated

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that, if the females who were thus put in irons had been confined in separate cells, instead of being all brought together in one room, the offences for which they were punished would, for the most part, have never been committed. Separation in the gaol is impossible, except as regards the sexes, and between civil and criminal offenders.

The prison was reported to me by the surgeon as healthy. During the current year only six cases of illness had appeared, but one of which had any reference to the gaol, and even that one was doubtful. It was the case of a prisoner sentenced to transportation, who complained of a pain in his chest. When I inspected the prison there was only one patient,—a female prisoner, who had sprained her neck by attempting to *stand on her head.*

As there is no airing-yard nor other place where the prisoners can be exercised in the open air, they are made to use the dumb-bells, to run up and down stairs, and to walk about their rooms.

No escape had been effected from the gaol, but one had been planned. The following is the governor's account of what occurred on the occasion:—

12*th December*, 1846.

J. W., a convicted prisoner, under sentence of nine months' imprisonment, was to-night, about seven o'clock, overheard by the warder advising two untried fellow prisoners (the one accused of assault, with intent, the other of assault to the danger of life), to make their escape out of prison, and forming a plan to effect it; which was, according to his own ultimate confession, thus, that I and the warder were to be assaulted, and thus take possession of the keys. However, if he was determined to carry his plan into execution, there was no time allowed him, as he was instantly put in irons.

The clothes and the bedding, with the exception of the mattresses which I have before mentioned, (and for the state they were in some excuse may be allowed,) were very clean and nice, and the food, which I tasted, was wholesome and good.

The chaplain, the Rev. Mr. MacDonald, or his colleague, attends twice a week. Mr. MacDonald favoured me with the following observations relative to the prisoners:—

CHAPLAIN'S GENERAL REMARKS.

There is no stated hour for visiting the male prisoners. I have looked in upon them at all hours, from nine in the morning to eight at night: but I generally visit them either between eleven A. M. and one P. M., or between three and five in the afternoon.

There is little facility for conversing with the prisoners separately. They are, therefore, in general, assembled together, and addressed in the large room of this prison. Occasionally, however, I have drawn individuals aside, and talked with them perhaps for a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes at a time.

I visit the female prisoners in the same manner as the male prisoners, only on different days; and the same remarks apply here as in the case of male prisoners, only with still greater force as to the want of accommodation for individual and separate instruction.

When I have conversed with the males apart, I have found them not only attentive, but in some cases so evidently impressed, that I think that one interview of the kind more likely to benefit than a score of formal addresses.

I cannot say that I have given any private instruction to the females, though I have observed that a few words spoken kindly to one or two of them, in presence of the matron or governor, have produced a more sensible impression than a discourse addressed to them all together.

The library consists of more than 100 volumes, tolerably well fitted for the instruction and entertainment of the prisoners. Almost all the books have been in use for several years, and none of them were selected by me; indeed, few or no additions have been made to the library since I have been in the way of visiting the prison.

My colleague, the Rev. Mr. Maconnochie, of this town, visits the prison, at my request, generally once a week.

The Catholic clergyman, also at my request, visits the prison when there are Catholics confined, who have any scruple at receiving religious instruction from me, or who express any desire to see a priest.

I have no particular remark to make, except that I consider it but fair to the governor and his assistant, and also to the matron, to add that, besides discharging the proper duties of their offices very faithfully, they are evidently willing and ready to assist in the instruction of the prisoners. I believe them to be well-disposed persons; and I have always found them take an interest in the welfare, especially of juvenile, offenders.

The education of the male prisoners is conducted by a salaried teacher: the females are instructed only by the matron.

A question has arisen respecting whom the teacher should be under. Hitherto he has been under the sole orders and guidance of the governor; whereas, according to general practice, he ought to be entirely subordinate to the chaplain. The governor stated that his own time was so completely engaged in the discipline of the gaol, he could not attend to the instruction of the prisoners, and was therefore desirous that the chaplain should have the sole superintendence of the general, as well as the religious, teaching in the prison.

The books were reasonably well kept: there was no "Order Book," however, nor yet any chaplain's journal; but both were about to be procured. In the "Inspection Book" the entries of inspection were, on an average, three in each month, and were very satisfactory.

I was peculiarly impressed, from what I saw and learned in this gaol, with the painful fact that so very few females regain respectability after having once sunk so low as to be imprisoned. Mrs. Fraser, the matron, said that, during the seven years she had been in charge of the female prisoners in Inverness gaol, with every opportunity of knowing their subsequent career, she had never heard of one of them being reformed. Be it remembered, however, that but little reformation can be expected from a system of imprisonment which permits all the female prisoners, tried and untried, to be herded together in one room. The offences with which they were charged were for the most part theft, and usually coupled with drunkenness or prostitution. I found the following cases of female delinquency.

Name of Female Prisoners.	Convicted or Untried.	Crime charged.	Crimes of which previously convicted.	Sentence.
C. M. P.	Untried.	Theft.	—	—
,,	—	—	Theft.	20 days.
,,	—	—	do.	6 months.
M. R.	Untried.	Theft.	—	—
,,	—	—	Theft.	6 months.
,,	—	—	do.	18 months. (in Perth Prison.)
J. B.	Untried.	Theft.	—	—
,,	—	—	Theft.	8 months.
J. F.	Convicted.	Theft.	—	8 months.
,,	—	—	Theft.	15 days.
,,	—	—	do.	60 days.

The prisoner, J. B., after having endured her sentence of eight months' imprisonment, was only one month out of gaol when she was brought back again under the charge now against her. On her liberation, she might have been taken into the House of Refuge, a charitable establishment in the town for the purpose of reclaiming unfortunate women; but she preferred her old associates and going upon the town: and the prisoner, J. F., aged 21 years, received her two first punishments and her third sentence within the space of one year.

The following extracts, showing the effect of drunkenness on a female, is taken from the governor's journal:—

Inverness Prison, 23d Sept., 1846.

J. A., or MacD., was liberated from prison this morning, after undergoing a sentence of twelve months' imprisonment for breach of the peace and malicious mischief; it being the fifth time she has been imprisoned here for similar offences, all of which she committed while under the influence of drink. The chaplain, matron, and myself, used all our efforts to persuade her to go, on her liberation, to the House of Refuge, which has been lately instituted in this town. Our persuasions to get her reconciled to accept of the shelter of the institution were of no avail. She stated that she was going to leave this town for the south immediately on her liberation, which was at seven o'clock, A. M.: about four, P. M., she was carried on a barrow by the town officers to the police cells, in a state of complete drunkenness, and almost in a state of nudity. She was not confined long until she attempted to commit suicide by hanging herself; but was prevented from doing so by the timely arrival of one of the officers, who got information from another female prisoner who was confined in the same cell. It is doubly painful to think of this poor unfortunate woman's conduct, from the reflection that she once bore a respectable character, and was married to a respectable man, who used his utmost endeavours to turn her from her criminal ways on her first going astray; but seeing that she persisted in that course, he at last abandoned her altogether. She is the mother of five children; but her husband, much to his credit, has taken them away from her, so that she does not now know where they are. She is an excellent house servant; and while in confinement, and withdrawn from drink, behaves remarkably well. It would, unquestionably, be an act of charity if the law would permit of such infatuated creatures to be kept confined at all times, either in a house of refuge, or in an institution similar thereto, not only for the benefit of themselves, but also for the public at large.

PETER C. KERR.

CRIMINAL MALE DEPARTMENT,

	Number.		Number.
Number of Prisoners	11		
,, Untried*	10	*How Employed.*	
,, Convicted	1	Net-making	2
		Teasing oakum	2
Number above 18 and under 21	1	Teasing wool	5
,, above 21 and undr 50	9	Making mats	2
,, above 50	1		

Average time allowed for exercise, 1½ hours. Exercised with dumb-bells, and running up and down the stairs, as there is no airing-yard.

Rates of Diet.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper
Number of Prisoners on 1st Rate	..	..	..
,, 2nd Rate	1	1	1
,, 3rd Rate	10	10	10
,, Special	..	..	..

Number of cells with 1 prisoner in each	3	Reasons for placing more than one prisoner in a cell:—Want of accomdation.	
,, ,, 2 ,,	2		
Number of Class-rooms 1†	4		

* Eight of these were to be tried next day; five for robbing a wreck; one for forgery, and two for theft.
† Sleeping. One prisoner here during the day, but occupying a cell with another prisoner during the night.

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Inverness.

FEMALE CRIMINAL DEPARTMENT.

	Number.		Number.
Number of Prisoners, ...	12	*How Employed.*	
,, Untried	6	Knitting	4
,, Convicted	6	Mending and darning prison clothes .	1
		Teasing hair, &c.	6
Number 17 years of age and under 21	1	Cooking, baking, &c.	1
,, above 21 and under 50 . .	11		

Average time allowed for exercise one hour: walking round the class-room, and have exercise in going from the top of the prison to the bottom for coals, &c.

Rates of Diet.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Number of Prisoners on 1st Rate	..	..	..
,, 2nd Rate	12	12	12
,, 3rd Rate	..	..	..
,, Special	..	..	..
,, Stoppages . . .	..	..	..

Number in Class-room, 12.

CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

	Total.
Cells or rooms for confinement, viz.—	1
Greatest number of prisoners, (including both sexes), at any one time during the year 1847	3
Greatest number respectively, confined together in one room during the night	3
Number confined for debt at close of return	3
Amount of debts, for non-payment of which those in prison for debt are detained, at close of return, £380. 19*s*. 10*d*.	..

NOMINAL LIST OF OFFICERS.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When appointed.	Salaries.	Allowances and Remarks.
				£. *s*. *d*.	
Peter C. Kerr	Governor	28	11 June, 1845 .	80 0 0	£15. allowed for house-rent and fuel. Sleeps in the prison
Andrew Kerr	Warder	24	January, 1842 .	45 0 0	
Archibald Brebner . . .	Teacher	40	.. ..	12 0 0	Was appointed 12 or 14 years ago

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

Isabella G. Fraser. . .	Matron	..	December, 1840	30 0 0	£7. 10*s*. allowed for house-rent, but she sleeps in the prison

In addition to the prison, which has formed the subject of this report, there are cells at the court-house, legalised for the reception of prisoners. Their dimensions are 15 feet in length, 10 feet 6 inches in width, and 8 feet 6 inches in height; sufficiently well ventilated and furnished with open fire-places. They are only used for prisoners waiting trial during the sitting of the Court, and are found very convenient for that purpose.

Dingwall.

DINGWALL PRISON.

[Inspected August 12, 1847.]

This is a new prison, situated outside of the town, with a handsome appearance, surrounded by a good boundary-wall, containing 18 cells, on two flats, opening upon galleries which reach the length of the building, with windows at each end, affording abundance of light and a free passage for the air. For the dimensions of the cells, see the Eleventh Report of the Inspector of Prisons, presented to Parliament in 1846.

The ventilation was good: the whole prison, as well as the clothing and bedding, were clean,

and in a state creditable to Mr. Stewart, the governor; and no complaints were made by any of the prisoners.

In the rear of the prison are two separate airing-yards, three sides of each being formed by walls, the fourth by iron railing. A short time ago, two prisoners, while being exercised, attempted to escape out of the airing-yards, but were caught in the act by the governor. It was an error, permitting them to be exercised without the supervision of the governor or his warder.

The following account of what took place is copied from the governor's journal:—

April 1, 1847.—I very fortunately observed from my parlour-window prisoner J. A. breaking out of the airing-yards; he had got on the top of the wall at the iron railing, and was just going to drop down outside, when I ran down stairs and detected him.

The two airing-yards (or, at least, one of them, for particular characters) should decidedly be covered across the top with iron bars, or an escape will be made from them some time.

My mind is never easy, and I can never leave the precincts of the prison with any comfort, on account of the defective state of those yards.

I beg leave to remark, in connexion with the above, that the attention of the County Board has been directed to the insecure state of those airing-yards, and they have authorized their completion.

The ventilation is effected by a chimney, and foul-air flues leading into it, in the usual manner; as I have said before, it is good, and the thermometer stood at 64° in the prison at the time of inspection.

There is no chapel; but Divine service might be very well performed in the centre of the side of the building opposite to the cells, and the prisoners could hear quite distinctly the words of the minister. No service, however, is performed in the prison; but the chaplain visits the prisoners in their cells once a-week.

The room for the civil prisoners, of which there were three in the gaol at my visit, is sufficiently spacious; and the sleeping accommodation consisted in a bedstead and two hammocks. The arrangement of the hammocks was objectionable, as they were both fastened to the same holdfasts, set into the wall 11 feet apart, the feet of the one being towards the head of the other. An additional pair or two of holdfasts might be let into the wall, so as to enable the prisoners to swing their hammocks without touching.

The governor desired to have a door of communication opened for him between his apartment and the office; and I thought the request reasonable.

I examined the provisions, and tasted the bread and the soup, and I found them good and wholesome. Twice a-week fish is given to the prisoners, with 1 lb. of bread each. Fish is very cheap at Dingwall; herrings and haddocks being had in great abundance.

The bath-room is used also as a wash-house for the prisoners' linen. Each prisoner is taken to the bath-room every Saturday evening: when stripped, he casts his dirty linen into the wash-trough, and after having used the bath, where he has an ample supply of hot and cold water at his command, he puts on clean linen, and is conducted back to his cell.

The chaplain has attended hitherto every Monday; he visits each prisoner in his cell, but his teaching is confined to spiritual matters. He affords no instruction in reading or writing, all of which is imparted by the governor for male, and by the matron for female, prisoners.

The surgeon attends twice a-week regularly, and oftener, when his visits are required. In his book there was no entry of sickness since the 19th of June last, when a private soldier of the 76th regiment died of a disease contracted before he was brought to the prison.

The punishment-book showed no instance of punishment since the 29th of May. The usual punishment was the stoppage of one dinner; but on the 28th of May, J. A., a male prisoner, was placed in handcuffs for gross insubordination.

The specimens of the prisoners' improvement in writing were very satisfactory. One prisoner, A. M'L., only knew two letters of the alphabet when he was brought in, and when he was released, at the end of three months, he could write a legible round-hand.

The governor's "Order Book," directed to be kept by the new regulations, had not been commenced, as he had no special orders to insert; neither were the chaplain's books, as required by the same regulations, at the prison; but, with these exceptions, the prison books were properly kept; and the library was creditable.

By the Inspection Book, it appeared that the prison had been repeatedly visited by the deputy sheriff and by the clerk of the County Board, and the entries denoted their great satisfaction at the state of the prison on those occasions.

There was no case of peculiar interest among the prisoners; who were, for the most part, under sentence for assaults.

There were no female prisoners in the gaol on the day of my inspection.

For further details, see the following table.

CRIMINAL MALE DEPARTMENT.

	Number.	*How Employed.*	Number.
Number of Prisoners	9		
		Shoemaking	1
,, Convicted	9	Cooking, baking, &c.	1
		Netting	6
		Clog-making	1
Number under 18 years of age . . .	1	Number exercised	9
,, above 18 and under 21 . .	4		h. m.
,, above 21	4	Average time allowed	1 30

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Reports on Separate Prisons.

Dingwall.

Rates of Diet.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Number of Prisoners on 1st Rate	..	..	..
,, 2nd Rate	1	1	1
,, 3rd Rate	8	8	8
,, Special	..	..	..

Number of Cells with 1 Prisoner in each	9
,, ,, Unoccupied	9
,, Punishment Cells.*	

* No particular punishment cell; but if a lunatic or riotous prisoner requires coercion, he is put in the reception cell.

CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

Cells or rooms for confinement, viz.:—	
During night, or night and day	1
Greatest number of prisoners, including both sexes, at any one time during the year 1847	4
Average number during the same period, omitting fractions	2
Greatest number respectively confined together in one cell during the night	4
Number at close of return	3
Number confined for debt at close of return	3
Amount of debts, for non-payment of which, those in prison for debt are detained, at close of return, 94*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.*†	

† Of these, 2 are imprisoned for debts due for the support of illegitimate children: respectively, 50*l.* and 22*l.*

NOMINAL LIST OF OFFICERS.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When appointed.	Salaries. £.	s.	d.	Allowances and Remarks.
James Stewart	Governor	42	February, 1843	65	0	0	Prison apartments, with fuel and gas.
Catherine Stewart	Matron	38	,,	20	0	0	Wife of the governor.
William Munro	Warder	24	April, 1846	35	0	0	Lives in the court-house, which is within the boundary-walls.

Dornoch.

DORNOCH PRISON.

[Inspected August 12, 1847.]

A description of this prison, which was legalized March 20, 1843, is given in the Ninth Report of the Inspector of Prisons for Scotland. It is situated in a good and airy locality, within a boundary wall about 15 feet high, and consists of 11 cells, a debtors' room, a room for vagrants, and a class-room, with the governor's house, which is very well planned for the performance of his duties. The space in the rear of the building is made into a garden, and it has two airing-yards in the centre. In one corner is a shed, and in the other a coal magazine, which is certainly injudiciously placed, as if the door of the magazine were left open (by no means an unlikely occurrence), with the coal ramped up against the outer wall, a facility to escape would be afforded, of which an experienced offender might readily take advantage.

The two airing-yards are uncovered, and no supervision is exercised over the prisoners while in them, so that they may converse and communicate with each other unchecked.

The ventilation appeared to me to be sufficiently good, and the thermometer stood at 63° in the cells on the day of my visit, but in winter, the cold is much complained of by the prisoners confined in them. The heating apparatus does not appear to be fully effective, though it has been tried with a good deal of fuel; the passages may be heated to summer heat in the coldest day of winter, but the cells do not receive a corresponding degree of warmth. The governor had reported to the General Prison Board on the subject; a correspondence had taken place, and the County Board had the matter under their consideration at the time of my inspection.

In answer to my questions, the governor stated that some alterations in the building might be necessary if the prisoners were very numerous, but with the average number of those confined in the gaol, he did not think it all desirable, or necessary, that any additional expense in this respect should be incurred.

The discipline of the prison appears to be reasonably well maintained, although, perhaps, the system of separation might be more fully carried into effect than it is at present, but to do so, an augmentation of the prison staff would be necessary. I have already mentioned the intercourse which may be kept up between prisoners who might happen to be in the airing-yards at the same time. Generally, when out of their cells, no attempt is made to prevent them seeing each other; two of them frequently break stone, or work in the garden, the governor, however, being present, to prevent them from talking. In this climate, it seems, that when the weather is fine, a good deal of exercise in the open air is deemed essential to

health; and, accordingly, the desire of the sheriff to that effect is attended to by the governor as much as is possible.

No punishment appeared to have taken place since the 19th of March.

I examined the bedding and clothing, and found them, together with the several parts of the prison, clean and in order, and, on the whole, creditable to the governor.

The surgeon had been in the habit of visiting the prison once a-week, in conformity with the old rules; and possibly some difficulty may be raised with respect to his visiting the prison more frequently, under the new rules, except when a case of serious illness exists, as he resides six miles off, and his salary is only 21*l.* per annum for attendance and medicines. Indeed, no surgeon resides in the town of Dornoch, nor within four miles of it. Only one case of illness had occurred for twelve months previous to my inspecting the gaol.

The provisions appeared to be sufficiently good, and the governor said it was better than that which the class to which the prisoners usually belonged could obtain. The clothing was ample, though the clothes for the women are not in strict accordance with the rule No. 87, in consequence of the governor having obtained a supply from Glasgow which he is using up.

The chaplain attends the prisoners once a-week, and remains with each a considerable time, for the purpose of imparting religious instruction, all other teaching being afforded by the governor and the matron; but no Divine service is performed in the gaol on Sundays.

The chaplain's journal was not in the prison, and I had not the advantage of seeing that gentleman.

There were no prisoners confined for debt when I visited the gaol.

Criminal Male Department.

	Number.	*How Employed.*	Number.
Number of Prisoners	2		
,, Convicted	2	Number exercised	2
Number above 18 and under 21 years of age.	1 *	Average time allowed—3 to 4 hours in the open air every day.	
,, above 21 and 50	1 *		

* Employed in mat-making.

Rates of Diet.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Number of Prisoners on 1st Rate	..	..	..
,, 2nd Rate	..	..	..
,, 3rd Rate	2	2	2
,, Special	..	..	..

Number of Cells with 1 Prisoner in each	2
,, ,, Unoccupied	6

Criminal Female Department.

Number of Prisoners	1	Number exercised	1
,, Untried	1	Average time allowed—3 hours.	
,, above 21 years of age	1*		

* Employed in picking oakum.

Rates of Diet.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Number of Prisoners on 1st Rate	..	..	..
,, 2nd Rate	1	1	1
,, 3rd Rate	..	..	..
,, Special	..	..	..
,, Stoppages	..	..	..

Number of Cells with 1 Prisoner in each	1
,, ,, Unoccupied	2

Nominal List of Officers.

NAMES.	Office.	Age.	When appointed.	Salaries. £. s. d.	Allowances and Remarks.
George Forbes	Governor	40	4 January, 1844	50 0 0	Apartments and fuel, and gas.
Ann Forbes	Matron	40	,,	10 0 0	The sum of 6*l.* per annum is allowed to a servant, who is hired for the purpose of cooking and washing for the prisoners.

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SCOTLAND.
Reports on Separate Prisons.
Tain.

TAIN PRISON.

[Inspected August 25, 1847.]

This prison was opened the 25th of November, 1846, for the reception of all descriptions of civil and criminal prisoners, under the condition that convicted prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for periods exceeding 60 days should, as soon as convenient after sentence, be removed to the prison at Dingwall. It is a building of two stories, within a boundary wall 12 feet high. Besides the governor's apartments and office, it contains, on the ground floor, a civil room for debtors, 12 feet 4 inches, by 12 feet 8 inches, with an open fire-place, two cells for criminals, a wash-house, a kitchen, and a water-closet; and, on the upper floor, another civil room, three cells for criminals, an hospital cell, with a fire-place, and a water-closet. The cells for criminals are 12 feet 8 inches, by 6 feet 10 inches, and 9 feet 6 inches in height.

The room for debtors, and the cells on the ground-floor, were damp at the time of my inspection, although there had not been any peculiarly wet weather to cause it. The dampness, which arose from the newness of the building, was, however, gradually disappearing, and it may be presumed, will, by next summer, cease entirely under the influence of the heating apparatus. In the mean time, there is sufficient accommodation in the upper part of the building for the average number of prisoners confined. When the prison was first opened for prisoners, the drainage was imperfect; however, on the governor representing it, the drains were examined, and rendered effective. The governor stated that the chimneys smoked: it is desirable that this defect should be remedied as early as possible. There is one airing-yard, which is sufficient for its purpose. The prison is lighted with gas; the warming is effected by steam-pipes; and the ventilation by an airing apparatus, which seemed to answer.

The cells and bedding were clean; the bread and the soup were good; and on the whole, the prison was in a condition creditable to the governor.

There were only two prisoners in the gaol at the time of my visit, one, a civil prisoner for a a debt of 30*l.*, the other, a soldier, committed on the charge of desertion.

The surgeon attends the gaol about twice a week, but not on fixed days; he keeps the register of the sick at his own house, which, being irregular, I requested the governor to intimate to him that it ought to be kept at the prison. There appeared to have been only one prisoner reported sick during the previous year, and he was ill for two days only.

There was only one case of punishment recorded, viz., that of a woman, who having been brought into the prison drunk, was so disorderly and riotous, the governor deprived her of her supper.

The chaplain had been only appointed in the course of the previous month; he had been made acquainted with the new rules for the regulation of prisons in Scotland; he had not, however, as yet provided himself with a journal, but one was about being procured.

There was no library in the prison; the only books consisted of the Bibles which were in the cells.

It appeared by the "Inspection Book" that the prison had not been so frequently visited as is desirable, there being no entry of inspection either in the month of January or March, although in those months the prison was occupied.

Mr. Hugh Ross, the governor, was appointed in December, 1845, at a salary of 40*l.* per annum, with apartments, fuel, and gas; his wife, Mrs. Ross, was appointed matron at the same time, but without any salary. There are no subordinate officers in the prison.

Wick.

WICK PRISON.

[Inspected August 13, 1847.]

This prison, which was built about 19 years ago, is divided into two parts, one for the reception of criminals, and one for the reception of debtors. These parts are built on the same plan, of which a full description, together with the dimensions of the cells are given in the Second Report of the Inspector of Prisons for Scotland. Since the publication of that Report (1837), some alteration has been made; the two larger rooms in each building have been divided, and the dimensions of the cells are now as follows:—

Debtors' Rooms.	Criminal Cells.	Length.	Width.	Height.
1	1	10 feet	7 feet .	10 feet
1	1	10 ,,	7 ,,	9 ,,
2	2	10½ ,,	7 ,,	10 ,,
2	2	10½ ,,	7 ,,	9 ,,

The drains of the prison have also been improved, an addition has been lately made to the size of the airing-yard, and two small sheds have been recently erected to afford shelter in each to a prisoner who may be employed in breaking stones.

With respect to the drains, both the surgeon and the governor of the prison stated that the recent alterations to prevent dampness arising from the ground had been effectual, but in the north-west wall dampness existed after rain and wind, owing to the original faulty construction of the building, and nothing, they appeared to think, would correct it, but cementing the outside.

The whole of the building, the bedding, and the clothing, as well as the prisoners, were in an orderly and cleanly state, much to the credit of Mr. Osborne, the governor.

There were no female prisoners in the gaol on the day of my inspection; there were, however, 4 male prisoners:—

Untried . . .	2	Under 18 years of age .	1
Convicted . . .	2	Above 21 years of age .	3

Of these, three were employed in making nets, and one, who was not tried, was unemployed.

There were no debtors in the prison,

The average time allowed the prisoners for exercise, is one hour in the day, which is considered by the surgeon to be ample. The prisoners were all on the second rate of diet for dinner, and the third rate for breakfast and supper. Treacle-water had been given to the prisoners, but diarrhœa having ensued, the surgeon ordered its use to be discontinued.

No prisoner has died in the prison for many years, and the general health of the prisoners appears to be good.

There was only one thermometer in the gaol: another is required.

In some of the cells there are stoves, which the surgeon looks upon as objectionable, inasmuch as the air becomes too much heated, and the temperature consequently varies to too great an extent. An experiment has been tried of heating one of the cells by placing perpendicularly over a jet of gas, which is close to the floor, a tin tube, about two inches in diameter, in the lower orifice of which the gas burns, thus communicating heat to the tube, and so warming the cell. The surgeon thinks the experiment so far successful; and as the heat thus diffused is sufficient as well as equal, he prefers this method to the stove. He is of opinion that it is absolutely indispensable to warm the cells by some such means, during the winter, as there is a dampness in the air of the district which renders some sort of combustion necessary. Hitherto the mode of conducting heated air by tubes through the prison has not been attempted, in consequence of the expense of the apparatus. Either of the other methods are cheaper.

The surgeon is an advocate for a copious use of the bath. He mentioned the case of two prisoners, tinkers by trade, who were confined at the same time, for a period of 12 months. One of them was in a state of feverish excitement every time he was forced to bathe, hating the operation, as, according to the testimony of the surgeon, do almost all the prisoners when first bathed. The other liked it so much that with his own free will, he would never have been out of the bath. The latter was afflicted with rheumatism to a grievous extent, but after the first six months of his imprisonment were over, he was completely cured.

There are no means by which the prisoners' clothes can be fumigated in the prison; an apparatus for this purpose is much needed.

The hours for meals are not in accordance with the general rules. The prisoners breakfast at 9 o'clock, dine at 2, and sup at 7. The lateness of these hours, when compared with those kept in other prisons, is caused by the difficulty of procuring milk in the morning until 9 o'clock, and indeed, I was informed, the poor people in the neighbourhood seldom eat their breakfasts before 11.

No attempt to escape had been made since the last inspection, and the governor stated that the conduct of the prisoners was orderly and quiet. Previous to the introduction of the separation system, he had constant plots among the prisoners to contend with, but since then, nothing of the kind has happened

From the construction of the prison, I was doubtful respecting the possibility of a prisoner confined in a cell at or near the end of the building farthest removed from the governor's apartments, being able to make himself heard in case of sickness or any other emergency, but the governor appeared to think that the prisoner could make himself heard by knocking against the cell-door with his foot-board. He has never, however, since he took charge of the prison, seventeen years ago, been called up at night on account of a prisoner.

One of the County Board has visited the prison about once a month, and the entries in this respect, are satisfactory. The prison books are properly kept, but as yet no "Order Book" had been procured, nor indeed, is it necessary.

The crimes committed in the prison were trivial, and the punishments in proportion; the latter consisted chiefly in a stoppage of breakfast.

The chaplain of the prison is also the minister of the parish; he attends twice in the week, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and gives spiritual instruction to the prisoners, all other teaching being afforded by the governor; but no divine service is performed in the gaol on Sundays. The chaplain's journal was very satisfactory.

The prison discipline is carried on by the governor and the matron without any assistants.

NOMINAL LIST OF OFFICERS.

NAMES.	Office.	Age.	When appointed.	Salaries.	Allowances and Remarks.
				£. s. d.	
Henry Osborne	Governor	47	August, 1833 .	40 0 0	Apartments, fuel, and gas.
Christian Osborne . . .	Matron	45	July, 1840 . .	10 0 0	Is wife to the Governor.

KIRKWALL.

Kirkwall.

Inspected August 23, 1847.

This prison and the town hall form one building, situated in an open space near the Cathedral, and built on sloping ground. It is above 90 years old; and certainly for the purposes of a gaol nothing could have been worse planned. Ten years ago the Inspector of Prisons reported to the Secretary of State—

In wet weather the rain comes in, in considerable quantities, through the ceiling; and so frail is the tenement generally, that during one of the nights of my stay at Kirkwall one of the sashes was blown into the room, although the wind was not unusually high.

Bad, however, as is the state of this room, the place is a region of comfort compared with the under cells. These are cold and damp, even at the present time, when summer has scarcely closed; but it is shocking to think that people should ever be immured in them in winter. At that season the floors are often covered with water; and the gaoler told me that during one stormy night, feeling sure that a great quantity of rain must have come in, he got up and went to the prison (he does not reside in it) and found the water a foot deep! He immediately, on his own responsibility, took the prisoners who were in confinement out of the lower cells, and put them into the debtors' room, and in the morning applied to the magistrates for authority to keep them there for a short time, which they, under the circumstances of the case, of course readily granted.

On one side of the gaol the ground rises three or four feet above the floor of the lower cells, which of course is partly the cause of their dampness; but on all sides the floor is somewhat below the level of the ground. Until within the last few years, the lower cells were, like the upper one, very insecure, owing to the public having easy access to the prison windows; and about six years ago a man charged with forgery made his escape by means of tools which were handed into him.

A wall has lately been built round that part of the prison in which the windows are placed, and the intercourse from without has thereby been much checked. As this wall, however, is only about six feet high, it can be easily got over, and in point of fact communication still goes on, though to a much less extent than formerly.

In addition to these remarks, I have to mention that it was the custom then to have public balls and concerts in the court-room, from whence the noise of the dancing, music, and merriment, reached the ears of the unfortunate prisoners confined beneath it. This, however, has not of late years been repeated.

Several alterations have been made in the arrangements since Mr. Hill made the Report from which I have quoted, and much greater comfort is now afforded to the prisoners than was the case at that period. Still it is quite unfit for a place of confinement, according to the present prevalent ideas on the subject of gaols; and carrying into effect the general rules now directed to be enforced would be quite impossible, as the following description of the place will show.

On the ground floor, on the south side of the building, are two cells, leading into each other, boarded, casemated, and furnished with chimneys; and two cells on the north side, also leading into each other, boarded and casemated, but without chimneys or any means whatever of being warmed. As yet, however, no prisoners have been placed in these last-mentioned cells in winter.

The next floor, to which access is given by a spiral stair, contains the town hall, a large spare room, and the governor's office. The upper floor consists of two attics in the roof, one much larger than the other, boarded, with fire-places, and a small spare room. In the smaller attic female prisoners have been confined, and debtors in the larger one.

There are no apartments for the governor; consequently he does not live in the prison.

There is neither water-closet, bath, kitchen, wash-house, nor airing-yard. The cooking and washing are done in the governor's private house, and all impurities are carried out of the prison. There is no thermometer.

Along the south and west sides of the building a boundary wall is carried up, to prevent communication between persons in the street and the prisoners.

The lower cells are only moderately secure; the bolts and locks might be improved. The upper part of the prison is quite insecure; but as it is only used to confine civil prisoners (of which there were only one in 1841, one in 1842, four in 1843, and one in 1846) and female prisoners, none of whom appear ever to have attempted to escape, the governor is not apprehensive in this respect. At the same time a determined man would find but little difficulty in making a hole in the roof, and with the help of his blankets cut into strips and knotted together, reaching the ground.

There is no security against fire in this part of the prison, as the roof is lined with boards, which would readily ignite. Accident on the part of a civil prisoner, or insane design on that of a female criminal (and when put into gaol, the latter description of prisoner is frequently excited almost to a pitch of madness), would set the roof on fire, and then, locked up, the governor out of the prison, the inhabitants of the town buried in sleep, the prisoners' position may be imagined. It is quite true that the governor's duty would, if performed, prevent the prisoners from being in possession of any means by which light could be procured; but on the other hand no such risks ought to be incurred, and on no account ought the governor to be permitted to sleep out of the prison while any prisoner is confined in it.

The erection of a new prison has been under consideration by the County Board, and also the alteration of the present one so as to meet the requirements under the new regulations of the General Board.

Considering the number of prisoners who have been confined in this gaol has been so small, and the cost of a new gaol would be in proportion very great, and moreover that a portion of the present building might be made available, I am of opinion that the latter of the two courses under consideration had better be adopted.

I was informed that great difficulties would be found in procuring a convenient site for a new prison; and indeed the site of the present building is sufficiently good, inasmuch as there is an open space round it, a good fall for draining, a large drain already constructed, which skirts the ground, and it cannot be overlooked by any of the houses in the neighbourhood. The four cells now in existence might be separated, lighted, ventilated, and made secure in a satisfactory manner, two additional cells might be constructed at the north-east end of the building, for the reception of female prisoners, and an empty apartment, about eight feet square, fitted up as a bath and washing-room. A house for the governor, with a kitchen and water-closet and other conveniences, might be built at the north-east end, beyond and in connection with the two female cells, and a good boundary wall erected, so as to afford space for a covered airing-yard.

I have suggested this plan to the County Board, and I have stated my conviction that whether any immediate alteration may be made in the building or not, the governor ought to be required to sleep in the prisoner whenever a prisoner is confined in it.

The chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Logie, visits the prisoners once a week, and remains with each prisoner about twenty minutes. No divine service has been performed in the prison on Sundays. There was no journal kept by the chaplain in the prison, but an entry had been made in the Inspection Book of his visits. It appeared that between the 24th July and the 14th August he did not attend, although during that time there were two prisoners confined, a female, put into prison on the 29th July, and a male, who was liberated on the 6th of August. Between the above dates, 24th July and 14th August, the chaplain had been part of the time ill, and a part of the time absent; but inasmuch as no substitute had been provided, there was an infraction of Rule No. 45.

The surgeon visits the prison once a week, and oftener if required.

The prisoners are washed in large tin basins daily; but there are no means for giving them baths monthly or on admission, nor are there any means for fumigating their clothes.

The construction of the cells prevents the separation of the prisoners; but since the appointment of the present governor in 1842, there has been no instance of the convicted and unconvicted being confined together; and on no occasion have the male and female prisoners been even confined on the same floors.

Male prisoners have been employed either in mat-making or at their own trades, and female prisoners have been employed in mat-making.

The prison books were correctly kept, except the governor's Order Book, which as yet he had no occasion for, and the chaplain's journal,

The bedsteads are of wood: for them iron bedsteads or hammocks ought to be substituted.

With respect to Rule No. 87, having reference to dress, there are no sleeves to the prisoners' waistcoats, nor are any pocket handkerchiefs issued to them.

The Inspection Book showed the prison to have been inspected about once a month when any prisoners have been confined.

The library contains as many books as appear to be necessary for the number of prisoners usually confined.

There was no entry of punishment since the 23rd of November, 1846.

There had been no case of sickness since the 28th November, 1846; and on the whole the prison did not appear to have been unhealthy.

LERWICK.

Lerwick.

Inspected August 16, 1847.

The prison forms a portion of the range of barracks in Fort Charlotte, given up to the county for that purpose. The building contains, beside the prison, a barrack-serjeant's quarters, a house hitherto let by the Ordnance to a private family, and the public court-house. The barrack-serjeant's quarters and the private dwelling-house form the extreme ends of the building, and the court-house and prison occupy the intermediate part, having a common entrance and a passage which runs across the building. On the ground-floor, from the centre of this passage, run two other passages, one to the right and the other to the left, in a line with the length of the building, and these passages communicate with the criminal cells which are all towards the front. At the back, are, on one side of the cross passage, a large room used as an airing and exercising place, and, on the other side of the cross passage, another large room divided by bulk-heads into kitchen, store-room, and washing-room. A stair leads from the cross passage below to a similar passage above, on one side of which is the court-house, or rather a room used as such; and on the other, the governor's apartments, debtors' room, and sick ward.

As the court-house is frequently used for various law purposes, as well as for occasional roups, or public auctions, during which time the doors are necessarily left open, much inconvenience ensues, and the proper discipline of the prison is interfered with, as the cross passages above and below are filled with idle people, who have a right to remain there. The occupation of the lower cross passage by the public prevents the prisoners being taken from the criminal cells to the airing-room, because for that purpose they have to traverse a portion of this very passage; hence on court-days it sometimes happens that the prisoners are scarcely exercised at all.

There is neither water-closet, privy, nor drain, but at the back where the ground rises rapidly, there is adjoining the wall of building, a narrow kind of trench into which all the filth from the Fort seems to be cast, and into which the surface water runs. This trench is closed at each end, but there exists some tradition or surmise that a cross drain was carried originally from the trench under the building. If it were so, however, it is now choked, and the moisture filtering through the contents of the trench, finds its way under the prison.

The prison is intended to be heated by means of a stove placed in the cross passage on the ground-floor, but the governor says it is totally useless for this purpose, and really only gives warmth to the public who occupy the passage on court days.

The foundation of the prison, too, is believed to be on a bog, although the bare rock breaks through the surface within a few yards, and it is said that the building has sunk 10 feet since it was first erected. But even if this had not been the case, it is impossible, in such a climate as that of Shetland, that the cells, which are flagged and ill ventilated, could be otherwise than damp, cold, and unwholesome. On the day of my inspection, the sun was bright and warm,

V. SCOTLAND. Reports on Separate Prisons. *Lerwick.*

but the atmosphere in the cells was heavy, and the chill of the damp flags and of the damp walls produced even in me a painful degree of cold while I was engaged in conversing with the prisoners. And if this was the case on a sunny day in the beginning of August, what must it be in the depth of winter, when rain and mists are incessant, and the sun is not more than five hours above the horizon?

As the cells are on the ground-floor, and there is neither boundary wall nor other means for excluding any persons from the exterior of the prison, hopper wooden blinds have been put up outside the windows to prevent the public from seeing in or the prisoners from looking out. These hoppers necessarily exclude a good deal of the light from the cells; and as the upper part of the hoppers opens out, forming a sort of mouth, as it were, constantly open, prisoners' friends throw in small articles in the dusk, which are taken out by the prisoners without much chance of detection. The sills of the windows, instead of being bevilled off to an edge where the window frames meet the wall, are brought out at right angles, forming an accessible and comfortable seat to any prisoner who may choose to sit there, and from whence a conversation can be carried on even in whispers, with any one who may be close to the windows outside.

The cells are not secure, as the ceilings are but lath and plaster, and one of the cells next to the barrack-serjeant's house is divided from the barrack-serjeant's bed-room, I was told, by a framed partition so thin, that common sounds in the one are heard in the other. A resolute prisoner might effect his escape either upwards into the court-room, or into the barrack-serjeant's room, without very much difficulty. The persons, however, who are confined here, are neither resolute nor skilful, and the governor places more faith in the inability of his prisoners to contend with moderate difficulties than in the means which have been adopted to keep them in custody.

The airing-room, which I have mentioned, is 46 feet by 18½ feet, with three windows looking into the ground of the fort. There are no blinds to the windows, and the prisoners taking exercise, may see, hear, make signs to, and occasionally converse with persons, outside.

They take exercise by walking up and down the room, and by grinding oats and bere with the small Shetland hand-mill. In the latter operation there is but little labour; it is but a moderate exercise for the arm to which all the poor persons in the islands are accustomed.

The kitchen, or rather the room in part of which the food is cooked, is as large as the airing-room; it is divided by bulk-heads into different compartments, and is particularly ill adapted to the purposes for which it is used.

The debtors' room is commodious enough, but very dark, and the prisoners confined there can communicate with persons outside the prison.

The sick-ward is also sufficiently commodious, and is warmed with an open fire-place.

The partition walls on the upper floor and the roof, are secured by two-inch hoop iron lattice-work set to five-inch openings.

There is no bath. The bath originally fitted up has been converted into a cistern, and two large tubs are used instead.

There are no means supplied for fumigating the prisoners' clothes when admitted into the prison.

The prisoners wash themselves in the airing-room, where there are combs and towels, but which are not for the especial use of each individually.

Rule 70, as regards the provision of means to enable the prisoner to communicate at any time with an officer of the prison, cannot be complied with, as, from the nature of the building, the prisoners confined in the cells on the east side of the cross passage cannot make themselves heard by the governor, whose apartments are over the cells on the west side of the same passage.

The thermometer stood at 62° in the governor's room. It is his private property. No thermometer belongs to the prison.

From what has been said, it is evident that this prison is not, in its present state, fit for the purposes intended, nor in it can the existing rules be enforced. At the same time, considering the average number of prisoners confined, the nature of their offences (nearly all are confined for smuggling, which in Zetland is not considered a crime, but rather perhaps the contrary, and the individuals who are incarcerated regarded as martyrs), their simple character, the absence of gross vice; and again, as respects the county, which is very poor, and the inhabitants, who, considering their means, are already heavily rated, I am disinclined to recommend the erection of an entirely new gaol which I might have done in a more wealthy district, where improved civilization had developed the more intense depravity of human nature, and the hardened criminal was educated to a high degree of skill and proficiency in his vicious profession.

Moreover, I am of opinion that the present building might be altered so as to be made sufficiently secure, commodious, and healthy, at an outlay which would be probably less than one-third of what a new gaol would cost.

To effect this purpose it would be necessary to cut off the prison entirely from the court-house; to add to the prison the dwelling-house, which I was told is about to become untenanted, and to make the entrance to the gaol at the west end of the building; to lay out the whole of the interior in a suitable manner; to surround it with a boundary-wall; to fill up the trench at the back, and to lead a main drain round the west end of the prison into which sub-drains might be carried.

Objections may be raised to these alterations by the Ordnance, inasmuch as they may be thought to interfere improperly with the military purposes of the fort. My own belief, after a careful examination of the place, is, that in a military point of view, no injury would be done to the defences, nor inconvenience caused which could not be remedied at a moderate cost. Still it is a subject on which the Board of Ordnance must decide.

In all these circumstances, having been pressed by the sheriff and sheriff substitute for my opinion and advice as to what ought to be done and how the County Board should act, I addressed the following letter to the latter gentleman—

DEAR SIR,— *August* 21, 1847.

AFTER giving a good deal of thought to the present state of the prison at Lerwick, its arrangements and locality, I have arrived at the conclusion that it is inconvenient in many respects, and that it will be necessary to cut off the entire prison from the access which now exists between the outer doors and the court; by this mode the cells beyond the passage must be sacrificed. It would be well to take the whole of the building westward from the passage, including the end house, now about to be unoccupied, as I was informed by Mr. Merks, and which I should think would not be refused by the Ordnance, and convert it into a prison.

At present the drains are faulty; I might almost say, that there are none.

The portion of the building to which I have alluded might be drained without difficulty, by carrying a main drain round the west end towards the corner of the fort, from whence water is now procured, and arrangements might easily be made to lead sub-drains into it from every portion of the prison where they might be required.

If the Ordnance gave up the end building for prison purposes, it would be necessary to lay it out in a manner which should form a part of the whole arrangement, irrespective of its present number or size of rooms.

As to how the whole arrangement of the building might be carried into execution, I do not now give an opinion; but the chief points to be carefully attended to are security, draining, ventilation, power of communication between the prisoners and the governor, and airing-yards.

You must establish a bath-room, and you must contrive to give the governor better accommodation than he now possesses for cooking for the prisoners, also for washing and other purposes.

Considering that the average number of prisoners in Lerwick gaol is small, and that the cost of an entirely new prison would be more than the county might, under the circumstances, be reasonably called upon to pay, and also that probably the Ordnance would grant the full use of the end building, as well as sanction the alterations which you would be disposed to make, it appears to me that retaining the present building would be the wisest course to pursue.

I would therefore recommend you to confer with the officer of Royal Engineers now in Zetland, and endeavour to obtain his opinion as to whether the changes which you contemplate would interfere with the military purposes for which the building was originally constructed. After which, if you will forward to me a plan of the proposed alterations, I shall be glad to give you my opinion upon them, previous to their being submitted to the General Board.

With respect to the minor alterations which I suggested at Lerwick, it may not be necessary to carry them into effect, provided the more important changes be thought advisable; but if, on the other hand, the latter be not adopted, it will be absolutely incumbent upon you to attend to the former, which consist chiefly in cleaning out the old or making new drains, in altering the thoroughfare through the prison to the court; in altering the hoppers to the windows, so that persons from the outside may not be able to throw anything into them for the prisoners; in scarfing off sills of the cell windows; in counteracting the damp which appears in several of the cells; in building a boundary-wall; in constructing a bath; in improving the kitchen; and in establishing the means of removing all impurities. In the last respect, immediate attention is necessary.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) D. O'BRIEN.

Divine service is not performed in the prison on Sundays, as the building is inapplicable to any such purpose. Besides, the chaplain's duties as minister of his own church would prevent him; the time would be wanting and the labour too great. The chaplain visits the prisoners on week-days, but not regularly, and his instructions are exclusively religious. Occasionally he has been obliged to leave the island, and then it is difficult for him to find a substitute. His visits in all, however, did not average once a-week, though nearly so, for so much of the year as had elapsed previous to my inspection.

Instructions in reading and writing are given by the governor and matron.

The surgeon was represented to me as being careful and attentive; but on examination of his books I found that in the month of April last he attended the prison only on the 10th and 18th, the daily state showing that two prisoners were confined during that time. Also that he did not visit the prison between the 9th and 31st of July, although six prisoners were then in the gaol. The governor informed me that the surgeon was then unwell, confined indeed to his bed, and there was no case of sickness among the prisoners, but if any such had occurred he would have immediately called in some other medical gentleman.

The surgeon's register did not exhibit anything worthy of remark; and, on the whole, the entries proved nothing as to the salubrity or insalubrity of the prison, with respect to the prisoners. The surgeon was absent from Lerwick on the occasion of my inspection, and I had only an opportunity of seeing the gentleman who was temporarily doing the duty in his absence.

I tasted the provisions, which seemed to be wholesome and good, although the governor said that frequently there was much difficulty in obtaining supplies from the want of a regular market in the island.

The clothes and bedding were in a creditable state, and the prison was as clean as could possibly have been expected under the difficulties with which the governor has to contend.

The library, too, appeared to be in good order.

The governor's journal was not kept up nor was an Order-Book prepared by him. With respect to the former, he stated his intention to make his entries more complete and fuller for the future; with regard to the latter, he said that having no person under him, he thought such a book unnecessary.

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